**Country-Level Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse**

**(Model Template)**

***The PSEA Country-Level model template outlines the priorities agreed by UNCT/HCT members to achieve jointly across countries with humanitarian[[1]](#footnote-2), development and peace operations. This template provides the minimum requirements to review and analyse the effectiveness, impact and progress on measures to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation abuse country-wide. It serves as a model framework intended to be adapted and contextualized at the country level. The objective is to promote and document harmonized activities that contribute to implementing a robust action plan and provide the basis for tracking progress and provision/mobilization of required resources in related to PSEA in countries with United Nations presence.***

| **Desired outcomes** | **Indicators** | **Targets/ Benchmarks[[2]](#footnote-3)** | **Key actions** | **Timeframe** | **Budget/ Funding Source** | **Lead agency/ies****per activity** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Part A: Priority prevention outcomes for PSEA** |
| **Outcome 1. Prevention.** All United Nations staff and related personnel[[3]](#footnote-4) know the UN standards of conduct for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and understand their personal and managerial/ command responsibilities to address sexual exploitation and abuse and other misconduct. |
| **Output 1.1** Personnel understand the United Nations standards of conduct on the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. | 1. All UNCT/HCT personnel, including those visiting the country, are provided with an induction briefing on conduct and discipline issues, including sexual exploitation and abuse.
 | Mandatory onboarding session for all UN staff (Induction security program-SIP) on PSEA and SH. Included in the 2020 PSEA Task Force Action Plan 2020, and implemented since 2020. Refer to attached PSEA Task Force Action Plan (2021-22), Outcome 2 and Output 2.1 Under the Action Plan, it is expected that by 2022 all staff from UN entities access and understand key information on SEA, as well as the standards of conduct and available complaint mechanisms. | Design and implementation of PSEA and SH mandatory training for UN staff. | Ongoing |  | UNICEFUNHCRWFPUNDPUNODCUNDSSPSEA Coordinator  |
| 1. Prevention measures such as curfew/off-limits policies operate in peace operations and consideration should be given to implementing such measures to other duty stations
 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. The UNCT/HCT personnel know the standards on sexual exploitation and abuse (training, leadership dialogues, town-halls).
 | 1. PSEA raising awareness materials prepared by the PSEA Task Force and distributed among members of the PSEA Network/GIFMM[[4]](#footnote-5)/HCT (UN entities and NGOs). Included in the 2020 Action Plan of the PSEA Task Force and available permanently to the entire PSEA Network, see [link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1hmrfR2ngvf9Zrc0uWg8fhqUKllkJkzgr).
2. Resources to follow up implementation of minimum standards of conduct with regards to PSEA. Available to the entire PSEA Network, see [link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1HjY0WXjjJ5N7fhj149UsJ6Z_of_RV21r).

