IASC Inter-Agency Standing Committee

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

PSEA focussed IASC AAP PSEA TT meeting

13th of October 2016

Agenda:workstream update: 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 :

- **Presentation on the work of the Special Coordinator on UN Response to SEA (Coralie Colson UNHCR)**
- **PSEA Focal Point under the Resident Coordinator and links with Humanitarian Coordinator PSEA responsibilities. (Jaqueline Carlson UNDP)**
- **Senior Focal Points meeting : Key highlights (Astrid de Valon IASC)**

Objective 3.2 Strengthen investigation and protection responses to SEA allegations

- **PSEA in the Protection policy (Astrid de Valon IASC)**
- **Draft victim assistance protocol (Saudami Siegriest UNICEF/ Yasna Uberoi CDU)**

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

- **Presentation of the CBCM best practice guide (Alexandra Hileman IOM)**
- **Update on the WG workplan (Katja Laurila IASC)**

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

- **1 pager on SEA/ Sexual Harassment / SGBV (Astrid de Valon IASC)**
- **UN e-learning program (Yasna Uberoi CDU)**

Objective 3.5 Interagency awareness campaign

- **Presentation of IOM competition for a visual**

UN Key Initiatives on Preventing and Responding to SEA

Update on the work of the Special Coordinator on UN Response to SEA

Inspector General's Office

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Completed / Near completion

- Glossary on SEA terms
- Reporting obligations for AFPs
- No Excuse Card
- Incident/Consent Form

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Ongoing

- Comprehensive Manual on prevention of SEA and response
- Initiative to strengthen investigations
- Information Sharing protocol
- Victims Assistance Protocol
- Institutional Conference on SEA

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

As part of the High Level Committee on Management (HLCM) Working Group on PSEA, UNDP has led the work ondrafting a ToR for a PSEA Focal Point under the Resident Coordinator (RC).

PSEA Focal Point under the Resident Coordinator and links with the PSEA focal point under the Humanitarian Coordinator

fulltime

- In countries with higher SEA risks, especially those with peace-keeping missions

part-time

- Part-time PSEA Focal Points should be designated in all other locations.

TOR of full time PSEA coordinator includes :

- In collaboration with the in-country network/UN Country Team, and in consultation with the local communities, ensure establishment and implementation of an inter-agency community-based complaint mechanism
- Ensure establishment and implementation of a victim assistance mechanism, including mapping of victim assistance providers and maintaining referral pathways

In line with :Humanitarian Coordinator PSEA responsibilities which include:

1. developing inter-agency complaints mechanisms;
2. ensuring that survivors have access to appropriate immediate and longer-term assistance; and
3. coordinating inter-agency allegation referrals.

UNDP is now ready to start consulting more broadly, including members of the IASC PSEA group, the SEA Working Group, RC Offices and the Finance and Budget network.

Updates from the task team

Key points from the Senior Focal Point Meeting

•The Task team provided feedback on the draft survivor assistance protocol on SEA and appreciated that the UN group on improving UN response to SEA reached out for the task team input, which is in line with the task team objective to complement the work done by other initiatives on PSEA.

•The Task team is in the process of revising the 2011 IASC commitments to Accountability to Affected Populations to reflect key aspects such as the essential role of local actors, and the essential links with PSEA, as well as the widespread adoption of the Core Humanitarian Standards and the changed humanitarian landscape.

•The task team has been maintaining and promoting a helpdesk to share information and best practice on APP and PSEA with staff of humanitarian agencies who need technical advice. Many requests for support focus on setting up PSEA networks in countries and implement inter agency community based complaints mechanisms (Iraq, Myanmar, Lebanon, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda).

•The task team in collaboration with OCHA and the Global Protection Cluster developed fiches for cluster and intercluster coordination groups with suggested actions to strengthen AAP, PSEA and Protection through each phase of the HPC. The fiches are based on best practice, and guidance such as the newly released IASC Guidance on Protection and AAP, the CHS, the IASC CAAP, the Minimum Operating Standards on PSEA.

•One of the task team objective focusses on the dissemination of good practices : In this regard, IRC provided insight on its client voice client choice project, and on World Vision Beneficiary feedback mechanism.

•Based on several request for clarification coming from field colleagues, the Task team developed a 1-pager on sexual harassment, SGBV and SEA

Follow up with other participants

•Several agencies have developed training modules/ e-learning on PSEA

•Several agencies have tightened up their language on PSEA in staff and other workforces contracts. I will follow up to get their specific language and update our two-pager on contractual language.

Agenda: workstream update: Inter Agency Collaboration on PSEA

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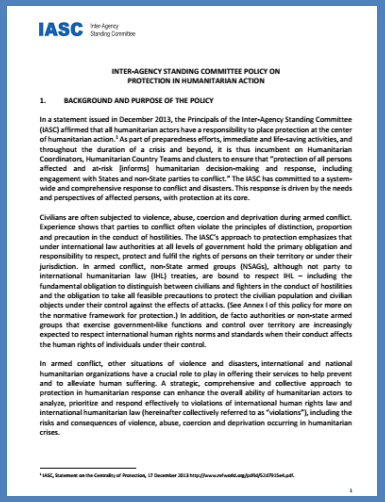
IASC Policy on Protection in Humanitarian Action



IASC Inter-Agency Standing Committee

INTER-AGENCY STANDING COMMITTEE POLICY ON PROTECTION IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION

1. BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF THE POLICY

In a statement issued in December 2013, the Principals of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) affirmed that all humanitarian actors have a responsibility to place protection at the center of humanitarian action.[1] As part of preparedness efforts, immediate and life-saving activities, and throughout the duration of a crisis and beyond, it is thus incumbent on Humanitarian Coordinators, Humanitarian Country Teams and clusters to ensure that "protection of all persons affected and at-risk [informs] humanitarian decision-making and response, including engagement with States and non-State parties to conflict." The IASC has committed to a system-wide and comprehensive response to conflict and disasters. This response is driven by the needs and perspectives of affected persons, with protection at its core.

Civilians are often subjected to violence, abuse, coercion and deprivation during armed conflict. Experience shows that parties to conflict often violate the principles of distinction, proportion and precaution in the conduct of hostilities. The IASC's approach to protection emphasizes that under international law authorities at all levels of government hold the primary obligation and responsibility to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of persons on their territory or under their jurisdiction. In armed conflict, non-State armed groups (NSAGs), although not party to international humanitarian law (IHL) treaties, are bound to respect IHL – including the fundamental obligation to distinguish between civilians and fighters in the conduct of hostilities and the obligation to take all feasible precautions to protect the civilian population and civilian objects under their control against the effects of attacks. (See Annex I of this policy for more on the normative framework for protection.) In addition, de facto authorities or non-state armed groups that exercise government-like functions and control over territory are increasingly expected to respect international human rights norms and standards when their conduct affects the human rights of individuals under their control.

In armed conflict, other situations of violence and disasters, international and national humanitarian organizations have a crucial role to play in offering their services to help prevent and to alleviate human suffering. A strategic, comprehensive and collective approach to protection in humanitarian response can enhance the overall ability of humanitarian actors to analyze, prioritize and respond effectively to violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law (hereinafter collectively referred to as "violations"), including the risks and consequences of violence, abuse, coercion and deprivation occurring in humanitarian crises.

[1] IASC, Statement on the Centrality of Protection, 17 December 2013 http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/52c07915e4.pdf.

1

Exemple : Yemen protection policy

This Policy is of specific interest to our task team, given the linkages between Protection and AAP&PSEA, which had already been described in the Guidance on Protection and Accountability.

"Humanitarian actors must also strictly adhere to the IASC commitments related to Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA): this means working proactively to prevent and protect affected persons from any abuse by humanitarian actors themselves. (p.2) "

Outcome 5 : Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse : Awareness and ability to prevent and respond to incidents of sexual exploitation and abuse by UN agencies and their partners

The HCT has already recognised the importance of ensuring that there is protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) for humanitarian staff and beneficiaries. While each agency has its own approach to achieving common objectives for PSEA or safeguarding, consistency in approach and, where possible, communications and awareness-raising, particularly with beneficiaries will be essential. This can also be linked to the initiatives on accountability to affected populations (under HCT Protection Outcome 1) to establish appropriate mechanisms through which affected populations can address concerns or complaints.

Draft Victim Assistance Protocol on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

What ?

