IASC PSEA CORE INDICATORS

GUIDANCE NOTE

IASC Inter-Agency
Standing Committee

**PROTECTION FROM SEXUAL
EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE**

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

QUESTIONS ON THE GUIDANCE NOTE

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CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
AoR	Area of Responsibility
CBCM	Community-Based Complaints Mechanism
CBCN	Community-Based Complaints Network
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
FVRA	Field Victims' Rights Advocate
GHO	Global Humanitarian Overview
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
MAF	Management and Accountability Framework
MOS	Minimum Operating Standards
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
RC	Resident Coordinator
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SVRO	Senior Victim's Rights Officer
TAG	Technical Advisory Group for PSEAH
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) is committed to scaling up Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) from the outset of every humanitarian crisis and sustaining PSEA actions throughout the response. To deliver on these commitments, the IASC's 2022-2026 Strategy on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment[1] (the IASC Strategy) prioritizes the acceleration of results against a core set of PSEA priorities that the IASC is collectively supporting Humanitarian Coordinators and Country Teams to implement at country-level.[2] The IASC Plan for Accelerating PSEA in Humanitarian Response at Country-Level, established a common inter-agency PSEA coordination structure endorsed by IASC Principals as well as priorities for collective action at country level. The Country-Level Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Template ("UNCT/ HCT PSEA Action Plan Template") and required minimum PSEA actions were developed to reflect these priorities and support their collective implementation at country level.[3] As a way to support acceleration of PSEA across humanitarian response, UNICEF has carried out an annual mapping exercise on behalf of the IASC against a core set of PSEA indicators from the UNCT/HCT PSEA Action Plan Template and visualized the results on a global dashboard.

The **IASC PSEA Core Indicators** outlined in this Guidance Note are based on the IASC PSEA, Acceleration Plan and the minimum PSEA actions in the UNCT/HCT PSEA Action Plan. They build upon the work that UNICEF has carried out on behalf of the IASC since 2019 to track progress on PSEA and to support its acceleration across the humanitarian response.[4] Led by UNICEF, the Guidance Note was developed in consultation with the IASC Secretariat and the UN Office of the Special Coordinator on improving UN response to SEA and informed by consultations with PSEA practitioners at country and regional levels. It is intended as a 'living document' which can be further refined over time as the work of PSEA continues to develop and grow.

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE GUIDANCE NOTE

The IASC PSEA Core Indicators assist countries to track and measure progress against the required minimum PSEA actions, as reflected in the UNCT/HCT PSEA Action Plan Template. The Guidance Note supports Resident Coordinators/ Humanitarian Coordinators (RC/HCs), United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs), and Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs),

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1 IASC Vision and Strategy: Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (PSEAH) 2022–2026
2 See IASC Plan for Accelerating PSEA in Humanitarian Response at Country-Level (IASC/ UNICEF, 3 Dec 2018)
3 Developed under UNICEF's leadership, the IASC PSEA Acceleration Plan and UNCT/HCT PSEA Country-Level Template have now been rolled out UN system-wide.
4 This work has been further informed by UNICEF's internal PSEA results monitoring framework, which contains a standard set of core indicators on PSEA that have been rolled out across countries with a humanitarian response since 2018. This framework has incorporated IASC priorities from the outset, and indicator guidance has been further refined on an annual basis.

inter-agency PSEA Coordinators and networks to plan, monitor, and report on progress using a standard set of core indicators. The Guidance Note is also intended to support the **integration of PSEA within the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC)**.

The Guidance Note aims to:

- **Guide** RC/HCs, UNCT/HCTs, PSEA Coordinators and PSEA networks on how to plan, collect data, and report on IASC PSEA Core Indicators.

- Provide a standard list of core indicators that allow for **data quality and consistency**, by offering clarity on the definitions and methods of calculation.

- Strengthen the **evidence base for PSEA**, including benchmarking progress.

- Enhance country-level **accountability** by strengthening the monitoring and reporting process.

WHY COLLECTIVE, INTER-AGENCY PSEA INDICATORS?

Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) is a responsibility of both *individual* organizations and the *collective* humanitarian system more broadly. Indicators formulated to benchmark organizational-level progress can be found through several instruments.[5] The IASC PSEA Core Indicators build upon organizational-level standards in a manner that is focused on measuring *collective*, *inter-agency* progress on PSEA across humanitarian response. The IASC PSEA Core Indicators help to measure this collective progress. Some IASC PSEA Core Indicators focus on aggregating existing entity-level data in order to generate a system-wide view of progress and gaps. Other Indicators reflect collective accountabilities within the humanitarian and UN systems for PSEA, such as the establishment of an effective inter-agency PSEA coordination structure.

1.2 INTENDED AUDIENCE

The Guidance Note is intended for **HCs, HCTs, PSEA Coordinators, PSEA Networks and/or Task Forces** to plan, monitor, and track progress on PSEA. Although designed specifically for humanitarian contexts, the Guidance Note can be further adapted and contextualized for development contexts to support UN system-wide accountabilities on PSEA, as outlined in the **UN Management and Accountability Framework**.[6]

The IASC PSEA Core Indicators may also be used and adopted by UN agencies, international and national non-governmental organizations, and partners to inform their internal monitoring and reporting processes on PSEA and align their efforts with a collective, inter-agency approach.

1.3 STRUCTURE OF THE GUIDANCE NOTE

Section 2 of this Guidance Note includes information on when to use IASC PSEA Core Indicators. Section 3 describes considerations and tips when using the IASC PSEA Core Indicators to plan, monitor and report. Section 4 of the Guidance Note describes each indicator using the following structure

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5   See, for example, the IASC Minimum Operating Standards on PSEA, the MOPAN assessment on SEA, Core Humanitarian Standard, the UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment, etc.
6   To ensure the delivery of results, the **Management and Accountability Framework** of the UN (MAF), outlines the duties and responsibilities of the RC with system-wide responsibility on PSEA and to ensuring that the PSEA Action Plan is developed.