Periodic reports with advances on the implementation of the PSEA Task Force Action Plan and minimum operating standards on PSEA are shared with UNCT.Refer to attached PSEA Task Force Action Plan (2021-22), outcome 3 and outputs 3.1 and 3.2. | Information shared with UNCT on the implementation of the PSEA Action Plan and minimum operating standards on PSEA (periodically). | Ongoing(2021-22) |  | UNICEFUN WomenWFP RCOPSEA Coordinator (PSEA raising awareness materials). |
| 1. All personnel are aware of the policy for protection against retaliation for reporting misconduct – to empower, encourage and protect staff who report cases of sexual exploitation and abuse ([ST/SGB/2017/2/Rev.1](https://undocs.org/ST/SGB/2017/2/Rev.1)).
 | PSEA raising awareness materials distributed among members of the PSEA Network/GIFMM/HCT (UN entities and NGOs) include information on misconduct/SEA reporting, confidentiality of information and protection against retaliation. Information available on this [link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1hmrfR2ngvf9Zrc0uWg8fhqUKllkJkzgr).Included in the PSEA Task Force 2020 Action Plan which is continuously shared.  | Information on misconduct/SEA reporting, confidentiality of information and protection against retaliation included on PSEA raising awareness campaign for staff. | Ongoing | UNICEF(PSEA raising awareness campaign) | UNICEF with support of WFP, RC, UN Women, Save the Children and PSEA Coordinator |
| 1. All personnel are provided with clear guidance on where and how to report allegations of misconduct.
 | Standard operating procedures with information on reporting mechanisms and PSEA focal points is being disseminated with all relevant actors. Included and available at the PSEA Task Force library, see [link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1IJrpGIcOOHLMhY2ht_IkPU39SBag09Bd).  | Ongoing dissemination among PSEA Network, local teams HCT and GIFMMs**.** | 2021 | UNICEFUN WomenUNHCRIOMWFP | PSEA Task Force (PSEA Coordinator) and UN entities  |
| **Output 1.2** Leadership, managers and commanders know their personal and managerial/command responsibilities to address misconduct and are aware of the procedures, rules and actions required to respond to incidents of misconduct. | 1. Managers monitor completion by all personnel in country of mandatory online and classroom training.
 | Online mandatory trainings on PSEA for all UN staff. | Refer to section/outcome 1.1 above |  |  |  |
| 1. Leadership communicates regularly and in varied formats in order to increase awareness and instill trust in the policies, including broadcasts on the duty to report misconduct.
 | PSEA is discussed regularly at UNCT meetings. |  |  |  | UN entities |
| **Output 1.3** Quality training of personnel/awareness-raising on sexual exploitation and abuse policies is conducted regularly.  | 1. All UN staff and related personnel complete the mandatory in-year refresher training and/or awareness briefings to personnel are conducted. Substantiation is done for those not completing the training.
 | 1. Each UN entity is responsible for providing periodic reminders of PSEA policies through trainings or briefings to personnel.
2. PSEA Task Force gives training sessions to local GIFMM and local coordinating teams (UN entities and implementing partners).