This Protocol provides direction to relevant organizations of the United Nations common system on the provision of assistance and support to complainants and victims of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) by United Nations staff and related personnel or by military personnel associated with a UN mandate

Task team involvement

Task team members have been offered the possibility to comment and input on the protocol developed by the UN SEA working group (CDU / UNICEF leading on this)
Most comments aimed at ensuring coherence with other key documents such as the CBCM best Practice guide and the global SOPS

Next steps

An updated version will be circulated.

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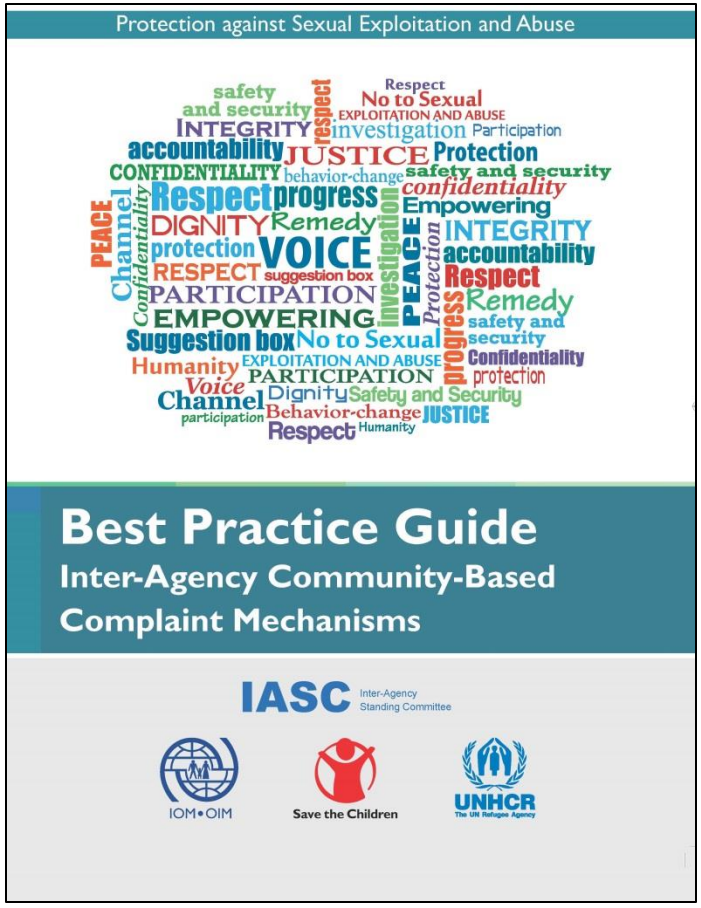
A look inside the *Inter-Agency PSEA CBCM Best Practice Guide*



See the launch of the guide :

http://webtv.un.org/search/protection-from-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse-psea-launch-of-the-iasc-best-practice-guide-on-inter-agency-complaint-mechanisms/5147401012001?term=psea

Easy Use

1. Checklist (p.xxi)

CHECKLIST FOR SETTING UP AN INTER-AGENCY PSEA-CBCM

This checklist can be used to make sure that all the necessary steps that are covered in the Guide are completed when setting up an inter-agency community-based complaint mechanism for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. It is not a timeline. Many steps will continually overlap throughout the life of the mechanism.

Engage with key actors

Secure early participation of, and regularly consult with:

- ☐ The Humanitarian Coordinator;
- ☐ Humanitarian agencies providing aid on site, e.g. Humanitarian Country Teams;
- ☐ National NGOs, CBOs, and Community Structures;
- ☐ The host government(s);
- ☐ The affected community.

Design and implement the CBCM

The process of creating the CBCM was collaborative with all the key actors, and took into account the following considerations:

- ☐ Setting up the organizational structure took into account local culture, linked to pre-existing mechanisms, and followed the principles governing an effective complaints mechanism.
- ☐ Writing the procedures that govern the mechanism ("CBCM SOPs") was a collaborative process among all participating agencies and was based on the *Global Standard Operating Procedures on inter-agency cooperation in CBCMs* so that they align with agency policies.
- ☐ Deciding whether the CBCM is designed to handle a range of different types of complaints, or only handle SEA complaints.
- ☐ Creating reporting channels that meet the needs of the whole community.
- ☐ Having documented and transparent processes for receiving and reviewing SEA allegations.
- ☐ Having agreed-upon protocols for referring SEA allegations to the concerned agency for potential investigation and follow-up, including feedback, as well as methods to transfer non-SEA complaints to the relevant agency/Cluster.
- ☐ Taking steps to ensure that the mechanism is sustainable.

Easy Use

2. Challenges & Recommendation tables

DESIGNING THE CBCM SCOPE		
Challenge		Recommendation
✕ Regardless of the designated focus of a CBCM, affected populations will bring a wide variety of complaints, including food distribution, resettlement, etc.	⇨	✓ Design and implement a system to transfer complaints, regardless of the intended scope of the CBCM, to the appropriate agency/cluster/accountability forum for follow up. If the CBCM lacks the capacity to monitor the level and quality of follow-up and feedback provided to the complainant, ensure that expectations are managed and the complainant is aware of the CBCM's role and limitations.
✕ While broader scope may be more efficient and address more beneficiaries' needs, there is a danger that SEA complaints will be overshadowed or de-prioritized.	⇨	✓ Where SEA is integrated into an overall complaint system, SEA should be clearly established as a specific type of complaint that can be made, and all CBCM Focal Points must be trained to recognize and address SEA. Conduct PSEA-specific awareness-raising events and trainings that include the importance of reporting known or suspected incidents of SEA and what can be expected from making a complaint.
✕ Agencies can be more reluctant to collaborate on a broader accountability mechanism because the difficulty in coordinating internal agency policies increases.	⇨	✓ When facing agency resistance to coordinate in creating a broad accountability mechanism, the CBCM should look to internal agency commitments to work jointly on accountability projects, such as the Minimum Operating Standards on PSEA and the Core Humanitarian Standard.

Easy Use

3. Summary Chart (Annex 1)

Design

Stakeholder Engagement		
Action	***Result***	***Refer to Chapter***
• Approach humanitarian agencies to encourage buy-in to the CBCM • Discuss with local heads of office on what to expect as a participating CBCM member agency	Humanitarian agencies are informed and engaged in the CBCM	A.1
• Consult with CBOs and national NGOs to identify: o Appropriate local persons/groups to meet with o Groups that should be engaged in mapping exercises, and o Relevant local structures to engage in designing and running the CBCM	Local organizations are engaged in the CBCM; CBCM meets the needs of the community	A.2
• Ensure that relevant government officials understand the purpose and scope of the CBCM and the role of stakeholders • Clarify that CBCMs do not investigate, unless explicitly request by the agency employing the alleged offender • Provide the host government with evidence-based information about why the CBCM is needed	Government is informed on and engaged in the CBCM	A.3
• Create a position in the CBCM for a government liaison, who acts as a designated PSEA Focal Point within the local government • Encourage the local government to make its own PSEA commitments • Understand government reporting requirements, their procedures for meetings and communications, and their intended level of involvement with the CBCM	CBCM's interactions with host government are simplified and efficient	
• Conduct coordinated and meaningful engagement with the affected community to create a culturally sensitive, effective, and sustainable CBCM • Ensure the CBCM takes into account local beliefs, attitudes, and preferences • Organize focus group discussions for women, girls, boys, and men, and for targeted groups of vulnerable and marginalized individuals • Get community input on the design of the complaint mechanism, such as: o Intake channels and locations o Language concerns	Affected community is engaged in the CBCM; CBCM meets the needs of the community	A.4

Chapter Format

Pop-out boxes (p.xviii)

How to use this guide

This is a user-friendly troubleshooting guide for developing and maintaining inter-agency PSEA-CBCMs in humanitarian settings. It identifies the practices and goals a CBCM should follow grouped by thematic areas – colour-coded for clarity – with explanations why the practice should be followed and the likely consequences if it is not. The Guide anticipates some of the specific challenges an inter-agency CBCM is likely to face, and attempts to address each with targeted recommendations for success, listed at the end of each Chapter.

Within the main text, the Guide includes text boxes to alert the reader to key pieces of information:

Best Practice

Best Practice box is a short statement of the practice to be discussed within that Chapter.

Information

Information box highlights key information or provides additional information to complement the ideas in the main body of the text.

Example

Example box provides an example or a Lesson Learned from a CBCM in executing the practices found in the text.

