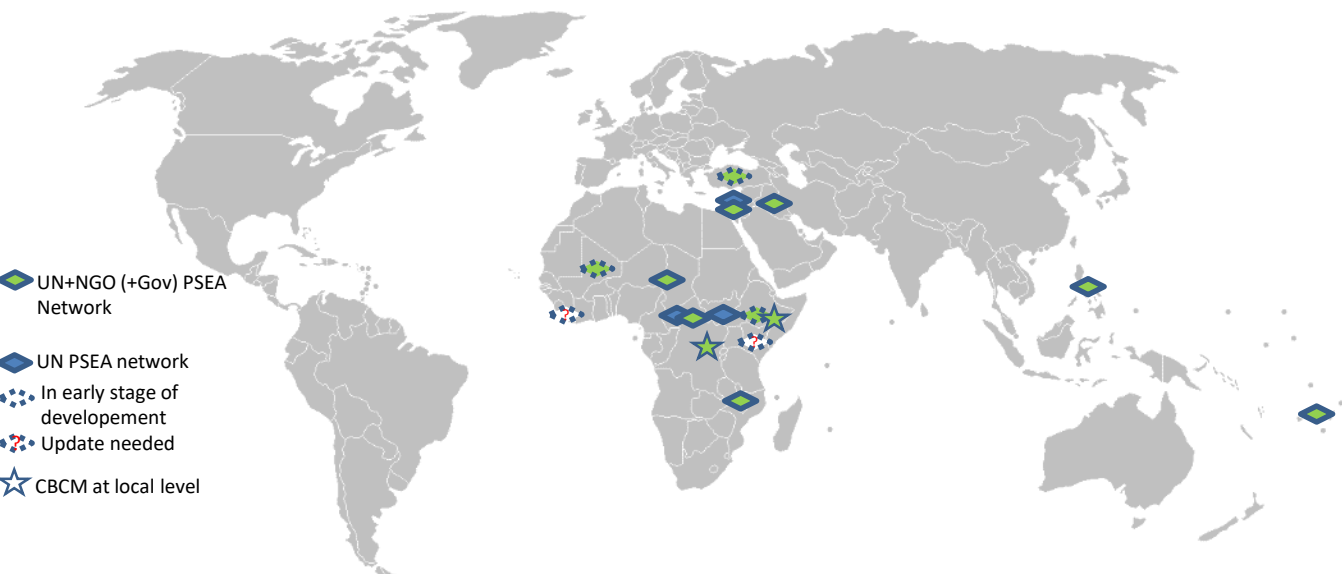


## Are you looking for PSEA Networks at country levels ?



Central African Republic

Three SEA coordination mechanisms exist in CAR: HCT, UNCT, and SRSG/MINUSCA. Common actors bridge the task-forces at both senior and technical levels i.e. HC, DHC, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF.

### (HCT) PSEA Task Force

- Chaired by UNFPA, reports to the HC/DHC. UNFPA also chairs the PSEA Focal Points network in Bangui and within the region. Agencies PSEA field focal points report to their PSEA focal points.
- Focus: Prevention and engagement with communities: awareness-raising within personnel; advocating for code of conduct signed by organizations, establish community complaint mechanisms. Response: SOPs including an inter-agency case management protocol and a victim referral mechanism, support each organization on internal procedures. Coordination: inter-agency PSEA focal point networks; bi-annual work-plan, capacity building at senior and technical levels.

### (UNCT) PSEA Crisis Committee

- Chaired by UNFPA and UNICEF, the Crisis Group reports directly to the DSRSG/RC
- Focus: Created for crisis management at the UN senior level, primarily MINUSCA, but also including UN agencies, the HC, and the DHC.

### (SRSG/MINUSCA) SEA Task Force

- The structure is chaired by the Special Representative to the Secretary General (SRSG) and includes the Conduct and Discipline Team, (chaired by the chief CDT), the HQ Joint SEA Prevention Team, and 4 field Joint Protection Team (JPT) designed specifically to address SEA concerns.
- Focus: Prevention and engagement with communities: patrols, SEA risk assessments in military and police contingents/camps, military and civil personnel training, communication campaign, compliance with "Off Limit Places", etc. Response: enhance case management and referral mechanisms internally and with humanitarians. Coordination: Inter-section focal points at capital and field levels.