About this indicator	Description of the rationale behind each indicator and how the indicator tracks PSEA Outcomes as defined in the UNCT/HCT Action Plan Template.
Type of indicator	Description of the type of indicator: either quantitative or qualitative.
Unit of measure	Description of the unit of measure, usually as a number or a percentage.
Definitions	Since indicators should be as clear and specific as possible, this section defines the key terms in the indicator description.
Means of verification	Description of where the data for the indicator originates. It captures the immediate data sources for this indicator.[7]
Method of calculation	This section describes how the indicator is calculated. If it is a percentage, the note describes the numerator and denominator. If it is a scale, the note includes the description of the different levels. The evaluator shall decide which scale point describes better the in-country level of achievement.
Suggested Disaggregation	In some of the indicators, disaggregation is required to indicate how data must be broken down by subgroups, e.g., by age, or sex.
Frequency of data collection	This section describes how often data is recommended to be collected.
Data limitations	Known restrictions and data caveats for the given indicator and suggestions for mitigating such limitations.
Complementary data	Description of qualitative data that is recommended for countries to gather and complement/strengthen the monitoring process
Additional Notes	This section includes some additional information or suggestions on how to measure the indicator.

7   The list of proposed means of verification included here is provided as an orientation. Every country should define their own list of means of verification according to the availability of information and data sources.

SECTION 2. USE OF THE IASC PSEA CORE INDICATORS

2.1 UNCT/HCT PSEA ACTION PLANS

The 2022 UNCT/HCT PSEA Action Plan Template contains a framework with five outcomes and sixteen outputs that are grouped under three overall strategic priorities: i) Prevention, ii) Response, and, iii) Country-level Structure. In total, the IASC PSEA Core Indicators Guidance Note includes eighteen (18) Core Indicators taken from the forty-eight (48) indicators that can be found in the UNCT/HCT PSEA Action Plan Template. In some cases, the indicators presented here have been revised or slightly modified to promote measurability. They have been selected based on their relevance for tracking progress, enabling cross-country analysis, and promoting an enhanced evidence base for PSEA.

UNCTs/HCTs should include these indicators within their country-level action plans and contextualize targets, activities, timeframes, and resources related to them. The design of actions should be informed by community participation, contextually and culturally appropriate, based on the community's needs, and framed in achievable targets. Inter-agency joint risk assessment should identify community needs and guide the development of targets and activities.

The availability of resources and a careful evaluation of achievements in previous years should also inform the design of the country-level Action Plan. Annex 1 is an annual planning worksheet to facilitate the planning process.

2.2 INCLUSION OF PSEA IN THE HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE

The Guidance Note supports the integration of PSEA within the overall Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC), including the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). A strategic response plan (HRP or similar) is prepared for any emergency that requires international humanitarian assistance. PSEA should be taken into account and reflected in the strategic planning process, including the multi-sector needs assessments and humanitarian needs overviews. The graphic below outlines the six phases of the Humanitarian Programme Cycle and the actions that the PSEA network, under the HCT/UNCT, can take to integrate PSEA within the HPC.[8] The IASC PSEA Core Indicators support the inclusion of PSEA in the HRPs and can be further adapted, as needed, for this purpose.

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8   For more information, see Humanitarian Programme Cycle landing page.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT & ANALYSIS

REEVALUATION OF ACHIEVEMENTS AND NEEDS

JOINT SEA RISK ASSESSMENT

IASC PSEA ANNUAL MAPPING

PSEA STRATEGY

OPERATIONAL PEER REVIEW & EVALUATION

STRATEGIC PLANNING

COORDINATION

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

PSEA IN-COUNTRY MONITORING

PSEA ACTION PLAN

IMPLEMENTATION & MONITORING

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

PREPAREDNESS
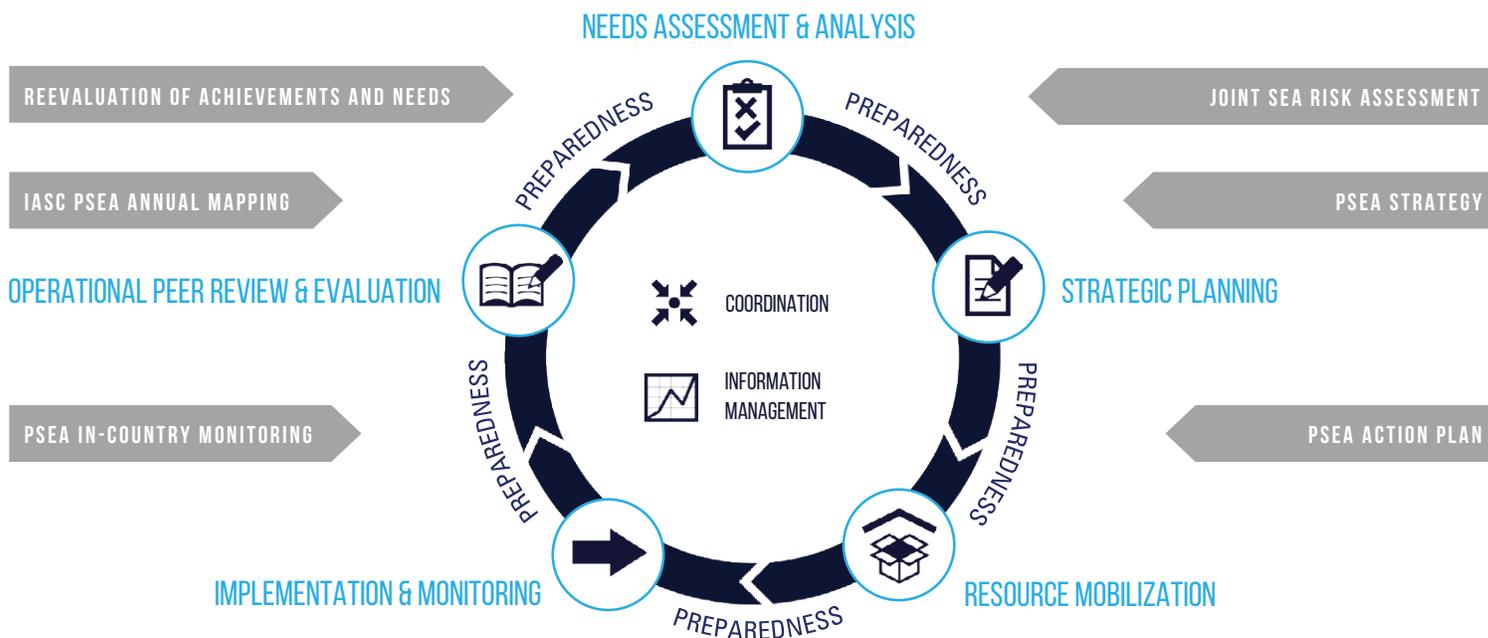
EXAMPLES OF IASC PSEA CORE INDICATORS TO BE INCLUDED IN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLANS

