# ethiopia psea Network

Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Preparedness and Response



## I. Overview

Established 2018; currently co-chaired by UNFPA and UN WOMEN.

## 5 regional networks

Somali (co-chairs: WFP and UNICEF)

Oromia (chair: OCHA)

SNNP (co-chair: UNFPA and UNICEF).

Tigray, Shire (co-chair: OCHA and Save the Children)

Tigray, Mekelle (co-chair: UNHCR and IRC)

## 197 PSEA Network focal points (FP) in-country

Addis Ababa: 65 FP, representing 11 UN agencies, 20 NGOs, and 2 Gov. partners

Somali: 22 FP, representing 7 UN agencies and 8 NGOs

Oromia: 30 FP, representing 5 UN agencies and 10 NGOs

SNNP: 23 FP, representing 5 UN agencies and 7 NGOs

Tigray, Shire: 34 FP, representing PSEA and IAAWG

Tigray, Mekelle: 23 FP, representing PSEA and IAAWG

• In 2021, all 197 focal points have received PSEA training, including ToT.

Since its establishment, the interagency Ethiopia PSEA Network has made significant progress in tackling approach was the UN Country Team (UNCT) and Humanitarian decision, in 2016, to have a dedicated Ethiopia, focusing specifically on sexual exploitation and abuse preparedness and response through the establishment of the inter-agency Ethiopia PSEA Network. This mechanisms to advance the support available for at-risk communities; thus, also recognising the common root of these abuses: power differentials and gender inequality.

# II. SEA Risks Identified in Ethiopia



# III. Strategic Focus

### Leadership and Coordination

Full ownership of PSEA in Ethiopia is to be taken by leaders, who should set the tone from top-down by demonstrating an active commitment to take account of, give account to, and be held accountable by, affected populations.

### Capacity Building

All members of the humanitarian and development community need to be able to recognise consequences of sexual exploitation and abuse on affected communities, the seriousness of the problem, and understand how to prevent as well as how to respond to SEA in a survivor-centred, gender-specific and intersectional manner.

### Awareness Raising

Affected populations in Ethiopia need to be informed about their rights to free humanitarian assistance and to be able to safely report abuses against them through various reporting mechanisms. Similarly, stakeholders and (implementing) partners must be knowledgeable about survivor-centred PSEA preparedness and response.

### Survivor-centred Response

During establishment of IA CBCMs, a community-based approach will be taken by the Ethiopia PSEA Network. This will ensure accountability by incorporating meaningful participation by the affected populations into the overall system.



# IV. Strategy and Workplan



ETHIOPIA PSEA NETWORK

### Ethiopia PSEA Network 2021-2022 Workplan

This workplan has been developed jointly by members of the Ethiopia PSEA Network to prevent, mitigate and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse in-country. It is a part of the national strategy, and —as such — steered by the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator to Ethiopia with close support from CLA, UNICT, HCT, national-level co-chains, and the Inter-Agency PSEA Coordinator. Moreover, it has the buy-in from all network members (i.e., at both national and regional levels), funded by the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF) through the Interagency PSEA project led by the national level network.

Objective 1: Leadership and Coordination

Area	Action	Responsible	Target Group	When	Funds	Indicators	Targets
Leadership	Demonstrate leadership on PSEA through actions for prevention and response.	UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator	Humanitarian community	Continuously	N/A	The role of the RC/HC as PSEA lead is clear to all PSEA stakeholders.	RC/HC supports implementation and monitoring on in- country PSEA Strategy.
	Circulate network-developed code of conduct and the IASC Six Core Principles statement of purpose on PSEA.	UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator	Humanitarian community	Quarterly	N/A	Leadership supports implementation and monitoring of PSEA Strategy, making explicit the leadership role of UWCI/HCT.	RC/HC, with support from UNCT and HCT, participate actively in information sharing and awareness raising through displaying and sharing the network- developed materials.
	Ensure PSEA is prioritised within each organisation to instil trust in mechanisms.	Country Representatives	Staff, partners, and contractors	Continuously	N/A	Leadership communicates regularly in varied formats to increase awareness/trust.	Meetings with staff are convened and network-developed EC materials displayed and shared regularly.
	Ensure PSEA is regularly discussed at relevant platforms/forums.	PSEA Coordinator with Co-chairs	UNCT, HCT, CLA, ICCG, IAAWG, and clusters/groups	Continuously	N/A	PSEA Coordinator takes active lead in updating leadership and partners.	PSEA is regular (i.e., at least monthly) on the agenda, allowing for updates/discussion.
	Ensure swift action is taken to address SEA incidents through survivor-centred support and timely investigations.	Country Representatives	Humanitarian community	Continuously	N/A	All UNCT and HCT members meet required minimum standards to handle reports and to support survivors.	All UNCT and HCT members and partners meet the PSEA requirements in the UN common and IP partner assessment.