Be Aware

Be Aware box introduces a key hurdle faced by CBCMs in the past, or a PSEA issue that is currently unresolved.

Essential to Know

Essential to Know box includes especially vital information.

Tips

Tips box is a short tip to complement the guidance found in the text.

Tools

Tools box provides tools and/or guidelines that can be accessed to implement the practices found in the text.

Example Chapter

Engaging the Host Government (p.16)

CHAPTER 3
HOST GOVERNMENTS

Best Practice

Government consultation, support, and approval are basic necessities for the implementation and maintenance of an effective and sustainable CBCM.

Engaging local governmental structures early on is absolutely necessary for the success and sustainability of the CBCM. The CBCM will have to work with the government throughout the life of the mechanism, whether it be the need for permission to operate a CBCM, the receipt of security clearances or further official declarations so that humanitarian staff may travel, or when the CBCM receives an SEA allegation against government staff. As sovereign, the government is entirely autonomous and the CBCM has no authority to dictate its behaviour. Therefore, the government's participation in the CBCM is wholly dependent on their buy-in into the mechanism and the good-will generated by CBCM stakeholders.

Essential to Know

Never operate or implement a CBCM without government approval.

During the design of the CBCM, stakeholders should consult the appropriate government officials on logistical issues (e.g. location of the mechanism), as well as work to ensure the relevant officials' thorough understanding of the purpose and scope of the CBCM as well as the roles and responsibilities of CBCM member agencies.[13] The host government may have its own PSEA policy, which the CBCM will need to consider and work with as it would any stakeholder policy. CBCM stakeholders should be fully transparent about what the expected role of the government will be in the implementation and running of the CBCM. Officials may be naturally reluctant to embrace a mechanism that will put their own staff under potential liability, so the key to establishing a good working relationship is to be candid and frank about what they can expect from having the CBCM in their territory. One of the worst scenarios a CBCM can find itself in is to receive continued resistance from the government. Open discourse with and support from state actors can minimize this pushback.

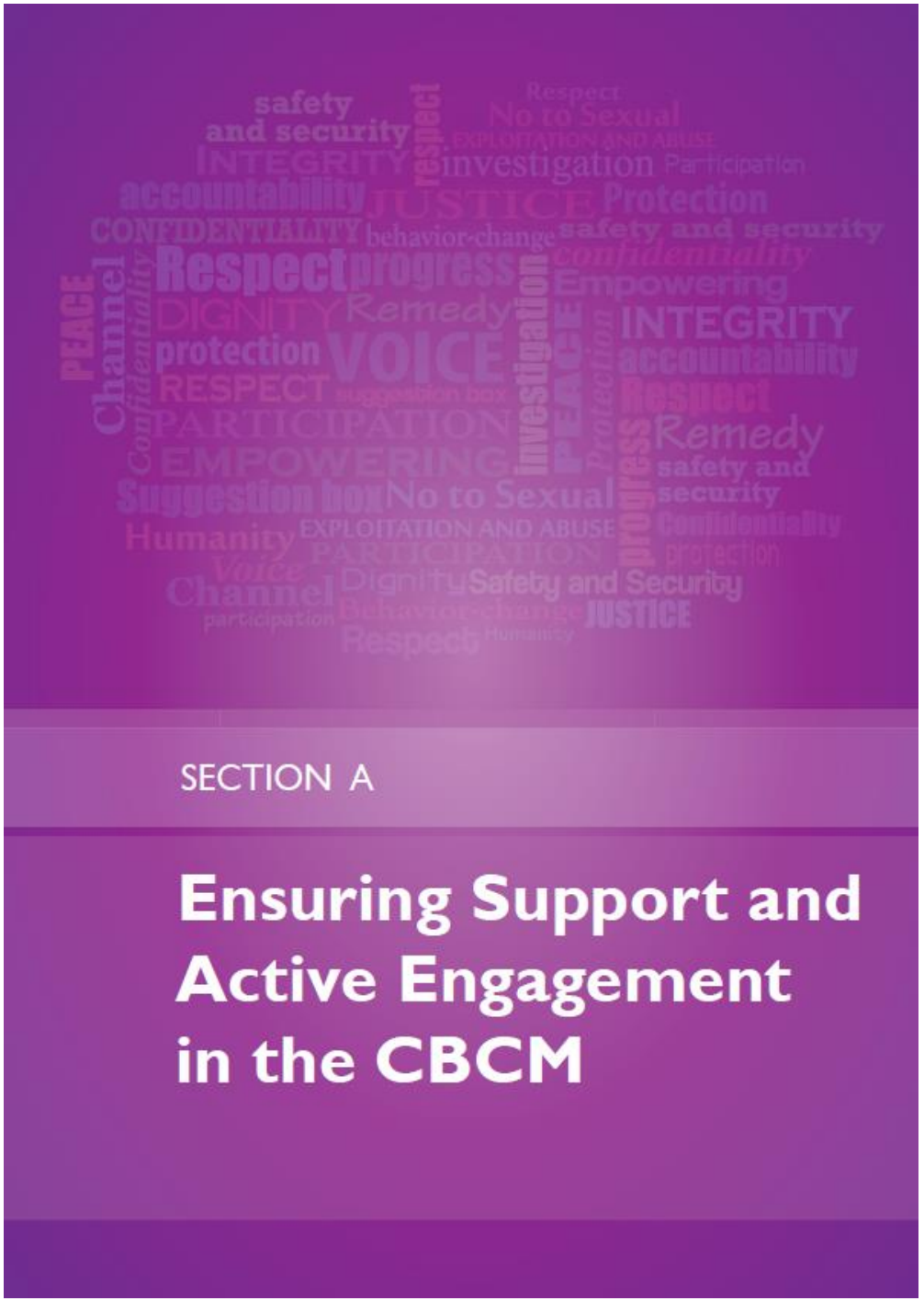
Be Aware

Governmental resistance can result in any scenario from daily reticence to provide information, to full dissolution of the CBCM. The CBCM and its member agencies should be clear and forthcoming with state actors about the goals and scope of the CBCM. Clarify and specify the expected roles and responsibilities of the government from the inception of the CBCM, and do not make promises that cannot be kept.

13 "Appropriate government officials" will vary based on the local context and may include members of the office coordinating refugees, IDPs, and migrants; military and/or law enforcement figures; or any other state actors whose roles and responsibilities intersect with beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance.

Content

SECTION A:
Ch.1: Humanitarian Agencies
Ch.2: NGOs, CBOs, community structures
Ch.3: Government
Ch.4: Community