- Number and percentage of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse (IASC PSEA Indicator 2.1.C)[9]

- Number of children and adults reached through awareness-raising activities and community mobilization interventions on PSEA' (IASC PSEA Indicator 2.2.B)

- Number of sites where awareness raising campaigns/activities on how to report sexual exploitation and abuse and how to access victim/survivor-centered assistance have been reached annually (IASC PSEA Indicator 2.2.A)

QUICK REFERENCES

- Humanitarian Programme Cycle landing page
- 2020 Guidance Note on Reflecting Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) in Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs)
- Flash Appeal Guidance and Annotated Template
- Step by step guide. 2021 Humanitarian Programme Cycle. August 2020

2.3 IASC PSEA MAPPING EXERCISES AND GLOBAL DASHBOARD

The IASC PSEA Mapping Exercise tracks collective, inter-agency progress on PSEA promotes a data and evidence-based approach to PSEA, and mobilize humanitarian actors to invest in PSEA to address current gaps. Since 2019, more than 40 countries have participated in the annual surveys that have collected data displayed in the IASC PSEA Global Dashboard. The Global Dashboard serves as an aggregated and longitudinal analysis of IASC priority countries with a humanitarian response (33 HRP countries, from 2019 to 2021), while the dedicated country dashboards track data and progress across countries with a humanitarian and/or refugee response (43 countries to date). The dashboard contains more than 20 data points populated with results showing progress against IASC PSEA Core Indicators.

Humanitarian Coordinators and Country Teams are requested to complete the Mapping Exercise with the support of their inter-agency PSEA Coordinator and network. The Mapping Exercise is conducted on an annual basis and aims to be aligned with the annual UNCT/HCT PSEA Action Plan process.

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9 See, for example, the Occupied Palestinian Territory HRP integrating this indicator under the Strategic Objective 3.

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SECTION 3. KEY CONSIDERATIONS

A. SCOPE OF APPLICATION

The IASC PSEA Core Indicators stem from the UNCT/HCT PSEA Action Plan Template, and it is therefore presumed that they cover national country-level work. For ease, it is recommended to be as consistent as possible in the use of the IASC PSEA Core Indicators across the different planning processes (Action Plans, HRPs, or similar).

B. RESOURCING PSEA AND BUDGETING CONSIDERATIONS

The implementation of the in-country Action Plan is contingent on adequate resources and funds. Donors and contributing agencies require action plans to be budgeted so needs are identified, and duplication of resources is avoided.

Activities in the Action Plan are to be complemented with budget lines that reflect needs at the country level. Different budget lines may be funded through different mechanisms such as:

- Project-based funding, as included in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)/UN Development Assistance Plan (UNSDCF)
- Individual agencies' commitments to certain activities.

- Project proposals to the country based pooled fund (Humanitarian Fund)
- Country-based pooled Funds (CBPF).
- The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) bearing in mind the life-saving criteria for CERF funding.
- PSEA specific funding mechanisms (i.e. the Trust Fund in support to SEA Victims)

C. DEVELOPMENT OF A DATA COLLECTION PLAN

Together with the development of the UNCT/HCT PSEA Action Plan, it is recommended that countries prepare an inter-agency Data Collection Plan. The Plan details how to collect the desired data and should include the following elements:

- Clarity on how indicators will be **measured** and the type of data that needs to be collected.
- The exact **timeframe** for data collection (that is, when exactly data will be collected). At the global level, data is collected from countries through the annual Mapping Exercises. However, countries may want to plan for more frequent data collection in order to improve the monitoring of progress.

- **Person/organization responsible** for data collection and person collecting/aggregating data at the country level. For example, PSEA Focal points may collect data from their agencies/organizations and report to the in-country PSEA Coordinator in charge of compiling and aggregating data. Overall, responsibilities for data gathering, processing, reporting, and compiling should be well defined.

- **Data storage/data management tools.** Countries should agree on safe data storage tools and ways of data transferring. Data sharing procedures and levels of confidentiality shall be discussed (if not established already by procedures in place) and agreed upon.

Once developed, the Data Collection Plan should be distributed and briefings/training for all practitioners involved in data collection and data processing/reporting should be prepared and included in the plan. Annex 1 of the Guidance Note includes a template for the Data Collection Plan that can be contextualized and adapted by countries.

D. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN DATA COLLECTION

PSEA efforts in planning and monitoring results are effective when: a) all humanitarian organizations actively contribute to the inter-agency PSEA work at country level; b) every agency/organization part of the in-country PSEA structure fulfill their commitments, c) senior leadership and technical teams deliver on common targets, activities, and capacities to harmonize efforts towards prevention and response to SEA and d) coordination among agencies/organizations is effective (through the PSEA Network or existing structure) and supported by the HCT.