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ETHIOPIA PSEA NETWORK

### Ethiopia PSEA Network 2021-2022 Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Strategy and Workplan

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#### Introductio

Since its establishment, the Inter-agency Ethiopia PSEA Network has made significant progress in tackling sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) within the humanitarian community and development sector in Ethiopia. These achievements are seen through the establishment of both national and regional level networks, endorsement of Inter-Agency Standard Operating Precedures (SOPs) for Community-Based Complaint Mechanisms (CBCMs), development of information composings with linked information, education and communication (IEC) materials and GBV pocket guides in local languages, selage of (in person as well as on online) country-contextualised citating packages for network focal points, clusters and (implementing) partners, as well as the facilitation of ToT trainings for over 180 facal points in Addis Ababa, Somali, Cromis, SNNP and Tigray regions. These achievements are farther complemented by ongeling network initiatives and inter-agency projects throughout the country.

Critical to the success of this approach was the UN Country Team (UNCT) and Humanitarian Country Team's (HCT) vital decision, in 2016, to have a dedicated coordination structure in place in Ethiopia, focusing specifically on sexual explaination and abuse preparedness and response through the establishment of the inter-agency Ethiopia PSEA Network. This decision by the senior management in-country recognised the urgent need to develop joint accountability mechanisms to advance the support available for at-risk communities; thus, also recognising the common root of these abuses; power differentials and gender inequality. As a part of this process, a clear vision, strategy, and work plan were developed by the PSEA Task Force in 2018, which were later updated by the Ethiopia PSEA Network focal points and endorsed by UNCT and EHCT in 2020 and 2021.

Despite this important progress, however, much more need to be done on PSIA in (thiopia, especially as the country continues to be affected by various emergencies. These, amongst others, include conflict and related IDPs and refugees, CDVID-19 pandemic, drought, desert locust infestation, and floods. Consequently, at-risk groups, especially women and children, are impacted by multiple shocks, creating an emerging protection crisis in-country. Within this context, the Ethiopia PSIA Network remains committed to its sixion of:

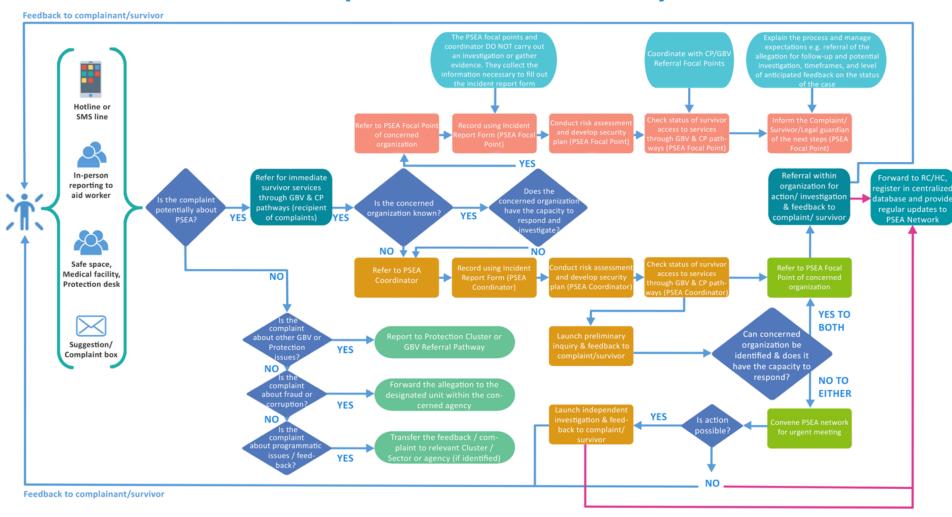
Supporting its members in fully integrating PSEA in national interventions, as well as developing an inter-agency accountability culture from the top-down that fully protect and supports survivors.

- Dr. Catherine Sozi, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator to Ethiopia, July 2021

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# V. Endorsed IA SOP for CBCMs with linked flowchart

## **Ethiopia PSEA Referral Pathway**



# VI. PSEA Training Package for Ethiopia

- The "Ethiopia PSEA Network Training Package" was produced by UN Women on behalf of the PSEA Network in 2020
- Available in English, Amharic, Oromo, Tigrinya and Somali
- Designed to support the delivery of in-person as well as online trainings to improve knowledge, understanding and skills of focal points, clusters and key partners
- Uses case studies, group discussions, creative team activities, and thought-provoking questions to promote dialogue and learning
- Adapted for the Ethiopian context, which includes local terminology, referral resources, as well as network standard operating procedures and agreements.
  - Module 1: Introduction to PSEA
  - Module 2: Gender Analysis and Gender-based violence in emergencies
  - Module 3: Understanding Risks, PSEA frameworks, and survivor-centred approach
  - Module 4: CBCMs, receiving a report, and referral pathways
  - Module 5: Learning Design and facilitation of PSEA training, i.e. ToT
- All focal points and ICCG members have been provided access to online learning materials and recordings: <a href="https://kayaconnect.org/course/info.php?id=2988">https://kayaconnect.org/course/info.php?id=2988</a>