Content

SECTION B

Ch.1: Infrastructure

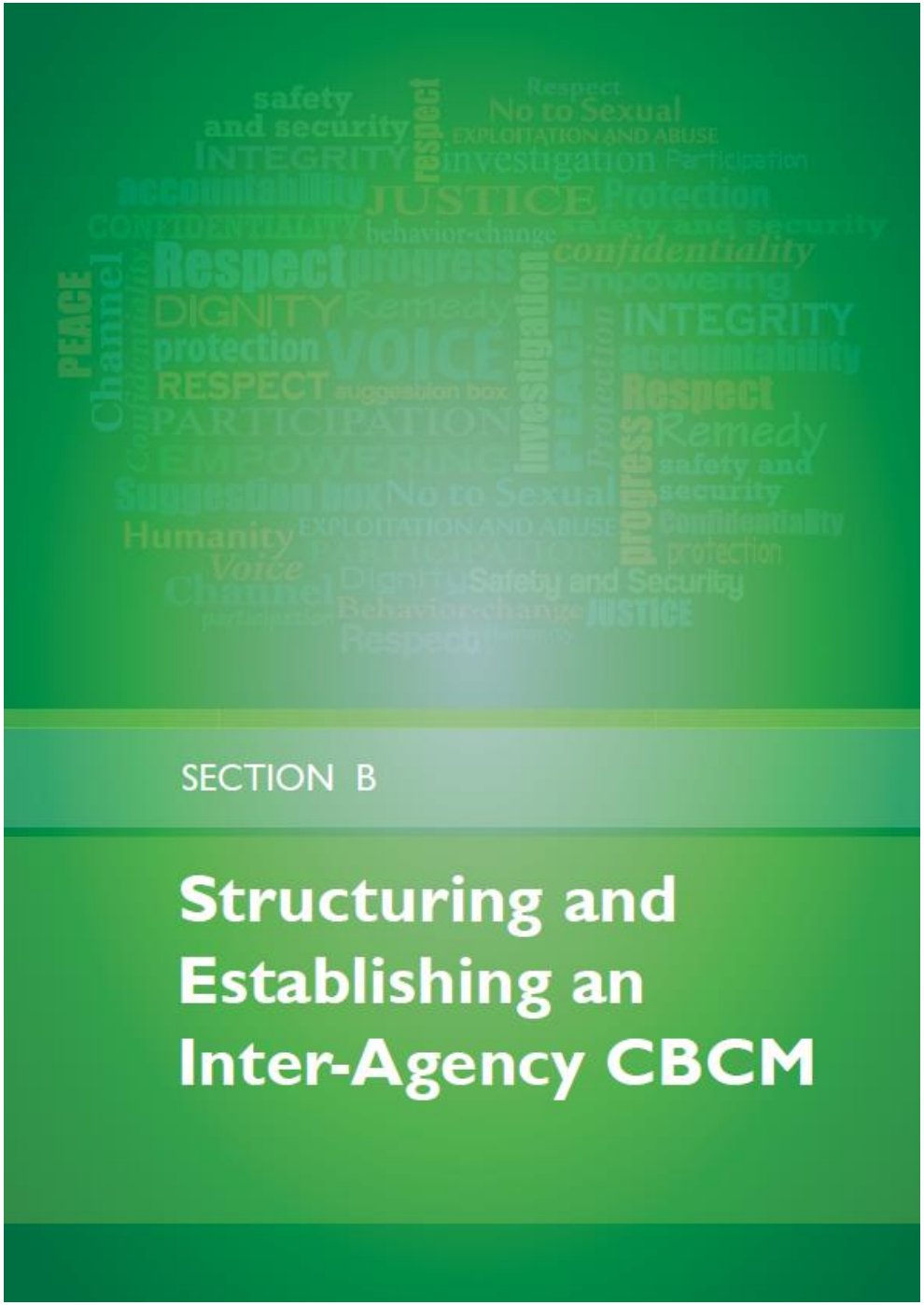
Ch.2: Scope

Ch.3: Reporting Channels

Ch.4: Intake and Review

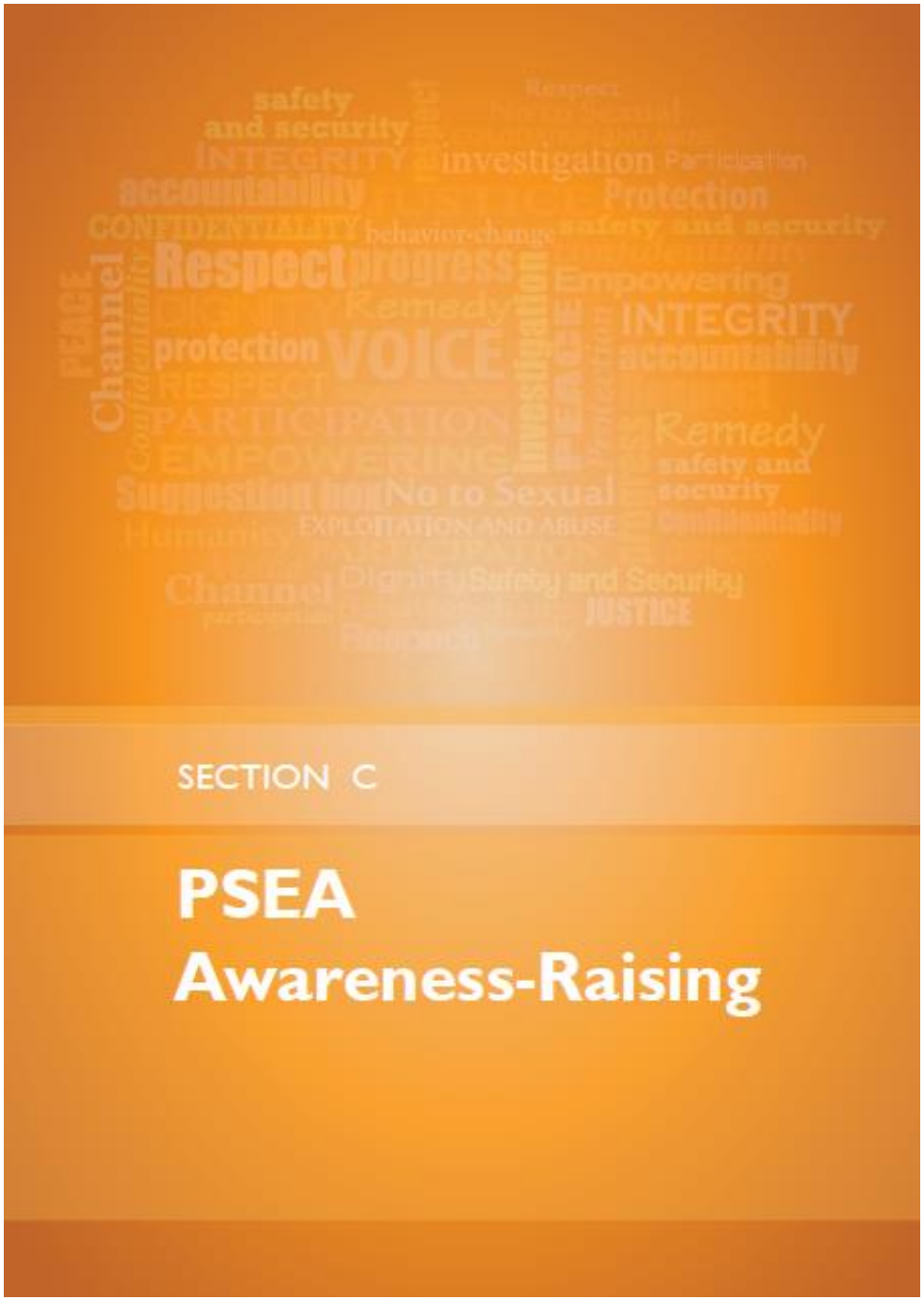
Ch.5: Referral

Ch.6: Sustainability



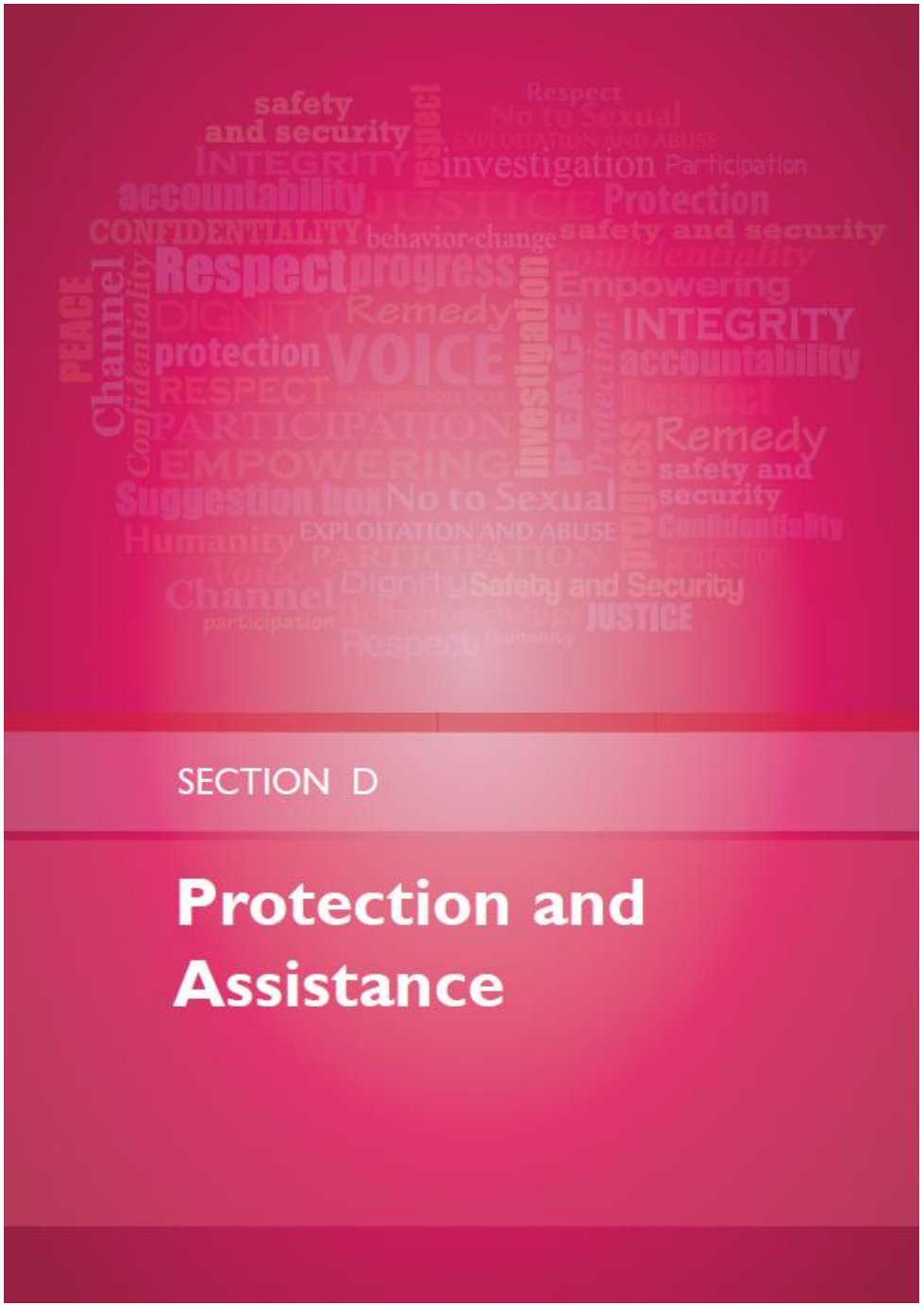
Content

SECTION C
Ch.1: Staff
Ch.2: Community



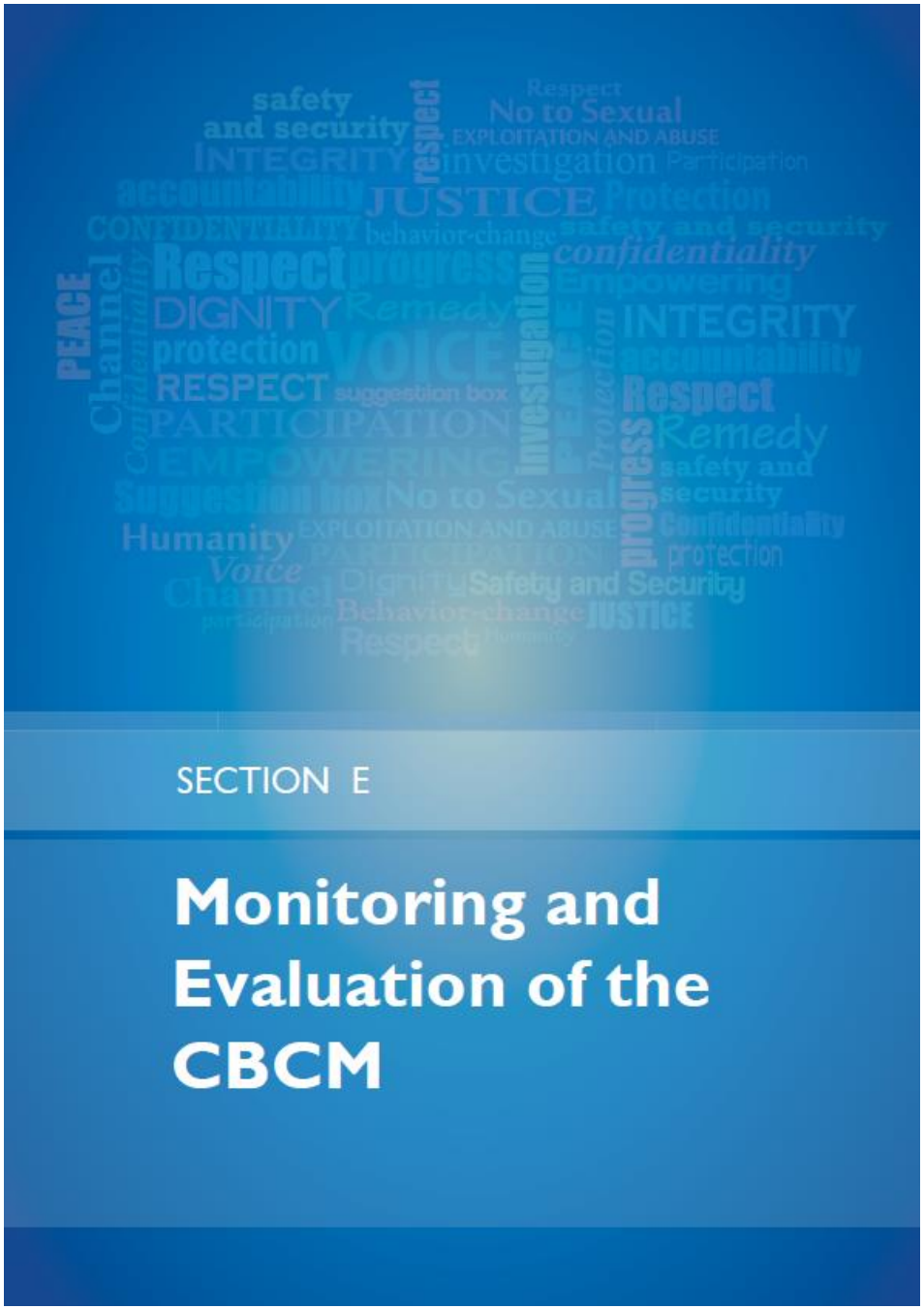
Content

SECTION D
Ch.1: Victim Assistance
Ch.2: Prevention



Content

SECTION E
Monitoring and Evaluation



Annexes

PSEA Tools (p.135)

Annex 1

Summary Chart : Best Practices and Results

Design

Stakeholder Engagement		
Action	***Result***	***Refer to Chapter***
• Approach humanitarian agencies to encourage buy-in to the CBCM • Discuss with local heads of office on what to expect as a participating CBCM member agency	Humanitarian agencies are informed and engaged in the CBCM	A.1
• Consult with CBOs and national NGOs to identify: o Appropriate local persons/groups to meet with o Groups that should be engaged in mapping exercises, and o Relevant local structures to engage in designing and running the CBCM	Local organizations are engaged in the CBCM; CBCM meets the needs of the community	A.2
• Ensure that relevant government officials understand the purpose and scope of the CBCM and the role of stakeholders • Clarify that CBCMs do not investigate, unless explicitly request by the agency employing the alleged offender • Provide the host government with evidence-based information about why the CBCM is needed	Government is informed on and engaged in the CBCM	A.3
• Create a position in the CBCM for a government liaison, who acts as a designated PSEA Focal Point within the local government • Encourage the local government to make its own PSEA commitments • Understand government reporting requirements, their procedures for meetings and communications, and their intended level of involvement with the CBCM	CBCM's interactions with host government are simplified and efficient	
• Conduct coordinated and meaningful engagement with the affected community to create a culturally sensitive, effective, and sustainable CBCM • Ensure the CBCM takes into account local beliefs, attitudes, and preferences • Organize focus group discussions for women, girls, boys, and men, and for targeted groups of vulnerable and marginalized individuals • Get community input on the design of the complaint mechanism, such as: o Intake channels and locations o Language concerns	Affected community is engaged in the CBCM; CBCM meets the needs of the community	A.4

Annex 2.

International Commitments on PSEA

IASC Inter-Agency Standing Committee

ANNEX 2

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

Statement by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee

Endorsed by the IASC Principals on 11 December 2015

This statement affirms the commitment of the IASC Principals to actively prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian workers, and the role of the PSEA Senior Focal Points, Humanitarian Coordinators, and the Humanitarian Country Teams to implement this commitment in all humanitarian response operations.

We, the IASC Principals, re-affirm our determination to eradicate acts of sexual exploitation and abuse by our personnel and actively respond to incidents that are perpetuated against our beneficiaries. We recognize our leadership responsibility to strengthen the humanitarian community's fight against SEA in order to achieve a true system of collective accountability, and we commit to provide the necessary resources to eradicate this wrongdoing.