Refer to attached PSEA Task Force Action Plan (2021-22), outcome 1 and output 1.2. Pursuant to the Action Plan, NGOs, and UN entities in the PSEA Network have access to key information and tools to set up complaint mechanisms of SEA in the communities, in compliance with minimum global standards. | Periodic trainings and content refreshers to staff  |  |  | All UN entities PSEA Task Force  |
| 1. UNCT/HCT leaders certify that all allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse relating to areas within their responsibility have been accurately and fully reported.
 | Within the Interagency Standard Operating Procedure for SEA cases (SOP), UNCT leaders agree to share on a confidential basis with the PSEA Coordinator and the UN Resident Coordinator, information of SEA allegations involving UN personnel and/or implementing partners. Refer to attached PSEA Task Force Action Plan (2021-22), outcome 1 and output 1.3. | Reporting protocols included in the SOP for SEA. | Periodic follow up since April 2021. |  | All UN entities PSEA CoordinatorRCO |
| Part B: Priority response outcomes for PSEA |
| **Outcome 2. Safe and accessible reporting.** Every child and adult recipient of United Nations assistance has access to a safe, gender and child-sensitive pathways to report sexual exploitation and abuse (including through community-based complaints mechanisms)[[5]](#footnote-6) that lead to assistance, are appropriate to the context and accessible to those in the most vulnerable situations). |
| **Output 2.1.** Safe, accessible, child-sensitive mechanisms are in place for reporting sexual exploitation and abuse[[6]](#footnote-7), particularly in high-risk areas.  | 1. UNCT/HCT Inter-agency SOPs on community-based complaint mechanisms and/or networks (CBCM/CBCN[[7]](#footnote-8)) on PSEA are established following inclusive consultations with all relevant stakeholders, including communities, disseminated and rolled out, and appropriate staff trained.[[8]](#footnote-9)
 | SOP set foundations of an IA CBCM:Pilot exercise at state level (location to be defined) to set up an IA CBCM. Effort will be coordinated with ELCs and local GIFMMs. Refer to attached PSEA Task Force Action Plan (2021-22), outcome 1 and output 1.2.  | Gradual implementation and preparation of pilot through following actions:1.Identify PSEA focal points at ELC/local GIFMMs to agree and set up the IA CBCM. Task includes consolidating contact information of all PSEA focal points at local and national level.2. Train participants (ELC/local GIFMMs) on the IA CBCM and existing inter- agency SOP.3. Continue mapping existing reporting and complaint mechanisms at ELCs/local GIFMM agencies/organizations.4. Mapping exercise of assistance services available to victims of SEA, jointly with two ELC/local GIFMM. 5. Disseminate among members of ELC/GIFMM the protocol to assist victims/survivors of SEA and conduct training sessions focused on assisting victims and survivors. | 2021-22 |  | UNICEFUN WomenUNHCRIOMWFPUNFPAPSEA Coordinator |
| 1. A variety of reporting channels appropriate to the local context is in place to fill reporting gaps as identified by mapping.
 | Mapping exercise that consolidates all available complaint mechanisms is on the pipeline, as included in the PSEA Action Plan 2021-22.Based on this mapping the PSEA Task Force will provide written recommendations to strengthen existing complaint mechanisms, in compliance with global standards. Refer to attached PSEA Task Force Action Plan (2021-22), outcome 1 and output 1.1. The Task Force will sort all available complaint mechanisms and advice the PSEA Network to align them with global minimum standards (safety, transparency, accessibility, and confidentiality). It will also aim to adapt them considering the characteristics of the affected population (gender, age, ethnicity, mental/physical disability, etc.) | PSEA Survey conducted in 2020 to assess progress in the implementation of the minimum operating standards of PSEA in Colombia. Survey included questions on existing reporting mechanisms across the country’s regions (baseline). | Jan 2021 |  | UN Women UNHCR PSEA Coordinator |
| 1. Percentage of children and adults which have access to a safe channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse.[[9]](#footnote-10)
 | Information not yet available. |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Percentage of allegations reported to the PSEA Network per month and responded to within seven days (Disaggregated by age, sex, and type of complaint (less than 18; 18 and above).[[10]](#footnote-11)
 | As of June 2021 UNCT, leaders agreed to share on a confidential basis with the PSEA Coordinator and the UN Resident Coordinator, information of SEA allegations involving UN personnel and/or implementing partners. Information is disaggregated yet confidential.  |  |  |  | All UN entitiesRC PSEA Coordinator  |
| **Output 2.2.** Community mobilisation, consultation and awareness-raising on PSEA in each community receiving and/or affected by United Nations assistance. Where there is an HC/HCT this would apply to all humanitarian partners. | 1. Number of adults and children (disaggregated by gender and age) reached through consultation in the establishment of community-based complaint mechanisms, awareness activities and community mobilisation interventions on PSEA, including how to report SEA-related complaints.[[11]](#footnote-12)
 | These consultations will be done as part of the state-level pilot exercise to establish an IA CBCM.Refer to attached PSEA Task Force Action Plan (2021-22), outcome 1 and output 1.2. |  | 2021-22  |  | UNICEFUN WomenUNHCRIOMWFPUNFPA PSEA Coordinator  |
| 1. Percentage of sites reached by PSEA communications materials, how to report sexual exploitation and abuse and how to access victim/survivor-centred assistance.

(disaggregated by type of PSEA communication materials developed for each population group identified). | 1. The PSEA Task Force identifies priority communities.
2. By September 2021 Task Force prepares contents with key information on SEA, standards of conduct and complaint mechanisms.
3. By December 2022, all priority communities have been reached and given informational materials.