All stages of planning and monitoring require the contribution of all in-country PSEA actors, as well as linkages with Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), Gender Based Violence (GBV), and Child Protection communities of practice remain critical.

E. PROGRESS TRACKING AT COUNTRY-LEVEL

It is recommended that the IASC PSEA Core Indicators are used to support regular progress tracking on PSEA at country level, beyond the annual UNCT/HCT PSEA Action Plan and Mapping Exercise. Where Humanitarian Coordinators and Country Teams include PSEA as a standing agenda item, progress updates against IASC PSEA Core Indicators can be made to support senior leaders to address challenges and gaps.

F. DATA PROTECTION AND ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The IASC PSEA Core Indicators aim to support the measurement of the inter-agency PSEA coordination structure and system to effectively prevent and respond to SEA, including in relation to populations affected by humanitarian crises. In order to do this, some of the IASC PSEA Core Indicators involve reporting on aggregate data on allegations of SEA, such as measuring the number of SEA allegations reported and referrals for assistance. In these instances, it should be noted that the data collection methodology outlined in the Guidance Note is aimed at supporting country-level responses in a manner that can be adapted to the country-level protocols on data sharing that are in place.

The IASC PSEA Core Indicators *do not* involve the reporting of personally identifiable information related to individual allegations of SEA and/or other sensitive information that would compromise the protection of victims/ survivors of SEA. If there are no in-country SOPs or specific guidelines related to data sharing and reporting in place, reference can be made to existing global guidance on ethical principles on data collection. Given the highly sensitive nature of SEA-related data, data collection must follow ethical and safety considerations and should adhere to international standards and 'do no harm' principles.[10]

G. SHARING RESULTS WITH COUNTRY TEAMS, PARTNERS, AND COMMUNITIES

Sharing results with actors involved in the data collection (including the GBV and Child Protection structures) and implementing partners helps in building ownership and strengthening their engagement and contributes to the greater visibility of PSEA actions. Likewise, country teams and partners may learn from findings and the report may inform their PSEA actions and even strengthen their alignment with the PSEA Network priorities.

In all cases, the PSEA Network should be aware of the ethical considerations that are to be applied (i.e. not all findings shall be made public). Moreover, findings should be adapted to the audience's needs and capacity of absorption. This may imply additional effort and resources to present the information in a way that can be easily understood such as changing the format of the report or preparing oral presentations.

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10 See, for example, the guidelines on ethical considerations for the collection and use of survivor data at the Minimum Standards for Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies

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SECTION 4. IASC PSEA CORE INDICATORS

This section contains 18 charts with information on the rationale, definition and method of calculation of every indicator. Each chart is preceded by the indicator's corresponding Output and Outcome as per the UNCT/HCT Action Plan Template.[11]

OUTCOME 1. PREVENTION. **All United Nations staff and related personnel[12] 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.

Indicator	**1.1.A.** Number and percentage of personnel deployed, including those short-term and those visiting the country complete mandatory training on PSEA that includes clear guidance on where and how to report allegations of misconduct.
About this Indicator	The purpose of this indicator is to measure both the number and percentage of staff deployed in the field who are informed on SEA-related misconduct regulations and are provided with updated information on where and how to report if experiencing or witnessing the occurrence of SEA.
Type of indicator	Quantitative.
Unit of measure	Number (#) and Percentage (%)

11 Outputs and Outcomes have not been modified and they are presented as per the UNCT/HCT Action Plan Template.
12 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.

Definitions	**Personnel:** the organization's personnel, regardless of their deployment time or type of contract (full-time, part-time, consultants, volunteers), will receive induction briefings, PSEA specific training and refresher. **Mandatory Training on PSEA**[13] includes both first-time training and a refresher such as: 1. Induction briefing on conduct and discipline issues. It can be provided as a stand-alone briefing session or as part of the induction security briefing. 2. Mandatory training (online or in person) on PSEA that includes information about what SEA is, different forms of SEA, and UN/organization's policies and regulations. 3. Refresher training on misconduct and SEA; policies and reporting mechanisms. **Clear Guidance on where and how to report allegations of misconduct.** All personnel should be aware of the policy for protection against retaliation for reporting misconduct[14] – to empower, encourage and protect staff who report cases of sexual exploitation and abuse while performing their duties in the operating country. Guidance on where and how to report may be included in one of the three types of trainings described above or presented separately to the personnel. **A Note on Quality Training on PSEA.** Training courses are recommended to apply the following quality elements: • PSEA training includes practical guidance on how to reach the designated complaint mechanisms for reports/referrals. • Trainers are PSEA/GBV specialists providing complete information to trainees. • Training language and training materials/methods are adapted to the specificities of each agency/organization and participants' profiles and needs.
Means of verification	PSEA Network members' reports.
Method of calculation	**STEP 1:** Aggregate the total number of deployed personnel by members of the Network **(Denominator)**. **STEP 2:** Aggregate the number of personnel trained/ participated in a mandatory PSEA training/refresher in the current year under review **(Numerator)**. **STEP 3:** Divide the total number of trained personnel by the total number of deployed personnel.
Suggested Disaggregation	By sex (male/female) and by agency/organization.
Frequency of data collection	Annual.
Data limitations	Members may not collect data on training for short-term staff and/or visitors. Include qualitative information on reports about the estimated number of visitors/short-term staff and their participation in any kind of training.
Complementary data	Qualitative information on the type of training, the frequency and profile of staff attending the training courses may complement the figures provided by this indicator.
Additional notes	The IASC-PSEA resources portal contains several Training Materials on PSEA and training reports as well as Staff survey tools and examples.

OUTCOME 2. SAFE AND ACCESSIBLE REPORTING.