In so doing, we:

Recall the Secretary General's Bulletin on Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse,[1] including its condemnation of SEA and six core principles of protection;

Recall agencies' previous SEA commitments, including the Statement of Commitment on Eliminating Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by UN and Non-UN Personnel, and the Minimum Operating Standards on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by our own Personnel ("MOS");

Reaffirm that creating and maintaining a living and working environment that prevents sexual exploitation and abuse is both an individual and organizational responsibility;[2]

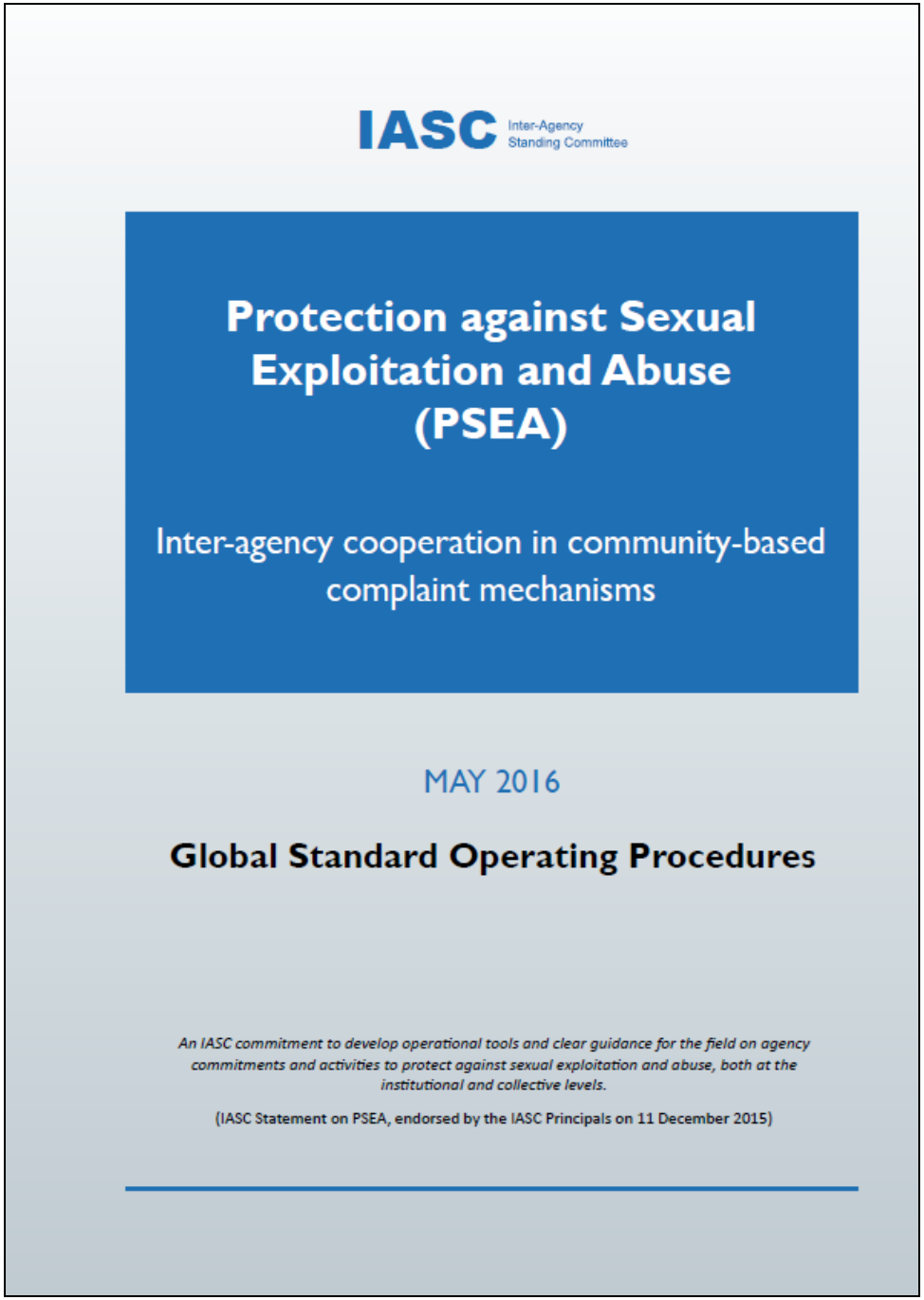
Recognize that inter-agency cooperation is crucial to effectively prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse;

Recall the importance of due process in case referrals and investigations and the respect for the rights of all individuals concerned;

1 SGB ST/SGB/2003/13 (9 October 2003).
2 Statement of Commitment on Eliminating Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by UN and Non-UN Personnel (Revised December 2011) [hereinafter "Statement of Commitment"].

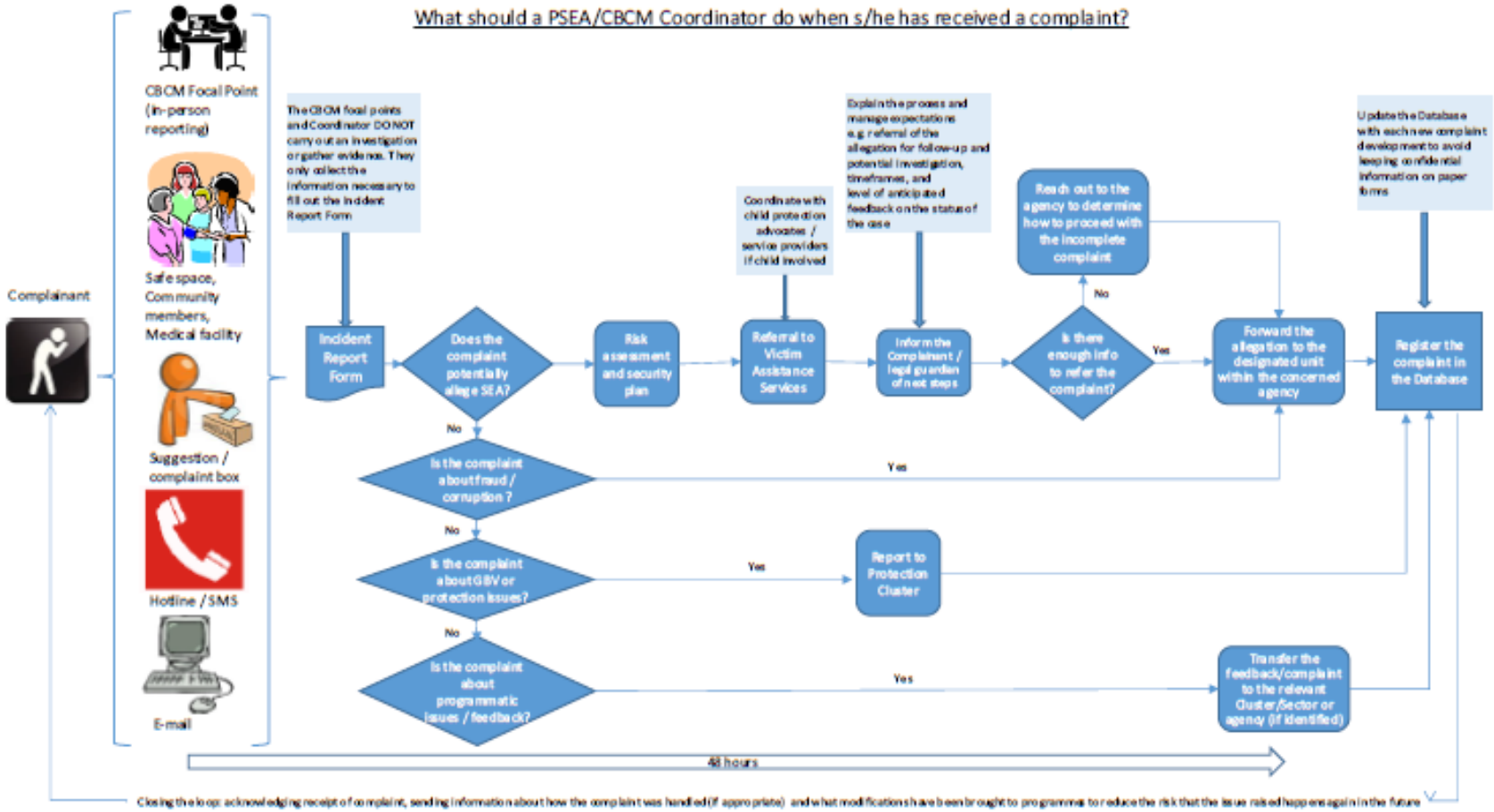
Annex 3.

Global SOPs



Annex 4.
Samples and Templates

ANNEX 4



Annex 4.