Ethiopia Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network



**Training Manual** 

# VII. PSEA Information Campaign

- Developed PSEA information campaigns with suitable Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials
- Posters, leaflets, brochures, and pocket guides available in English, Amharic, Tigrinya, Oromo, and Somali
- Diverse information materials/tools for humanitarian stakeholders/service providers and for affected communities
- Designed to ensure meaningful information-sharing, factoring-in gender, age, ability, and literacy differences in access to tools.
- Implemented in Addis Ababa, Oromia (West Guji), SNNP (Gedeo), Somali (Fafan, Dawa, Liban, Afdar, Siti and Arer), and Tigray (Shire and Mekelle).
- All network members have been able to order materials for free.

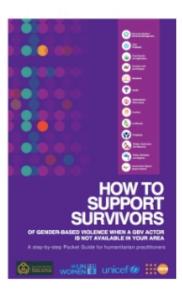
### **ETHIOPIA PSEA NETWORK**

# Prevention of Sexual Exploitation & Abuse Communications Campaign

On behalf of the Ethiopia PSEA Network & UN Women Ethiopia Country Office



# VIII. Selection of Available Materials: Affected Populations & Stakeholders











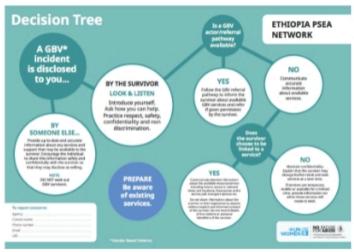












# IX. Ethiopia Code of Conduct





### ETHIOPIA PSEA NETWORK

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# X. Regional PSEA Networks: Somali, Oromia, SNNP, and Tigray













# XI. Four Technical Sub-Working Groups

- Capacity Building / Training
- Communications and Community Engagement (CCE)
- CBCM/CFM with IAAWG
- Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment

# XII. Tigray

## Capacity Building

- 4 hands-on PSEA training sessions were conducted in Mekelle, Feb 16-19 for 90 service providers
- 3-day PSEA ToT training conducted in Mekelle (June 1-3) for 34 focal points
- 3-day PSEA TOT training conducted in Shire (June 16-18) for 23 focal points
- Based on the Ethiopia PSEA Network Training Package
- Additional training sessions have been requested, especially on survivor support, AAP, and CCE

## Information Campaign

- PSEA IEC materials (for both affected populations and humanitarian actors) arrived in Mekelle, Feb 22 (and new dispatch prepared).
- This also includes the Ethiopia-contextualised version of the step-by-step pocket guide titled "How to Support Survivors of GBV when a GBV Actor is not available in your area"
- All arrived materials are available in English, Tigrinya, and Amharic
- Distributed with support from UNFPA and UNICEF as CP/GBV AoR leads

# XIII. Next Step

## National-level

- Continue to support mapping of GBV/CP service providers (health, psychosocial and legal) to ensure survivor-centred training on preparedness and response.
- Continue information campaigns for both stakeholders and affected populations.
- Finalise community engagement sessions to establish CBCMs with multiple entry points.
- Agree on a standardised tool to conduct SEA assessment of implementing partners.
- Continue ToT trainings with focal points, clusters, and (implementing) partners.
- Support regional networks as well as establish further regional networks.
- Conduct nation-wide PSEA assessment with IOM DTM in August and September.

## Tigray

- Start implementation of the EHF-funded interagency PSEA Project 2021-22.
- Ensure bi-weekly meetings in Mekelle and Shire (and hopefully soon Axum).
- Map regional focal points and service providers, focusing on capacity, needs and gaps.
- Ensure training on PSEA survivor-support and CBCMs, incl. signing of code of conduct.
- Finalise on-going SEA risk assessment led by the regional network members.
- Conduct community and stakeholder engagement and information campaigns.



# XIV. Support Requested by UNCT and HCT in Ethiopia

- Promote full engagement in and support to the national and regional networks.
- Ensure formalised responsibility and time allocation in job description for all focal points.
- Make PSEA capacity building activities and awareness raising activities mandatory for all focal points;
- Promote inter-agency collaboration on the establishment of planned CBCMs with the CP/GBV AoR.



# THANK YOU!

### CONTACT DETAILS

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