OUTPUT 2.1. Safe, accessible, child-sensitive mechanisms are in place for reporting sexual exploitation and abuse, particularly in high-risk areas.

Indicator	**2.1.A.** Inter-agency PSEA Standard Operating Procedures are endorsed by UNCT/ HCT and rolled out.
About this Indicator	This indicator aims at measuring the level of coordination among PSEA network members on the mechanisms that ensure safe, accessible and child and gender-sensitive reporting and assistance to SEA victims/survivors.
Type of indicator	Qualitative.
Unit of measure	Scale.

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13 It is not the responsibility of the in-country PSEA Network to ensure the PSEA training of the staff since it is an individual organizational responsibility. According to the in-country PSEA Network Terms of Reference (2021), the PSEA network shall "Encourage network members to carry out induction and refresher trainings on SEA for all personnel and support such trainings with jointly developed contextualized materials." and "Supplement network members' internal initiatives to strengthen SEA prevention through joint activities and sharing good practice".

14 See Secretary General's Bulletin (ST/SGB/2017/2/Rev.1) on Protection against retaliation for reporting misconduct and for cooperating with duly authorized audits or investigations

Definitions	**Interagency Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)** facilitate the joint actions of UNCT/HCT and PSEA Network members by detailing the roles and responsibilities of actors and timelines for actions responding to SEA allegations. They outline: • The roles and responsibilities of PSEA stakeholders. • The obligation and process for referring inter-agency PSEA allegations to UNCT/HCT members, and the obligation of UN actors to inform the highest UN official in-country of SEA allegations.[15] • Key principles behind complaints case management. • The obligation and process for providing assistance to victims/ survivors of SEA, in line with the UN Victims' Assistance Protocol and relevant IASC commitments on a survivor-centered approach. • Procedures for responding to SEA allegations, including referrals for 1) victim assistance provision and 2) investigation.
Means of verification	PSEA Network SOPs.
Method of calculation	Assess the existing SOPs and report on the indicator using the scale below: **Scale 1:** Inter-agency SOPs are nonexistent. **Scale 2:** Inter-agency SOPs are drafted but have not been endorsed by the UNCT/HCT. **Scale 3:** Inter-agency SOPs have been developed and endorsed by UNCT/HCT. **Scale 4:** Inter-agency SOPs are rolled out and frequently reviewed/updated. Check list for **SOPs rolled out**: • The SOPs have been rolled out system-wide, not only in capital city. • Training of all PSEA Network members on the procedures detailed on the SOPs completed. • PSEA Network members follow and implement the procedures outlined in the SOPs for referring and information sharing. • Any gaps in reporting channels coverage have been monitored frequently and are being addressed.
Suggested Disaggregation	Not applicable.
Frequency of data collection	Annual.
Data limitations	If SOPs are not rolled out throughout the country, we suggest countries to report on Scales 2 or 3. Always include complementary information to explain the choice of scale.
Complementary data	Information on the status of development of the SOPs.
Additional notes	The IASC-PSEA resources portal and Dashboard contains examples of SOPs from different countries.

OUTCOME 2. SAFE AND ACCESSIBLE REPORTING.

OUTPUT 2.1. Safe, accessible, child-sensitive mechanisms are in place for reporting sexual exploitation and abuse, particularly in high-risk areas.

Indicator	**2.1.C.** Number and percentage of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations.
About this Indicator	Ensuring the provision of safe and accessible reporting channels for SEA is a priority for the IASC. This indicator measures the estimated number and percentage of people who **can reasonably access** at least one SEA reporting/complaint channel within the country.
Type of indicator	Quantitative.
Unit of measure	Number (#) and Percentage (%)
Definitions	**Safe Channel to report SEA:** a channel for reporting SEA allegations that is safe, confidential, transparent, child-sensitive and gender-sensitive, and accessible and should have multiple entry points, allowing reports to be made through different channels, through community structures or focal points. **Access** is considered feasible when children and adults can potentially use one or more channels for reporting. For example, the number of cellphone users (disaggregated by age and sex) in an area where a hotline is established. To be considered safe and accessible, reporting channels should adhere to the principles of confidentiality, safety, accessibility, and transparency.[16]
Means of verification	PSEA Network members' reports.

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15 Reference at the UN Guidance Note to UN Entity Field Operations on Sharing Incident Information on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse with Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators from June 2021 guiding UN entities on sharing information on SEA allegations that may involve UN personnel with Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators (RC/HCs)
16 Reference at IASC CBCM Guidelines (2016)

Method of calculation	It is important to highlight that this is a proxy indicator assessing an estimation of access. The calculation of this estimation follows the next steps[17]:
	STEP 1: Define the target population (Denominator) The target population is defined as the total number of people targeted[18] (people targeted according to the HRP/HNO). **STEP 2: Identify safe and accessible channels** The second step includes the identification and evaluation of reporting channels. To avoid duplication of reporting channels, it is recommended that countries identify channels per geographical areas. Only channels included in the list of quality channels are to be considered: • Multiple complaint channels (>1) exist. • **Consultations with communities and programme participants, especially women and girls.** • Staff receiving complaints are trained in handling SEA allegations. • SOPs are established and/or integrated for the safe and confidential receipt and handling of SEA allegations, including the referral of survivors for assistance. • Geographically distributed and messages disseminated in the location served by the programme. **STEP 3: Calculate how many people have reasonable access (Numerator)** This step is to calculate the number of children and adults that can reasonably access the safe and accessible reporting channels. Depending on the reporting channel, this can be done through a variety of calculations. Possible methods of calculating the proxy value (this list represents examples, and is non-exhaustive) include:

Type of Channels	Possible methods of calculation
A) Face to Face Through trained PSEA focal points. Through other staff of volunteers in contact with communities who have been trained on PSEA. Through GBV and CP service providers.	# of people who attended awareness raising sessions with present SEA key messages (SEA definition, how to report SEA and access assistance). # of people who can reach Members' Focal points/Resource persons in supported communities. # of people who have used reporting channels meeting the "safe and accessible" quality criteria to give feedback on programs or raised concerns.
B) Remote interaction such as phone hotlines, digital tools like email address established for complaints.	# of users engaged (# response to polls or opt-in for more information) on digital platforms. # of people who have used reporting channels (e.g. hotline) meeting the "safe and accessible" quality criteria to give feedback on programs or raise concerns.