Samples and Templates

4g1. PSEA in Partnership Agreements and Staff PSEA obligations

Examples of PSEA language in contractual agreements

IASC

In its 2014/2015 workplan, the IASC AAP PSEA TT agreed to collect good practices to support task team members' effort towards including PSEA language in their HR processes and partnership agreement, which is one action stipulated in the Guidelines to implement the Minimum Operating Standards on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

Language used in partners' contracts

unicef

"Implementing Partners (IP) shall ensure that all its employees and personnel comply with the provisions of ST/SGB/2003/13 entitled 'Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse', which is available at www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=ST/SGB/2003/13.

IP shall further ensure that none of its employees and personnel exposes any intended beneficiary, including children, to any form of discrimination, abuse or exploitation and that each of the IP's employees and personnel complies with the provisions of other UNICEF policies relating to protection of children as advised by UNICEF from time to time."

UNDP
Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

Service contract reads : 22.0 Sexual Exploitation:

22.1 The Contractor shall take all appropriate measures to prevent sexual exploitation or abuse of anyone by it or by any of its employees or any other persons who may be engaged by the Contractor to perform any services under the Contract. For these purposes, sexual activity with any person less than eighteen years of age, regardless of any laws relating to consent, shall constitute the sexual exploitation and abuse of such person. In addition, the Contractor shall refrain from and shall take all appropriate measures to prohibit its employees or persons engaged by it from, exchanging any money, goods, services, offers of employment or other things of value, for sexual favors or activities or from engaging in any sexual activities that are exploitive or degrading to any person. The Contractor acknowledges and agrees that the provisions hereof constitute an essential term of the contract and that any breach of this representation and warranty shall entitle UNCP to terminate the Contract immediately upon notice to the Contractor, without any liability for termination charges or any other liability of any kind.

Annex 5.

The Common Reporting Platform

A Glance at the Common Reporting Platform

The Common Reporting Platform (CRP) is a monitoring and evaluation tool created through the IASC Pilot Project on inter-agency PSEA CBCMs, and is available to be replicated in additional operational sites. It is a database used to record and track all complaints received, survivor referrals to assistance service providers, SEA allegation referrals to investigation units, and feedback to survivors.

It allows a CBCM to standardize its data collection, organize cases[1] and update them as new information arises. The CRP also monitors awareness-raising activities for both staff and members of the affected population, and records information collected on their impact on knowledge and behavioural change.

The Common Reporting Platform (CRP) is a monitoring and evaluation tool developed for the IASC Pilot Project on PSEA CBCMs.

Confidentiality is ensured through password protection – only authorized users have access to sensitive data, and only the site administrator may decide who may be granted access.

The map reflects locations where reported incidents have occurred so that CBCM staff are provided with a visual incident trends and can respond with targeted interventions.

The table lists the reported complaints, including dates, priority level, reporting methods and location. Clicking on each complaint will provide all the complaint details.

1 The images shown here are from a demonstration platform – none of the cases pictured represent real complaints.

Annex 6.

Best Practice Checklist

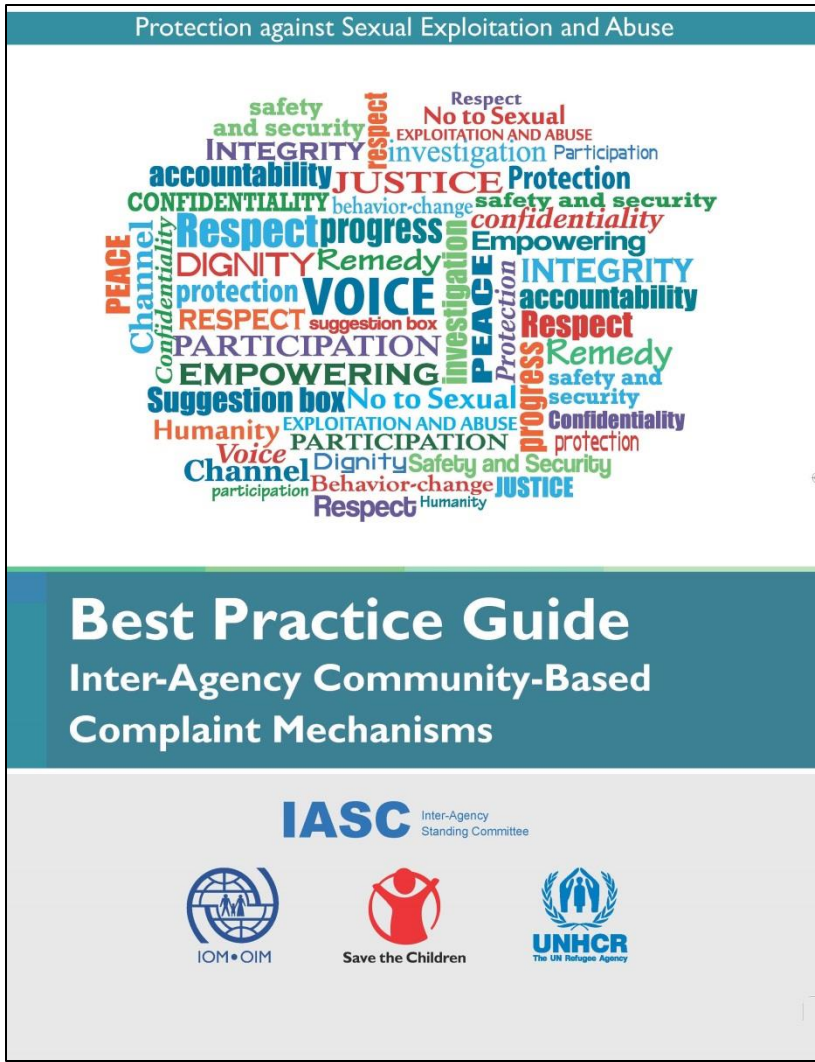
Best Practice Checklist

	Find in the Annexes	Find on the Internet (click to get the hyperlink)
Key reference documents	• UN Secretary-General's Special Bulletin on Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (2003) • Statement of Commitment on Eliminating Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by UN and Non-UN Personnel (2006) • IASC Minimum Operating Standards for PSEA (2012) • IASC Statement on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (2015) • IASC Global Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on Inter-Agency Cooperation in CBCMs (2016)	• Guidelines to Implement the Minimum Operating Standards for PSEA • Challenges and Options to Improving Recruitment Processes in the Context of Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) by our own staff (2013) • IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action (2015) • IASC's 2012 Compendium of Practices on Community-Based Complaints Mechanisms • Report of the 2014 HAP Conference "Do Complaint Mechanisms Work?" • SEA Victim Assistance Guide (2009): Establishing Country-Based Mechanisms for Assisting Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse • Model Complaints and Investigation Procedures and Guidance Related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (Draft) (including the IASC Model Complaint Referral Form)
Sample tools and checklists to set up a CBCM	• Sample Terms of Reference for CBCM Focal Points and Steering Committee • Sample Complaint Handling Flowcharts and Victim Assistance Referral Pathways • Sample PSEA language in Contract Clauses • Step by Step overview of the CBCM Best Practice Guide	• PSEA Task Force online Toolkit • InterAction's Step by Step Guide to Addressing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse <u>PSEA Checklists for Agencies (examples):</u> • UNICEF's Minimum Response Checklist: Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by Personnel • HAP International's Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Prevention and Response Tally Sheet • IRC's Preventing Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Mainstreaming Checklist • InterAction – Audit Your Organization Against the IASC Minimum Operating Procedures for PSEA

Next Steps

☑ Circulate!