Refer to attached PSEA Task Force Action Plan (2021-22), outcome 2 and output 2.1By December 2022, priority communities, NGOs and UN entities are informed about SEA, standards of conduct and complaint mechanisms.  | Identification of communities, preparation, and dissemination of key materials. | December 2022 |  | UNICEFUNHCRWFPUNDP UNODCPSEA Coordinator |
| 1. Number of individuals within the affected population (disaggregated by age and gender) reached with key messages and awareness-raising material on PSEA.
 | Activity in progress under the Task Force. However, NGOs and UN entities have conducted their own dissemination campaigns among communities. Disaggregated data is not available. |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Community perceptions and communication preferences are captured on a regular basis (informally and formally through needs SEA risk assessments, surveys, focus group discussions, etc.), and used to improve services.
 | Same as above. |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 3. Victims’ right to assistance.** Every child and adult victim/survivor/complainant is offered immediate, quality assistance (medical care, psychosocial support, legal assistance, reintegration support).[[12]](#footnote-13) |
| **Output 3.1** Sexual exploitation and sexual abuse victim/ survivor assistance is provided through Gender-Based Violence (GBV) or Child Protection (CP) programming which is familiar with sexual exploitation and abuse and the specific needs of victims/survivors. In humanitarian context, this may be resourced through the Humanitarian Response Plan (or other funding mechanisms).[[13]](#footnote-14) In other settings, UN entities should consider the creation of a contingency fund to facilitate victims’ rights support and assistance, including through exploring opportunities for joint fundraising by United Nations Country Team members and project proposal submitted to the [Trust Fund in Support of Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse](https://www.un.org/preventing-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse/content/submit-project-proposals). | 1. Mapping of the existing service providers (e.g., GBV and CP programming) and current gaps in SEA assistance coverage are identified and addressed.
 | -Mapping exercise conducted by the GBV Subgroup that identified assistance services for survivors of GBV. The information compiled by the GBV Subgroup is part of an electronic library shared with the PSEA Network, the GBV focal points of within local coordination teams and the local GIFMMs (library available on this [link](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1fn5IQohh0VIib9S7Sw6h26yHT1ojETth9Eryml6MjnM/edit#gid=1310415626))- Since June 2021 the PSEA Coordinator has been reviewing the information that UN entities collect every three months. The review exercise allows identifying services requested and provided to SEA victims as well as barriers to access these services, and opportunities for improvement. Information is complemented by gender and GBV barriers identified in the regions and compiled by the GBV Subgroup (information available on this [link](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1PDZQphus0lyhcQYKpJ48WcrlFpgoc39jwsUimimPx0M/edit#gid=0)). | Mapping exercise conducted by the GBV Subgroup updated regularly.  |  |  | UN WomenUNFPAPSEA CoordinatorPSEA CoordinatorRC |
| 1. Number and percentage of SEA victims/survivors/complainants who have been promptly referred to quality assistance, as part of ongoing GBV and CP programming.
 | Data is disaggregated according to the affiliation of the alleged perpetrator (UN staff, related personnel and implementing partners). |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Number and percentage of SEA victims/survivors who have accessed to assistance (disaggregated by age and gender and type of assistance received).
 | As part of the Interagency Standard Operating Procedure for SEA cases (SOP) approved by the UNCT, the PSEA Task Force established procedures to collect and consolidate information on SEA cases using the quarterly reports by UN agencies. The reports contain internal and interagency cases—including cases involving implementing partners. The information collected by the PSEA Interagency Coordinator will not include personal data, and will maintain the confidentiality and anonymity of both, victims, and alleged perpetrators. The Information will only be shared with the Resident Coordinator and will include recommendations for assisting SEA survivors.  |  |  |  | PSEA Coordinator RC |