	STEP 4: Aggregate and compute data Use these two methods to compute: 1. Total number (#) of children and adults who have access: aggregate the number of people with reasonable access from each reporting channel. 2. Percentage (%) of children and adults who have access: divide the total number of people with reasonable access (numerator) between the total target population (denominator). **In order to avoid double counting:** Please make sure the number of people who have access (numerator) can never be higher than the total target population (denominator). If so, review which methods are likely to be double counted. It is recommended that in each geographical area or target population segment, the reporting channel with the "highest number" of people is reported. For example, if two organizations have multiple reporting channels in the same geographical area, it is recommended that the reporting channel with the "highest number" of people reached be reported. Figures from different organizations/agencies should not be aggregated, to avoid double-counting.
Suggested Disaggregation	Not applicable.
Frequency of data collection	Annual.
Data limitations	100% of population targeted will not be able to access complaint mechanisms no matter how effectively designed or managed. Reported reach should be calculated based on this assumption and use estimates as per Step 3 in the Method of calculation.
Complementary data	Qualitative information on the reporting channels and how the numerator was calculated.
Additional notes	See examples of how this indicator has been integrated in recent HRPs in different operations.[19]

17 This indicator is aligned with UNICEF's PSEA Country-strategic indicator: "Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations"
18 See the definition of Targeted Population at the 2016 IASC guidance on Humanitarian Population Figures.
19 See for example the OPT Humanitarian Response Plan 2022.

OUTCOME 2. SAFE AND ACCESSIBLE REPORTING.

OUTPUT 2.1. Safe, accessible, child-sensitive mechanisms are in place for reporting sexual exploitation and abuse, particularly in high-risk areas.

Indicator	**2.1.D.** Percentage of allegations reported to the PSEA Network per month and responded to within seven days.
About this Indicator	All UN entities are required to report SEA allegations in-country to the Resident Coordinator. Many inter-agency PSEA Networks under the overall leadership of the RC/HC have SOPs in place that provide for aggregate reporting of SEA allegations to the PSEA Coordinator, on behalf of the RC/HC. This indicator is intended to promote the increased effectiveness of SEA reporting channels, in order to ensure that any reported allegations are promptly responded to. Responsiveness to SEA allegations builds trust and promotes greater accountability. Maintaining awareness of SEA allegations in-country is important for SEA risk monitoring and ensuring reporting channels are effectively working. By tracking on this indicator, PSEA networks will be able to monitor how reactive and responsive to allegations they are.
Type of indicator	Quantitative.
Unit of measure	Percentage (%)
Definitions	**Allegation of misconduct:** Commonly understood as uncorroborated information pointing to the possible occurrence of misconduct or a crime.[20] An allegation can implicate one or more alleged perpetrators and one or more victims. **Allegations are successfully responded to** when they are promptly referred for appropriate action including referrals for 1) victim assistance provision and 2) investigation.
Means of verification	PSEA Network Member's reports on allegations. In-country database on allegations.
Method of calculation	**STEP 1. Calculate the total of all allegations in-country (Denominator)** To calculate the denominator, aggregate all allegations reported per month in the current year under review by all PSEA Network members. **STEP 2. Calculate the number of allegations which have been responded within seven days (Numerator).** The numerator is to be calculated by aggregating all allegations responded within seven days in the current year under review by all PSEA Network members per month. **STEP 3. Calculate the percentage of allegations responded within seven days.** Divide the total number of allegations responded within seven days (numerator) by the total number of allegations (denominator).
Suggested Disaggregation	By month.
Frequency of data collection	Monthly (recommended). Annual (at minimum).
Data limitations	PSEA Coordinator may not be able to access information on the number of allegations and/or time of response or there is not an inter-agency information-sharing protocol/mechanisms in place. We recommend providing any complementary information to explain any gaps in responses.
Complementary data	This indicator is complementary to the 3.1.C. on the # and % of victims/ survivors that are promptly referred for assistance.
Additional notes	See the UN Guidance Note to UN Entity Field Operations on Sharing Incident Information on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse with Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators from June 2021 guiding UN entities on sharing information on SEA allegations that may involve UN personnel with Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators (RCs/HCs).

OUTCOME 2. SAFE AND ACCESSIBLE REPORTING.

OUTPUT 2.2. Community mobilization, 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.

Indicator	**2.2.A.** Number of sites where awareness raising campaigns/activities on how to report sexual exploitation and abuse and how to access victim/survivor-centered assistance have been reached annually.
About this Indicator	The purpose of this indicator is to monitor the coverage of awareness raising campaigns and activities on PSEA. All sites where humanitarian assistance is provided to targeted populations should have information about PSEA, including how to report SEA and receive assistance.
Type of indicator	Quantitative.