Chad

- Chair: IOM, co-chair (OCHA)
- Focus: The HCT has taken preliminary steps to prioritise AAP and PSEA throughout 2016 mainly through awareness-raising. IOM has volunteered to lead on the PSEA file and HCT members have nominated PSEA focal points within their agencies. A preliminary meeting to identify training needs and strategic guidance took place in January 2017.



Democratic  
Republic of  
Congo, North  
Kivu

- An Inter-agency community-based complaint mechanism (CBCM) was established in June 2015, tailored to prevent and respond to SEA allegations, with Save the Children as Coordinator)
- Focus: The CBCM is focused on SEA prevention (awareness-raising, training, and PSEA mainstreaming) and response, including victim assistance and allegation referrals for follow-up and investigation. The CBCM targets 12 IDP camps in North Kivu: Goma, Kitchanga, and Masisi Centre.
- Structure: The CBCM is run by a Steering Committee composed of 12 organizations, including from the Government, international NGOs, national NGOs, international organizations, and UN agencies. The structure also includes member agencies' PSEA focal points, a Complaint Management Cell and an Optional Investigation Pool.

**National level :** The HCT has tasked the GBV AOR to develop a PSEA strategy in consultation with other agencies, with support of the IASC AAP PSEA task team

#### **Dollo Ado refugee camp**

- An Inter-agency community-based complaint mechanism (CBCM) was established in 2014, tailored to prevent and respond to SEA allegations.
- Structure: The CBCM includes a Steering Committee and PSEA focal points from each of the member agencies.
  - The SC provides guidance and oversight on CBCM activities, and ensure that PSEA is sufficiently prioritized within their respective organizations. The SC functions under the auspices of the Government (ARRA), UNHCR, and IMC. The CBCM Coordinator (UNHCR) convenes monthly meetings for the Steering Committee (heads of offices).
  - The FPs carry out awareness-raising activities for beneficiaries, and activities to strengthen CBCM core functions. Since 2017, Protection officers in the camps responsible to convene the camp level focal persons. The camp level issues are raised to the CBCM Coordinator for appropriate actions with the consensus of the steering committee members.
  - The CBCM Coordinator (UNHCR) refers all SEA allegations to the relevant agency's investigation unit, and ensures that victims are referred for assistance services . The CBCM Coordinator oversees that PSEA is included in the program agreements of all partners. And, the CBCM Coordinator prepares the PSEA report and submit same to the relevant offices as required.
- Focus: The CBCM is focused on SEA prevention (awareness-raising, training, and PSEA mainstreaming) and response, including victim assistance and allegation referrals for follow-up and investigation. The CBCM is fully operational all camps in Dollo Ado. The Steering Committee members are also advocating for the creation of a PSEA Country Coordinator to ensure that PSEA activities are standardized in all humanitarian operations in Ethiopia.



Ethiopia

- Coordinators: Ministry for Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation UNICEF, UNWOMEN (the Ministry for Women are the lead of the Fiji Safety and Protection cluster. UNICEF and UN Women are the co-leads. )
- Members: Safety and Protection Cluster; GBV sub-Cluster; Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation
- Focus: A code of Conduct was developed. "In order to prevent sexual exploitation and all forms of abuse including sexual, physical, emotional and neglect, the core principles included in the Code of Conduct should be respected by anyone engaging in humanitarian assistance or taking part in reconstruction activities in Fiji". The Code has been officially endorsed by the Safety and Protection Cluster and Permanent Secretaries of the line ministries. These include 7 specific commitments in regards to PSEA, and are consistent with the SG's 2003 Bulletin on Special Measures of Protection from PSEA. Government of Fiji - National Disaster Management Office, "Code of Conduct for All Workers in Emergencies" 30 March 2016



Fidji

You are aware of a PSEA network that has not been mapped out here ? You have additional information related to one country PSEA network ? Help us complement this mapping by sending information to [iasc-aap-psea@unhcr.org](mailto:iasc-aap-psea@unhcr.org)



Iraq

PSEA Iraq Network: The Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Taskforce was established in July 2016 under the auspices of HC, to give guidance and provide technical support to Humanitarian agencies as an interagency platform to for collective advocacy and accountability for the prevention, protection and response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA).

- Chair: UNFPA and WFP (co-chair)
- Structure: The Network is established within the Humanitarian Country Team, and reports to the Humanitarian Coordinator.
- Focus: The Network is currently focused on developing a complaints mechanism (linked with the IDP Call Centre), capacity building, sensitization and training, and SEA case handling.