| d. Percentage of the affected population, particularly women and children, that can access GBV assistance.[[14]](#footnote-15) | Information not yet available. |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Funding/resources for assistance to victims/survivors of sexual exploitation and abuse is available. (Please indicate if there are any funds of this nature)
 | Information not yet available. |  |  |  |   |
| **Output 3.2** PSEA Networks have referral pathways for victim/survivor assistance in place, as part of an integrated approach with GBV services. | 1. Status of implementation by PSEA Network of protocol for referral and provision of services for sexual exploitation and abuse victims/survivors (in line with GBV referral pathways).[[15]](#footnote-16)
 | The PSEA Task Force with support from the GBV Subgroup is advancing a victim-centered protocol containing guidance for relevant stakeholders to deal with SEA survivors and refer them to GBV government and NGOs’ services in the regions. This protocol is an annex of the Interagency SOP for SEA cases. Refer to attached PSEA Task Force Action Plan (2021-22), outcome 1 and output 1.4.Entities and members of the PSEA Network have access to the protocol to assist victims/survivors of EAS, that was prepared in collaboration with the GBV Subgroup. GBV referral pathway integrated within SOPs. | By December 2021 NGOs and UN entities have access to the protocol to assist victims/survivors of EAS.  | Protocol disseminated by December 2021. |  | UN WomenUNFPA PSEA coordinatorWith the support of the GBV Subgroup |
| 1. Tracking and data collection on victims and victim assistance (please indicate the system in place, what information is collected and frequency of maintenance).
 | GBVIMS is not used for SEA cases in Colombia. Please refer to answer provided for output 3.1 above. |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 4. Accountability and investigations.** Every child and adult victim/survivor of sexual exploitation and abuse who is willing has their case investigated in a prompt, and safe way in accordance with a victims’/survivors’ rights approach. |
| **Output 4.1** PSEA Networks adopt, implement and track progress against uniformed protocols/guidelines for prompt, safe and victim/survivor-centred assistance during investigations at country-level.  | 1. Percentage of UNCT/HCT members understand the standards under investigations are conducted.
 | Information not available. |  |  |  |  |
| 1. PSEA Network members and local partners have personnel trained on SEA guidelines and protocols for victim/survivor-centred investigations.
 | Not part of the PSEA Taskforce Action Plan. However, each UN entity is aware of which procedures must be followed to report SEA; also, knows about investigations conducted at their respective headquarters.  |  |  |  | All UN entities |
| **Output 4.2** Sexual exploitation and sexual abuse victims/survivors informed of and/or supported in relation to investigations and accountability processes.[[16]](#footnote-17) | 1. Percentage of victims/survivors who are informed of the outcome of the investigations.
 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Output 4.3** When working with implementing partners, adequate safeguards are in place and action is taken related to sexual exploitation and abuse – e.g., screening, cooperative arrangements, monitoring, and termination of arrangements ([United Nations Protocol on Allegations of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Involving Implementing Partners](https://www.un.org/en/pdfs/UN%20Protocol%20on%20SEA%20Allegations%20involving%20Implementing%20Partners%20-%20English_Final.pdf); [ST/SGB/2003/13](https://undocs.org/en/ST/SGB/2003/13)). | 1. The UNCT/HCT has policies on reference checking and vetting for former misconduct or supervision and performance appraisals related to [UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/un-implementing-partner-psea-capacity-assessment-0) and they are shared with UNCT/HCT.