20 Reference at UN Glossary on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (English)

Unit of measure	Number (#)
Definitions	**Sites:** is a physical location where humanitarian assistance is provided. A site could include, for example, a community centre, food distribution site, school, health centre, child friendly space, feeding centre, WASH facility, etc. A site can also be defined as a village, town or city that receives humanitarian assistance where a trained focal point can receive and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse. Sites are within the geographical locations that the HRP covers. **Awareness raising activities** aim at informing and educating communities on what is SEA and how to report it and how to access assistance/services. For example, communication campaigns and display IEC materials in food distribution sites. Awareness raising should be rights-based and child and gender-sensitive.
Means of verification	PSEA Network Member's reports.
Method of calculation	**STEP 1: Identify Sites** where there are/have been PSEA awareness raising campaigns/activities under the current year of review. **STEP 2: Aggregate** the total number of sites where there is at least one awareness raising activity in all geographical areas. **In order to avoid double counting:** It is recommended that in each geographical location, partners/agencies/organizations clearly define the site in which the awareness raising activity takes place so that double-counting of sites is avoided.
Suggested Disaggregation	By geographical location.
Frequency of data collection	Annual.
Data limitations	The size of sites may differ among countries and challenge the global aggregation of data. We suggest clearly specify the delimitation of sites.
Complementary data	Qualitative data on the type of activities and factors determining the development of awareness raising activities in selected sites.
Additional notes	The IASC-PSEA resources portal contains several examples of awareness raising materials (posters, flyers, booklets) translated in various languages and reports on communication and awareness raising actions from different countries and several examples of community engagement activities from different countries.

OUTCOME 2. SAFE AND ACCESSIBLE REPORTING.

OUTPUT 2.2. Community mobilization, 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.

Indicator	**2.2.B.** Number of children and adults engaged through awareness-raising activities and community mobilisation interventions on PSEA.
About this Indicator	This indicator is measuring the number of people engaged through activities that raise awareness and promote the involvement and engagement of communities on PSEA. It is particularly important to reach to and listen to perceptions and preferences of most vulnerable groups in the communities such as children, adolescent girls and boys, people living with disabilities, single mothers and female heads of households and LGTBQ+.
Type of indicator	Quantitative.
Unit of measure	Number (#)
Definitions	**Awareness-raising activities** (see definition in 2.2.A). **Community mobilisation and consultation on PSEA:** activities such as community dialogues, community mobilization campaigns, consultations to establish reporting and referral mechanisms, focus group discussions, etc. **Community mobilisation interventions may consult and build ownership of communities on:** • What is SEA and how to report it. • How to access assistance/services. • What are the reporting preferences of different vulnerable groups. • What are the barriers to reporting, and those particular to vulnerable groups. • How to improve these services. • How to adapt the services to the specific needs of the community and vulnerable groups.
Means of verification	PSEA Network Member's reports.

Method of calculation	**STEP 1: Identify** PSEA awareness raising activities and community mobilisation implemented by PSEA Network members/agencies/organizations in the current year under review.
	STEP 2: Aggregate the number of adults and children who participated in identified PSEA awareness activities and those who were reached through community mobilisation interventions by Network members and their implementing partners in the current year under review.
	In order to avoid double counting: It is recommended that partners/agencies/organizations clearly define the activity/project in which the awareness raising activity/community mobilization takes place so that double-counting of people engaged is avoided.
Suggested Disaggregation	By sex (male/female), by age (Under 18 years of age; 18 and above).
Frequency of data collection	Annual.
Data limitations	See note above about recommendations on avoiding double-counting.
Complementary data	Qualitative data on the type of activities and factors determining the development of community engagement activities.
Additional notes	The IASC-PSEA resources portal contains several examples of awareness raising materials (posters, flyers, booklets) translated in various languages and reports on communication and awareness raising actions from different countries and several examples of community engagement activities from different countries.

OUTCOME 3. VICTIM'S RIGHT TO ASSISTANCE.

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). 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.

Indicator	**3.1.C.** Number and percentage of SEA victims/survivors who have been promptly referred to SEA victim assistance, as part of ongoing GBV and CP programming or in line with existing service mappings.
About this Indicator	The purpose of this indicator is to measure the number and proportion of survivors/victims[21] that have come forward, given consent and have been referred to specific services according to their wishes and needs. The indicator supports monitoring of referrals.
Type of indicator	Quantitative.
Unit of measure	Number(#) and percentage (%)
Definitions	According **to the Technical Note** on the implementation of the UN Protocol on the provision of assistance to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, the organization/agency of the alleged perpetrator:
	• Ensure that immediate assistance is provided to the victim by qualified service providers. This may involve **referrals to service providers** according to the needs and consent of the victim (**within 24 hours** or as stipulated in standard inter-agency PSEA network SOPs); if the agency/organization has received the complaint directly from the victim.
	• Refer the victim to a service provider that can provide case management and provide a case worker (if this exists, otherwise to a service provider that has been identified by the PSEA network or PSEA focal point) if agreed by the victim.
	Types of assistance:
	1. Safety/security
	2. Medical care
	3. Psychosocial care
	4. Legal/ justice services
	5. Basic material assistance
	6. Community-based Child welfare and child protection
Means of verification	PSEA Network Member's reports on allegations.
	In-country database on allegations.

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21 Guided by the UN Protocol in Victim's Assistance, the present Guidance uses the terms victims/survivors interchangeably

Method of calculation	**STEP 1: Calculate** the total number of SEA victims/survivors (Denominator).
	STEP 2: Aggregate the total number of victims/survivors who have been promptly referred to at least one of the types of services, in line with their wishes (Numerator).
	STEP 3: Divide the total number of victims/survivors who have been promptly referred to at least one of the types of services (numerator) by the total number of SEA victims/survivors (denominator).
Suggested Disaggregation	By sex (male/female), by age (Under 18 years of age; 18 and above).
Frequency of data collection	Monthly (recommended).
	Annual (at minimum).
Data limitations	PSEA Coordinator may not be able to access information on the number of allegations and/or time of response or there is not an inter-agency information-sharing protocol/mechanisms in place. We recommend providing any complementary information to explain any gaps in responses.
	Victims/survivors may choose not to be referred to any service. In this case, we recommend reporting on the number of victims/survivors rejecting the service.
Complementary data	Information about the type of referral pathway used.
Additional notes	Technical Note on the Implementation of the UN Protocol on the Provision of Assistance to Victims of SEA.
	For practical guidance on how to make referrals, please see the GBV Pocket Guide.