Activities :

- Presentation on PSEA to Humanitarian Country Team to raise awareness and garner HCT commitment
- Nomination of Agency focal points by Heads of agencies (Humanitarian Coordinator directive)
- Development of Terms of Reference
- Joint work-plan to guide network operation and collective accountability
- Customised/localised Standard Operating Procedures development
- Information, Education, Communication materials for beneficiaries and Humanitarian Workers (translated in Arabic/Kurdish languages)
- Since activation , the PSEA network members conducts Monthly meetings.
- Monthly briefs to the HCT on collective accountability (serves as an advocacy document for more action)
- Joint trainings and awareness raising
- PSEA is part of the Communicating with Communities (CwC)
- Mainstreaming of PSEA in other clusters including training to other clusters and camp managers. Education cluster, Food, CCCM, Shelter, Protection)
- PSEA/AAP part of the Humanitarian pool fund criteria
- Training of IDP call center operators on PSEA and how to receive PSEA cases ( customized intake form for call centre)
- Inclusion of IDP call centre hotline on PSEA IEC materials
- Tailor made Training on PSEA to Rapid response mechanisms (RRM) Distributors (frontline Aid distributors in Iraq)

Contact : Phyza Jameel [phyza.jameel@wfp.org](mailto:phyza.jameel@wfp.org)



Kenya

In-Country Network (ICN) on PSEA: Twenty-six agencies participated in an In-Country Network on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (ICN PSEA) in Kenya. (till 2012).

The Kenya red cross who was the co-chair is no more involved and no information has been yet received whether the network has been continuing and who is leading it.



Liberia

In-Country Network (ICN) on PSEA:

Update needed / no information has been yet received whether the network has been continuing and who is leading it.

- Head: Humanitarian Coordinator (TBC)
- Focus: In an effort to combat SEA, the United Nations in Liberia has taken measures to prevent, report, and investigate SEA cases. Since its establishment in 2005, the ICN in Liberia has taken steps to ensure enhanced accountability, coordination, and communication relating to the prevention and response to cases of SEA by personnel working for the UN, its affiliated partners, international NGOs and other humanitarian assistance workers.

Under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator who designated the Protection Cluster to take lead (UNICEF co-lead and cluster coordinator) 19 PSEA focal persons nominated including from the government

Activities to date :

- Consultations and bilateral advocacy with multiple stakeholders including communities
- Development of a concept note
- Series of Workshops including district level participants
- Development of tools for community consultation and provision of training and information
- Provision of contact lists of service providers for referral purposes



Malawi

- Trained 287 humanitarian actors on PSEA and they have all signed the Statement of Commitment on Elimination of SEA
- Discussion with UNCT on 15th December
- 4 day workshop for the PSEA Focal Persons
- Draft tools/systems e.g ToR for the Network, work plan for PSEA focal persons to implement in their organizations and also a work plan for the Network, an Organogram

Contact person : Stella Okuni [sokuni@unicef.org](mailto:sokuni@unicef.org)



Mali

- HCT committed to contribute and support the PSEA and fully aware of the IASC Principals' Statement. Each organization was ready to play its part in realizing the commitments and eradicating SEA.
  - Establishment of a PSEA network has been established, composed of HCT membership including PHF (Consortium of INGOs) and NHN (National NGOs network). Virtual network through email group for exchange of information which is coordinated and led by the OCHA secondary focal person.
  - Structure: The virtual network has been established within the Humanitarian Country Team, and reports to the Humanitarian Coordinator. The membership includes UNHCR, WFP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, FAO, OCHA and representative from PHF and NHN.
  - Focus: The Network is currently focused exchange of information for this purpose OCHA created a webpage in July 2016. It contains all the relevant documents and products. OCHA has coordination function.
- Meeting will be convened in early 2017 for taking stock on ongoing activities and schedule acting points and work plan for 2017



Philippines

HCT Task Force on PSEA: In 19 May 2016, the Humanitarian Coordinator reaffirmed the HCT's commitment to prevent SEA to the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator and formalized the setup of the PSEA Task Force.

- The Task Force counts 21 member organizations from the UN and the International NGOs.
- The Task Force initially mapped the status of implementation and capacities regarding PSEA commitments and operationalize the standards. PSEA is included in the HCT agenda for the tabletop exercise on disaster preparedness in the last week of Jan 2017.