 | -Incorporation of PSEA terms into various types of contractual agreements.-Recommendations about requirements of PSEA included by the Task Force in the 2021 terms of reference of the GIFMM (R4V Platform in Colombia).-Entities are supposed to conduct background checks and identify instances of misconduct, in general.  |  |  |  | All UN entities  |
| 1. [UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/un-implementing-partner-psea-capacity-assessment-0) guidelines are implemented.
 | - Implementation of an interagency pilot (led by WFP with participation from UNHCR, OIM UN Women and support from UNICEF) to strengthen capacity to PSEA among implementing partners. This pilot is being conducted in the Colombian region of Ipiales (state of Nariño). Its results will allow making improvements and replicate the exercise in other regions.Refer to attached PSEA Task Force Action Plan (2021-22), outcome 1 and output 2.1 | Knowledge sharing among agencies and learning from experience (UNICEF).Pilot exerciseLessons learnedPotential to replicate  | 2021-2022 |  | WFPUNHCRIOM UN Women UNICEFPSEA Coordinator  |
| 1. Follow-up is established for the implementing partners that do not meet the minimum threshold.
 | Achieving a more systematic follow up with implementing partners is on the pipeline. It will be piloted during the regional exercise in Ipiales- Nariño.  |  | 2021-2022 |  |  |
| **Part C: PSEA Country-Level Structure** |
| **Outcome 5. PSEA inter-agency country-level structure.** The Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator and UNCT/HCT are supported at senior management and technical-levels to lead, oversee, and deliver on the above four PSEA Outcomes. |
| **Output 5.1** The role of the RC/HC as PSEA lead is clear to all PSEA stakeholders. | 1. The RC/HC takes an active lead on PSEA and, where relevant, coordinates with the (D)SRSG.
 | RC in Colombia leads the PSEA agenda in the country. |  |  |  | RC |
| **Output 5.2** Members take on the PSEA role to support the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator to deliver on PSEA at the UNCT/HCT level and the PSEA Network at the technical level.  | 1. Status of the designation of agency chairs for the PSEA Steering Committee (principal level, UNCT/HCT) and the PSEA Network (technical level).
 | PSEA focal points in all UN entities and Task Force cochairs. Existing PSEA Network since June 2020.  |  |  |  | All UN entitiesCo-chairs (UNICEF, UN Women)  |
| **Output 5.3** A full-time PSEA Coordinator (with medium to long-term secured funding) is in place, with a direct reporting line to the HC/RC, to provide day-to-day technical support and expertise to the inter-agency PSEA Network. In the absence of a Senior Victims Rights Officer (SVRO) or Field Victims’ Rights Advocate (FVRA), consider the designation of a focal point for victims’ rights[[17]](#footnote-18) at the country level by the PSEA Network in consultation with the most senior United Nations official in the country. | 1. Status of deployment of a full-time PSEA Network Coordinator (with clear ToRs).
 | Full-time position for PSEA Coordinator created since March 2020 with a clear mandate and defined ToRs. |  | Since march 2020 |  | WFPIOMUNICEFUNHCRRC |
| 1. The PSEA Coordinator takes an active lead in supporting senior leadership in developing and implementing PSEA Network TORs and a PSEA Work Plan, based upon the inter-agency PSEA Network risk assessment**.**
 | The PSEA Coordinator leads the PSEA Task Force and the implementation of the Action Plan. She convenes periodic meetings of members of the PSEA Network and provides technical assistance on PSEA to focal points. |  |  |  | PSEA Coordinator RC |
| 1. On request, the PSEA Coordinator provides expert guidance and technical support to Network members and other relevant entities operating in the context to strengthen their internal PSEA programs in line with good practice and standards.
 | Same as above. |  |  |  |  |
| d. Creation of a SVRO position or designation of the FVRA or consider the designation of a focal point for victims’ rights in the office of the HC/RC with a system-wide mandate has been appointed to advise at the country level (please indicate date of appointment or a timeline if the appointment of a SVRO/FVRA/focal point with a system-wide mandate is in the process, grade level and source of funding if full-time SVRO). | Position does not yet exist in Colombia. However, the PSEA Task Force and the PSEA Coordinator collaborates with the GBV Subgroup all actions related to SEA victims. |  |  |  | PSEA CoordinatorCochairs GVB subgroup |