☑ CBCM Trainings



Update on the IASC working group's workplan suggested modifications

PRIORITY: ACCOUNTABILITY AND INCLUSIVITY

Subsidiary bodies :

- Task Team on inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action
- Task Team AAP/PSEA
- Reference Group MHPSS
- Reference Group GRG

OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	LEAD
Accountability to affected populations strengthened and operationalized	Provide support to field operations to ensure that commitments on both accountability and PSEA are understood and being operationalised at collective level with particular emphasis on national actors' ownership in operations and engagement at the global level	*AAP/PSEA Task Team*
Enhanced inter-organizational cooperation on PSEA	Finalize, adopt and promote implementation of the SOPs on inter-agency referral of complaints and the Best Practice guide on CBCM incorporating the lessons learned from the PSEA-CBCM Pilot project ~~Incorporate lessons learned from the PSEA-CBCM pilot project into the IASC Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Operational Framework~~	. *IOM in cooperation with AAP/PSEA Task Team*

Agenda:workstream update: 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 :

- **Presentation on the work of the Special Coordinator on UN Response to SEA (Coralie Colson UNHCR)**
- **PSEA Focal Point under the Resident Coordinator and links with Humanitarian Coordinator PSEA responsibilities. (Jaqueline Carlson UNDP)**
- **Senior Focal Points meeting : Key highlights (Astrid de Valon IASC)**

Objective 3.2 Strengthen investigation and protection responses to SEA allegations

- **PSEA in the Protection policy (Astrid de Valon IASC)**
- **Draft victim assistance protocol (Saudami Siegriest UNICEF/ Yasna Uberoi CDU)**

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

- **Presentation of the CBCM best practice guide (Alexandra Hileman IOM)**
- **Update on the WG workplan (Katja Laurila IASC)**

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

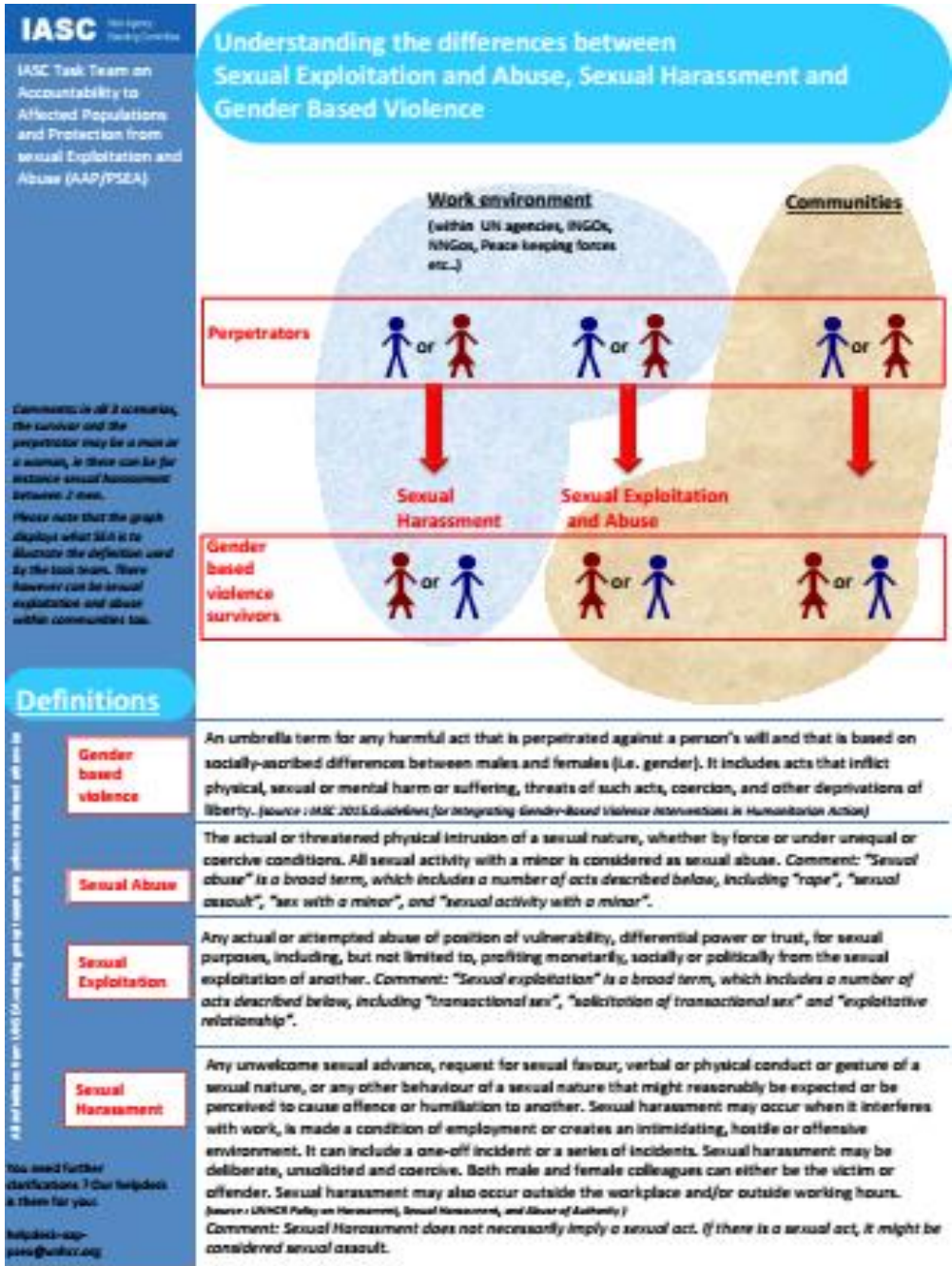
- **1 pager on SEA/ Sexual Harassment / SGBV (Astrid de Valon IASC)**
- **UN e-learning program (Yasna Uberoi CDU)**

Objective 3.5 Interagency awareness campaign

- **Presentation of IOM competition for a visual**

1-pager on Sexual Harassment, SEA and GBV

Modified based on your feedback



UN New mandatory e-learning programme

This specific e-learning was developed by Department of Field Support. Currently UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP are adapting it in partnership for their own use.

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Objective 3.5 Interagency awareness campaign

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IOM initiative on PSEA awareness raising

IOM • OIM

Communiqué de Presse

#AFFICHETONTALENT POUR L'OIM

L'Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations et son Unité de coordination des questions de sexospécificité lancent leur tout premier concours dans les écoles de communication et de graphisme de Suisse. Les élèves sont invités à participer du 1 septembre au 31 octobre 2016 et à poster leur réalisation sur Instagram avec le hashtag #AfficheTonTalent. À gagner : l'affichage du poster dans tous les pays où l'OIM travaille ainsi qu'une opportunité de stage en graphisme dans l'Unité de coordination de sexospécificité.

Pour apprécier tous les projets présentés par les candidats, nous vous invitons à rechercher le hashtag #AfficheTonTalent sur instagram ainsi qu'à voter pour votre visuel favori. A condition que l'œuvre soit significative et de qualité, nous définirons la personne ayant obtenu le plus de « mentions j'aime » comme gagnante du concours le 31 Octobre à 18h. Cette annonce se fera sur le compte Facebook et Instagram de l'organisation (Facebook :@International Organization for Migration ; Instagram : @migrants). Le suivi avec le ou la gagnant(e) se fera par mail.

L'œuvre des élèves devra être pensée spécifiquement pour les objectifs de l'Unité de coordination de sexospécificité, à savoir la « tolérance zéro pour l'exploitation ou les abus sexuels » (détails en fin d'article).

Principale organisation intergouvernementale en ce qui concerne les migrations, l'OIM promeut une migration humaine et ordonnée. Elle s'engage notamment à fournir une assistance humanitaire aux migrants, aux réfugiés, et aux personnes déplacées à l'intérieur de leur propre pays. La dimension sexospécifique joue un rôle majeur. C'est la raison pour laquelle l'OIM a lancé ce concours qui répond au souhait de sensibiliser la population, et particulièrement les jeunes, à la question migratoire. Par l'organisation de ce concours artistique sur les réseaux sociaux, l'objectif poursuivi est d'enrichir le projet de l'unité d'une plus value artistique.

Le message qui devra être contenu dans l'affiche est le suivant :

- Tolérance zéro pour l'exploitation ou les abus sexuels ;
- Respect de la dignité des migrants ;
- Protection des droits de l'homme des migrants ;
- Rejet de toute forme d'exploitation ou d'abus sexuel.
- Ni assistance, ni biens, ni jobs, ni argent ne seront échangés contre des faveurs sexuelles.

Contact:
Marie-Garance de Broqueville, responsable de projet

Tel: +41 768234868
Email : mgdebroqueville@iom.int

Any other update on workstream 3 ?

Actions points from our last meeting :

- *Members to send an email to devalon@unhcr.org to volunteer for developing the different documents/ advocacy messages captured in the table*
- *Yasna to explain whether the interpretation guide on the SG Bulletin will be published, to complement the glossary of acronym*
- *The issue of protection of the whistle blower should be discussed during the conference in Bangkok.*
- **1 pager on SEA/ Sexual Harassement / SGBV** *OFADEC to test the document with the centre d'information in urban setting and come back with feedback to ensure the message comes out clearly.*

PSEA training with PHAP ?

Next IASC AAP PSEA meeting focusing on PSEA : December 8th, 3PM-4.30 PM Geneva time.
Next IASC AAP PSEA TT meeting on November 10th 3PM-4.30 PM Geneva time.