Chair: IOM ([rstaclara@iom.int](mailto:rstaclara@iom.int)), with UNFPA as co-chair ([pgodoy@unfpa.org](mailto:pgodoy@unfpa.org))



Somalia

The Somalia In-Country Network (ICN) for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse was established in 2007, and largely comprises UN agencies. **Information has yet to be received whether the network has been continuing and who is leading it.**

**Chair:** Humanitarian Coordinator (TBC)

**Focus:** The focus of the ICN is to build a broader constituency of agencies within the network with the appointment of more focal points (FPs) from each agency and to promote stronger and better coordinated mechanisms between ICN members where beneficiaries raised complaints about SEA.

**Actions:** A decision was taken to also establish field-based networks of local and national NGOs, called Community-Based PSEA Networks. The NGOs involved were already in contact with the beneficiaries as implementing partners of UN agencies and INGOs. Four PSEA networks were established, one in each of Somalia's four main regions, although the extent of their development, funding and support varied depending on access and security, as well as the experience of the NGOs in working with beneficiaries. For each network, the number of NGOs differed depending on the number of agencies operating in each area, with an average of approximately 20 NGOs. NGOs were selected through meetings and an open invitation by the GenCap Adviser to participate in the Community-Based PSEA Networks.

**Chairs:** UN WOMEN and UNFPA



South Sudan

**Focus:** The PSEA Task Force in the Republic of South Sudan was [re]activated in April 2016 with the aim to facilitate the implementation of all aspects of the Secretary General's Bulletin.

**Structure:** The Task Force functions under the auspices of the Deputy SRSG/ Resident Coordinator (RC) / Humanitarian Coordinator (HC). The Task Force reports through the UN Country Team (UNCT) and the RC/HC to the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General in South Sudan, given the integrated mission setting. Membership includes one Focal Point (or Alternate) on PSEA from each agency, department, and mission.



Sudan

In Sudan a PSEA Network was established with the support of a GENCAP. **Information has yet to be received whether the network has been continuing and who is leading it.**

Chairs: RC's Office and UNFPA

Activities: FPs received training on PSEA issues, reporting, investigations, complaints mechanisms and awareness-raising among beneficiaries. An 8-point action plan was developed for each agency and FPs are supposed to follow-up on its implementation with their respective management to establish agency-specific internal procedures for reporting and to roll-out training on PSEA within their organizations, including supporting the sensitization of implementing partners and beneficiaries.

## SYRIA RESPONSE

Protection Strategy: OCHA has developed the Whole-of-Syria Humanitarian Strategy for Protection. It involves the global roll out of the HCT protection strategies, and is endorsed by the Strategic Steering Group. The SSG is committed to the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. According to the WoS, all necessary measures will be taken to ensure response mechanisms, including telephone hotlines, are in place and actions will be taken in response to complaints of SEA of affected communities by staff of humanitarian actors. A PSEA Coordinator is being recruited for the Syria Cross Border Response based in Gaziantep.

## JORDAN

PSEA Focal Point Network Coordinator: UNHCR

Network focused on the Refugee Response in Jordan. Primary body for awareness, prevention, coordination and oversight on PSEA by international and national personnel of the entities providing humanitarian services to refugees. The network includes 25 focal points in 25 organizations. A series of complaints mechanisms have been set up to which refugees have access.

- Focus: Within his/her entity, the Focal Point shall actively promote PSEA from personnel providing humanitarian aid to refugees. They will partake in engagement and support with local populations, SEA prevention, SEA response, and management and coordination.
- Actions: developed and endorsed TORs. Finalized a checklist which agencies will adopt when developing or reviewing their internal complaints mechanisms. A survey is being conducted in order to update the mapping of PSEA mechanisms within the refugee response. The survey questions were presented, and should be filled out by managerial staff of humanitarian agencies delivering services to refugees who are aware of the agencies' complaint and response/investigation mechanisms (e.g. officially designated Focal Points for PSEA, Country Director/Deputies, Human Resources Officers, etc.)

## LEBANON

Chair: OCHA

Activities: A PSEA checklist for future actions has been created, as well as a template for a complaints flowchart for UN staff. To date, 12 agencies have committed to participate in an effort to draft Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on inter-agency cooperation in handling SEA-related complaints. At the moment, SOPs have only been passed for UN workers in the region. These provide guidance and direction on the procedures to be followed in reporting allegations, suspicions and concerns of sexual exploitation and abuse. (The Lebanon PSEA network reached out to the IASC AAP PSEA TT to request for support in 2015 and 2016.)