| **Output 5.4** An inter-agency PSEA Network is in place with the resources and expertise necessary to deliver on PSEA outcomes (above). | 1. PSEA Network being established or in place.
 | PSEA Network includes all UNCT/HCT/GIFMM members, including representation from international and national NGOs  |  | Established since June 2020 |  |  |
| 1. All the PSEA Network members have received training from their entities on PSEA.
 | Trainings are in place. |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Integration of PSEA in the Humanitarian Response Plan (or similar), where relevant.
 | PSEA indicators included in the HRP and RMRP 2021. |  | 2021-2020 |  | PSEA coordinator  |
| 1. All organisations (UNCT/HCT and PSEA networks) meet required minimum standards such as the Minimum Operation Standards (MoS) and Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) PSEA Index to enable appropriate complaints receipt and handling.
 | Please refer to attached PSEA Task Force Action Plan (2021-22), outcome 1 and output 1.3, SOP. |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Status of development and implementation of the UNCT/HCT PSEA Action Plan, including clearly defined roles and responsibilities of each actor.
 | PSEA Action Plan in place for 2021-22 with implementation in progress. |  |  |  | PSEA Task ForcePSEA Coordinator |
| **Output 5.5** PSEA technical focal points from all UNCT/HCT members are in place and actively contribute to the PSEA Network’s delivery of PSEA outcomes (as per the above). | 1. Percentage of UNCT/HCT members that have appointed a dedicated PSEA technical focal point to the PSEA Network (with clear ToRs).
 | As of 2020, 23 out of 42 UN entities/NGOs belonging to the PSEA Network have focal points with clear PSEA mandates in TORs. | PSEA Task force encourages all entities to appoint designated focal points for PSEA in line with minimum operating standards metioned above  |  |  | PSEA Network  |
| b. The PSEA technical focal points are active in designing or disseminating awareness-raising tools and facilitate events for community members with emphasis on their rights  | PSEA network establishedSince June 2020, the PSEA Task Force established a network of PSEA focal points. The network is comprised of the members of the—dedicated—PSEA Task Force, focal points within UN member entities, and PSEA focal points from international and local NGOs. Currently, around 18 UN entities, the UN Mission and 25 NGOs composing the network are participating in periodic meetings. It is to be noted that the PSEA Task Force has an action plan while the network does not. The network operates as a working group led by the UN dedicated PSEA Task Force. Within the network, participating members should aim to: (i) strengthen their own internal capacity and promote compliance with minimum standards of PSEA; (ii) exchange good practices related to PSEA; (iii) collaborate in developing working strategies , and (iv) establish the bases for creating an interagency community-based complaints mechanism (IA CBCM).  | PSEA network established  |  |  | PSEA Task force |
| c. The PSEA technical focal points are actively working with the inter-agency PSEA Network to establish a CBCM/CBCN | In progress. Please refer to advances towards the implementation of IA CBCM (response for outcome 2 of this form). |  |  |  |  |
| **Output 5.6** Country-level risk assessment in respect of sexual exploitation and abuse conducted on the basis of risk management tools | 1. The inter-agency PSEA network carries out regular SEA risk assessments and shares the findings and recommendations with the UNCT/HCT.
 | Included in the PSEA Action Plan (outcome 2 and output 2.3). The Task Force aims to conduct a risk analysis associated with development and humanitarian programs implemented in the country.  | Risk analysis | 2021-2022 |  | PSEA Task Force |
| 1. The inter-agency PSEA network provides technical support needed to mitigate risks of SEA, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders.
 | Direct technical support is not yet provided. Initial focus has been made on raising awareness of SEA risks among relevant participants. Some UN entities such as UNICEF and INGOs have conducted SEA risk analysis. |  |  |  | UNICEFWFPUNFPAIOMUNODCPSEA coordinator  |
| 1. The risk is regularly assessed and updated.
 |  |  |  |  |  |