## TURKEY: (GAZIANTEP)

PSEA In-Country Network: In the process of being developed. PSEA Coordinator being recruited

Chair: Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator (TBD)



Jordan



Lebanon



Turkey

You are aware of a PSEA network that has not been mapped out here ? You have additional information related to one country PSEA network ? Help us complement this mapping by sending information to [iasc-aap-psea@unhcr.org](mailto:iasc-aap-psea@unhcr.org)

# Are you looking for clarity on which group is doing what on PSEA at global level ?

**IASC** Inter-Agency  
Standing Committee

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



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

Chairs: UNHCR and OFADEC. Chairs report on progress and challenges to the IASC Working Group at bi-annual meetings through an IASC member agency sponsor (UNHCR).

• **Members:** The task team mailing list includes 195 recipients from 67 organisations (UN Agencies, INGOs, NNGOs, networks, federations and donors) . The IASC AAP PSEA TT has reached out to several national stakeholders to ensure stronger participation of local organizations in the Task Team at the global level

### **Objectives:**

- Foster a culture of accountability and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse at all levels of the humanitarian system.
- Encourage institutionalization of AAP and PSEA within humanitarian organizations, including local and national NGOs, INGOs, Red Cross Red Crescent movement and UN Agencies.
- Support operationalization of AAP and PSEA at collective level as well as individual agency level. Foster a culture of accountability and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse at all levels in the humanitarian system; encourage institutionalization of AAP and PSEA within humanitarian organizations, including local and national NGOs, INGOs, Red Cross Red Crescent movement, and UN agencies; and support operationalization of AAP and PSEA at the collective and individual agency level.
- The 2016-17 Workplan contains three workstreams: 1) Capturing and sharing good practices on AAP and PSEA; 2) Support the Operationalization of AAP/PSEA; and 3) Inter-agency collaboration on PSEA.

The Task Team also administers a technical Helpdesk, comprised of TT representatives, to respond to Humanitarian Country Teams requests for support on SEA prevention and response measures.

<https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/accountability-affected-populations-including-protection-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse>

## **IASC Champion on PSEA**

IOM Director General William Swing was appointed by the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) in 2011 to advocate for stronger engagement from the IASC community, to improve institutional responses to PSEA and to promote PSEA as a political and operational priority in emergency responses. In this capacity, he convenes bi-annual meetings of PSEA Senior Focal Points, where high-level agency representatives report on their institutional progress of implementing the Minimum Operating Standards and their PSEA Action Plans. Collective accomplishments and challenges are conveyed to the IASC Principals.

## **PSEA Senior Focal Points**

- **Chair:** IOM Director General and IASC Champion on PSEA, William Lacy Swing
- **Purpose:** Forum of senior-level focal points from IASC organizations, convened to establish PSEA Minimum Operating Standards (MOS), develop institutional action plans, and report on their institutional progress to implement the PSEA-MOS.
- **Reporting structure:** Chair reports on collective progress and challenges to the IASC Principals at their bi-annual meetings.

## **Secretary General's Special Coordinator on Improving UN Coordination and Response to SEA**

Jane Holl Lute was appointed by the UN Secretary General on February 8, 2016.

**Purpose:** The Secretary-General is committed to ensuring that the systemic issues, fragmentation and other weaknesses identified are fully addressed in a timely manner and, in so doing, to uphold the trust that must underpin all international engagements. Ms. Lute will support the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General and the leadership of United Nations offices, departments, funds and programmes to better align our peacekeeping and human rights systems and to strengthen United Nations response to sexual exploitation and abuse.





## **UN Working Group on PSEA**

Chair: UN Special Coordinator, Jane Holl Lute

Participants: The SEA WG is open to any UN entity responsible and or committed to addressing SEA related matters. It currently comprises representatives from Department of Political Affairs (DPA); Department of Public Information (DPI); Department of Field Support (DFS); Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO); Department of Management (DM); Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR); Office of Legal Affairs (OLA); Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (OSRSG CAAC); Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (OSRSG SVC); International Organization for Migration (IOM); Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA); Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS); United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women); United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)

Purpose: Consult, develop and coordinate the implementation of aligned, United Nations system-wide policies, initiatives and tools to combat SEA; Integrate and coordinate related workflows, identifying initial roles and responsibilities as well as time-lines; Serve as the coordinating body and information-sharing mechanism for system-wide initiatives underway; and d) Prioritize action and promote broad consensus on United Nations system-wide SEA-related issues.

Reporting structure: Directly reports to UN Special Coordinator

Task teams: There are several ad hoc task teams focusing on particular workstreams/protocols.

### **Task Force on UN response to sexual exploitation and abuse**

- The Secretary-General, in consultation with members of the Executive Committee, has asked Ms. Jane Holl Lute, the Special Coordinator for improving the Organisation's response to sexual exploitation and abuse, to convene a high-level task force to develop as a matter of urgency, a clear, game-changing strategy to achieve visible and measurable further improvement in the Organisation's approach to preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse.
- The Task Force will consist of Ms. Jane Holl Lute; Mr. William L. Swing, Director-General of the International Organization for Migration; Mr. Atul Khare, Under Secretary-General, Department of Field Support; Mr. Stephen Mathias, Assistant Secretary-General, Office of the Legal Affairs; Mr. Christian Saunders, Director, Office of the Under Secretary-General of the Department of Management; Lieutenant General Carlos Humberto Loitey, Military Adviser, Department of Peacekeeping Operations; Mr. Alfredo W. Forti, Special Consultant to the Secretary-General; Ms. Nancee Bright, Chief of Staff, Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict; and Ms. Francesca Marotta, Chief, Methodology, Education and Training Section, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.
- The Task Force will use the upcoming Report of the Secretary-General on Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation to present the elements of the strategy and the Chair is, therefore, charged to consult widely and as appropriate with all stakeholders among Member States, across the UN system, and with other relevant organizations.

### **High Level Committee on Management (HLCM) UN system**

Head: Chair for 2015-2016, Ms. Irina Bokova

Participants: WIPO, UNAIDS, UNHCR, ILO, WMO, ITU, WTO, UNFPA, UN, UNICEF, IAEA, ICAO, UNOV/UNODC, UNDP, IMO, IMF, World Bank, WFP, PAHO, WHO, UNESCO, IFAD, UNEP, FAO, UNOPS, UNWTO

Purpose: The High Level Committee on Management (HLCM) is responsible to Corporate Executive Board CEB for coherent, efficient and cost-effective management across the United Nations system of organizations. It is composed of the most senior administrative managers of each CEB member organization. The HLCM members have expressed strong support for the initiative of the Secretary-General to strengthen the response to Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse. Strong support was also expressed by the Committee for coordinated interagency cooperation to mainstream approaches to prevent sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and to share information with a view to joint action. HLCM members agreed that the best way forward to address this broad issue was to task a small strategic group to dissect competencies and allocate them to appropriate mechanisms.

## Conduct and Discipline Unit (CDU) and Conduct and Discipline Teams

### Head

Purpose: The Conduct and Discipline Team was established at UN Headquarters in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) in November 2005 as part of a reform package designed to strengthen accountability and uphold the highest standards of conduct CDU provides overall direction and policy guidance for conduct and discipline issues and maintains global oversight of the state of discipline in peacekeeping operations.

Structure: Renamed the Conduct and Discipline Unit (CDU) (formerly Conduct and Discipline Team), CDU is now in the Department of Field Support (DFS). Mission Conduct and Discipline Teams report to the Head of Mission (HoM) as the principal adviser on all matters related to conduct and discipline for all categories of personnel.

Focus: CDU's CDT's are responsible for organizing training, monitoring, and enforcement of the UN Code of Conduct for peacekeepers and the Bulletin. These teams engage in a variety of activities, including communicating UN policy on conduct to UN personnel on site, attempting to make the local community aware of the UN Code of Conduct, and advertising a complaint line for citizens. They take complaints about peacekeeper behavior and liaison with other UN offices that investigate complaints. They communicate the zero tolerance policy vis-à-vis both prostitution transactional sex and sex with minors and the "strong discouragement" of sex with beneficiaries of UN assistance.