*For additional information and resources:*

* [Management and accountability of the UN Development and Resident Coordinator System](https://unsdg.un.org/resources/management-and-accountability-framework-un-development-and-resident-coordinator-system)

[PSEA Knowledge Gateway](https://unitednations.sharepoint.com/sites/APP-Gateway/SitePages/PSEA.aspx)

[Inter-Agency Standing Committee resources](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/psea)

[IASC Six Core Principles Relating to SEA](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/inter-agency-standing-committee/iasc-six-core-principles-relating-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse) (Revised 2019)

[IASC Minimum Operating Standards PSEA](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/iasc-task-team-accountability-affected-populations-and-protection-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse/minimum-operating-standards-mos-psea)

[Guideline – Inter-Agency Community-Based Complaint Mechanisms – Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse](https://psea.interagencystandingcommittee.org/resources/best-practice-guide-inter-agency-cbcms)

* [Guideline – Inter-Agency Community-Based Complaint Mechanisms – Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/best_practice_guide_inter_agency_community_based_complaint_mechanisms_1.pdf)
* [UN System Policies and Protocols on PSEA](https://www.un.org/preventing-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse/content/policies-and-protocols)
* [Office of the Victims' Rights Advocate](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5Ccatalina.arciniegas%5CAppData%5CLocal%5CMicrosoft%5CWindows%5CINetCache%5CContent.Outlook%5CYD7W6A68%5C3.%20Comments%20Received%5CPDV_OVRA_JC_Valeria_May%2028%5C%EF%82%A7%09https%3A%5Cwww.un.org%5Cpreventing-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse%5Ccontent%5Coffice-victims-rights-advocate)
1. This applies to refugee and humanitarian context which could be sub-national or regional in nature. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. The targets provided in the model template are intended as illustrative examples. Actual targets would need to be determined at country-level. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. United Nations staff and related personnel include United Nations staff members, consultants, individual consultants/contractors, interns, national officers, United Nations volunteers, experts on mission and contingent members. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Interagency Group on Mixed Migration Flows (GIFMM in Spanish) platform R4V in Colombia. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. A Community-based complaints mechanism (CBCM) is a complaints mechanism system blending both formal and informal community structures, built on engagement with the community where individuals are able and encouraged to safely report grievances – including sexual exploitation and abuse incidents – and those reports are referred to the appropriate entities for follow-up. See further information <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/best_practice_guide_inter_agency_community_based_complaint_mechanisms_1.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Type of mechanism and targeted locations to be determined by each UNCT/HCT based on context and existing channels/mechanisms for reporting already functioning. These could include, for example, phone hotlines, SMS, PSEA focal points, service points, etc. This could involve broader complaint channels that are strengthened with the necessary safeguards for reporting sexual exploitation and abuse, or training of PSEA focal points within protection-related services to support reporting and referrals, and/or other systems, and/or a combination of the above, as appropriate per the country context. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Community-Based Complaint Networks (CBCNs) support communications with complainants and victims while allegations are being investigated, facilitate the provision of assistance and support to victims and their reintegration into their communities. The UN has engaged with local and international organizations and representatives of communities to develop formal and informal structures and channels that are safe, confidential, and easily accessible to women, men, girls and boys to report misconduct, specifically sexual exploitation and abuse, and follow up on the status of reported incidents and receive support. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. UNCT/HCT SOPs can be adapted from the [global IASC SOPs](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/iasc_psea-global_standard_operating_procedures_june_2016_1.pdf). The SOPs provide the basis for inter-agency referral, sharing of information on and handling of sexual exploitation and abuse allegations, as an integral component of UNCT/HCT prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse. The SOPs require all signatories to have an established internal sexual exploitation and abuse complaint handling procedure in place. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Access would be defined within the country context taking account of the type of complaint channels in place. This could include, for example, report to individual directly, phone access, taking account of age, gender, literacy, disability, etc., and/or a combination of factors. Please also note that this indicator refers to the estimated coverage of the population by the CBCM. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. This indicator is intended to allow HCs/HCTs to track and measure the use of SEA-related complaint channels by affected populations, including by those who are most vulnerable, as a core component of their overall effectiveness. This indicator is to be read together with related indicators to understand the overall accessibility, trust in, and effectiveness of SEA-sensitive complaint channels by and for affected communities. It is not intended to replace or duplicate the external reporting obligations that agencies hold, for example the UN reporting of sexual exploitation and abuse allegations to the UN Secretary-General on a quarterly basis. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. This should include the consultation of communities, particularly women and children, in the design of SEA-sensitive community-based complaint mechanisms. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Support to victims/survivors/complainants is unconnected with the investigation and should be pursued from the time of an allegation as indicated in the [UN Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse](https://undocs.org/A/RES/62/214) [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. This can and should include f existing protection system which provides the basis for support to sexual exploitation and abuse victims/survivors. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. The tracking of access to services is a core function of the PSEA Network’s role in strengthening response to sexual exploitation and abuse. Current gaps in SEA assistance coverage (as provided through GBV/ CP programmes) should be systematically addressed by UNCT/HCT members, as well as through CERF/CBPFs. There should be a tracking system maintained by the UNCT [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. See the [UN Protocol on the provision of assistance to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse](https://www.un.org/en/pdfs/UN%20Victim%20Assistance%20Protocol_English_Final.pdf) (“UN Victims’ Assistance Protocol”), 12 Dec 2019. This could include, for example, the inclusion of reference and procedures for referrals and accessing services. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. This may include civil and criminal proceeding, as well as other redress measures. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. Generic ToRs for a focal point for victims’ rights is available from the Office of the Victims’ Rights Advocate (ovra@un.org). [↑](#footnote-ref-18)