**Are you looking for other structures which don't focus only on PSEA but also includes PSEA in their scope of work ?**

Please note the list is not exhaustive

### **UN Representatives of Investigation Services (UN-RIS)**

Chair: WHO

Members: CTBTO, OIOS, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, ITU, IMO, PAHO, OPCW, UN, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOPS, UNRWA, WFP, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Purpose: UN-RIS is a new body that aims to strengthen investigation practices and professionalism in the UN system. The UN-RIS Annual Meeting convenes representatives of UN agency investigative functions to share experiences and develop an actionable plan with regard to emerging innovations, challenges and broader policy issues that impact the profession.

Reporting structure: No reporting structure; this is a discussion forum.

### **Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS)**

Head: Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services, Ms. Heidi Mendoza

Purpose: OIOS was established under GA Resolution 48/218B, 12 August 1994, to enhance the oversight functions within the UN (P. 5). OIOS has overall responsibility for internal UN investigations. It's role is to assist the SG in fulfilling his/her internal oversight responsibilities in respect of the resources and staff of the Organization.

Scope: The aim of OIOS investigations is to establish facts and make recommendations in light of its findings. The SG or delegated program manager has the responsibility to consider what action, if any, is to be taken after a receipt of the report. OIOS is not a law enforcement agency, and does not have subpoena or other coercive statutory powers; however in cases of possible criminality, OIOS may make a recommendation to the Office of Legal Affairs (OLA) for referral to national enforcement authorities. (The uniform guidelines for investigations provide the fundamental standards for investigations and investigators in the UN and other international organizations.

Referrals: OIOS may refer matters to an investigation authority, both internally and to external bodies. "Matters referred to national authorities typically involve possible criminal conduct. However, criminal matters are investigated and prosecuted in the name of the relevant governmental authority of that State. National authorities act under their own prerogative and are not responsible to the United Nations for any reply, follow-up or other action."



Focus: The objectives of the Office of Legal Affairs (OLA) are (i) to ensure the legally appropriate performance of the Agency's work, to prepare legal instruments, including international agreements and internal regulations, to provide legal interpretations of these instruments and regulations, (ii) to ensure that the legal aspects of the Agency's work program are appropriately addressed...(iv) to ensure a coordinated approach to legal issues common to the United Nations system. The United Nations Office of Legal Affairs provides a unified central legal service for the Secretariat and the principal and other organs of the United Nations and contributes to the progressive development and codification of international public and trade law. If, after proper investigation, there is evidence to support allegations of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse, these cases may, upon consultation with the Office of Legal Affairs, be referred to national authorities for criminal prosecution.

Structure: There are six divisions within the OLA: the Office of the Legal Counsel (OLC), General Legal Division (GLD), Codification Division (COD), Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS), International Trade Law Division (ITLD), and the Treaty Section (TREATY). These all report to the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and the Legal Counsel of the United Nations. Participates in High Level Steering Committee and SEA Working Group, is the chair of the Protocol on Information Sharing.

## Are you looking to better understand Humanitarian Coordinators' and Resident Coordinators' responsibilities regarding PSEA?

### **Humanitarian Coordinators (HC)**

The IASC Statement on PSEA issued by the Principals on 11 December 2015, reinforced PSEA responsibilities for Humanitarian Coordinators "in order to ensure PSEA has a clear place within the humanitarian architecture and IASC system-wide responsibility for developing PSEA strategies and action plans is institutionalized". The ERC notified the Humanitarian Coordinators of this new responsibility on 28 January 2016, and clarified that this role would include developing inter-agency complaint mechanisms, ensuring survivors have access to appropriate immediate and longer-term assistance, coordinating inter-agency allegation referrals, and reporting regularly to the ERC on PSEA in relation to humanitarian operations. Furthermore, PSEA will be a standing agenda item at the HC Annual Retreat.

### **Resident Coordinators (RC)**

The RC is responsible for ensuring that a network of focal points for the implementation of the provision contained in the SG's "Bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" is operational and supporting the development and implementation of a country-level action plan to address the issue. Specific responsibilities include: ensuring agencies raise awareness among staff about SEA and expected behaviors, advising the local population on the UN Standards of Conduct on PSEA and ways to report misconduct, and taking appropriate action when there is reason to believe that sexual exploitation and abuse has occurred, including the provision of victim assistance. In circumstances where a Resident Coordinator is operating in an emergency context, and therefore also assumes a Humanitarian Coordinator and/or DSRSG function, PSEA responsibilities outlined in both Terms of Reference will have to be carried out in conjunction. Mention should be made of UNDP's efforts as a result of the HLCM Task Force. As you know, Jaqueline has been updating on this.