OUTCOME 3. VICTIM'S RIGHT TO ASSISTANCE.

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). 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.

Indicator	**3.1.E.** Percentage of required funding/resources for assistance to GBV victims/survivors at the response plans/appeals that is available.
About this Indicator	Under the overall goal of providing evidence on the increased availability of safe, timely and accessible services for victims/survivors of SEA, the purpose of this indicator is to measure the availability of funds/resources to cover GBV programming/services needs within the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).
Type of indicator	Quantitative.
Unit of measure	Percentage (%)
Definitions	The **Percentage of funding/resources available** is defined as the percentage of the GBV required funds[22] that are covered (funded)[23] under the current year under review as per the GBV sector funding progress for response plans/appeals.[24]
Means of verification	Financial Tracking Service (FTS) webpage.
Method of calculation	Data available at the Protection - Gender-Based Violence. Global Sector Summary under the Financial Tracking Service webpage.
	The Financial Tracking Service (FTS) is a centralized source of curated, continuously updated, fully downloadable data and information on humanitarian funding flows and thus, countries should report on the **percentage of coverage of the current year under review**.
Suggested Disaggregation	Not applicable.
Frequency of data collection	Annual.
Data limitations	In the absence of specific data on dedicated funds for services for SEA victims/survivors, this indicator serves as a proxy of the resourcing of GBV services and programming under the response plan.
Complementary data	Not applicable.
Additional notes	More information on the OCHA: Humanitarian Insight webpage and the Financial Tracking Service webpage.

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22 Required funds included in Response Plans/Appeals
23 According to the FTS Glossary: "Total funding includes contributions, commitments and carry-over unless otherwise specified"
24 View this on Financial Tracking Service

OUTCOME 3. VICTIM'S RIGHT TO ASSISTANCE.

OUTPUT 3.2. PSEA Networks have referral pathways for victim/survivor assistance in place, as part of an integrated approach with GBV services

Indicator	**3.2.A.** Status of implementation of the UN Victims' Assistance Protocol by the PSEA Network, including SOPs for referral and provision of services for SEA survivors.
About this Indicator	The purpose of this indicator is to measure how advanced the status of implementation of the UN Victims' Assistance Protocol, including SOPs for referral and provision of services for SEA is.
	It is important that PSEA Network coordinates with GBV/CP Coordinators and SOPs should be built on existing GBV/CP referral pathways and mappings carried out by other UN or humanitarian agencies, in particular GBV and Child Protection AoR to avoid duplication and creating increased burden on service providers.
Type of indicator	Qualitative.
Unit of measure	Scale.
Definitions	The UN Protocol on the Provision of Assistance to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse elaborates a common set of norms and standards to strengthen a coordinated, system-wide approach to the provision of assistance and support to victims/survivors.
	The SOPs for referrals and provision of services should meet the standards below:
	• Obligation to provide prompt assistance in line with survivor-centered principles established in the SOPs.
	• Existing gender-based violence and child protection referral pathways integrated in the SOPs that govern the receipt and referral of allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse.
	• The core set of services (e.g. medical, psychosocial support and case management, legal, security/safety, etc.) identified in the SOPs.
Means of verification	PSEA Network SOPs.
Method of calculation	Assess the level of implementation of the SOPs using the scale below:
	Scale 1: SOPs are non-existent.
	Scale 2: SOPs exist but not aligned with standards (see description above).
	Scale 3: SOPs are developed and meet common set of standards (see description above).
	Scale 4: SOPs that meet standards for victims' assistance per the Protocol are fully rolled out in the country as per the following check list:
	Check list for **SOPs rolled out:**
	• The SOPs have been rolled out system-wide, not only in capital city.
	• PSEA Network members follow and implement the procedures outlined in the SOPs for referring to appropriate services and initiating victim assistance.
	• Training of all PSEA Network members on the procedures for safely and confidentially referring survivors for assistance in line with survivor-centred approach completed.
	• Any gaps in assistance coverage have been monitored frequently and is being addressed for the core set of services for SEA survivors, working with relevant actors to mobilize resources.
	• Referrals for SEA assistance are made based on the existing services and programmes, such as the established gender-based violence and child protection referral pathways in-country.
Suggested Disaggregation	Not applicable.
Frequency of data collection	Annual.
Data limitations	There might be PSEA policies that integrate GVB and CP referral pathways within a country and thus, countries may consider themselves on the higher level of the scale. However, this indicator aims for inter-agency SOPs meeting standards in the UN Victim Assistance Protocol roll out to ensure there is an agreed procedure in place for how to refer victim and provide service. If no inter-agency system-wide procedure has been agreed, we suggest countries to report on Scales 1 or 2.
	Always include complementary information to explain the choice of scale.
Complementary data	Any information about the in-country type of protocol/SOPs and its use that helps understand the selection of the level on the scale.
	Information on the quality of the protocol/SOPs, meeting the standards set at the UN Protocol.
Additional notes	See the Technical Note on the implementation of the UN Protocol on the provision of assistance to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse.

OUTCOME 4. ACCOUNTABILITY AND INVESTIGATIONS.

OUTPUT 4.1. PSEA Networks adopt, implement and track progress against uniformed protocols/guidelines for prompt, safe and victim/survivor-centered assistance during investigations at country-level.

Indicator	**4.1.A.** Number and percentage of PSEA Network members have personnel trained on SEA guidelines and protocols for victim/survivor-centered investigations.
About this Indicator	The purpose of this indicator is to ensure that UNCT/HCT members, PSEA Network members adopt, implement and track progress against uniformed protocols/guidelines for prompt, safe and victim/survivor-centered assistance during investigations at the country-level through training of their personnel.
Type of indicator	Quantitative.
Unit of measure	Number (#) and Percentage (%)
Definitions	**SEA guidelines and protocols for victim/survivor-centered investigations:** Every case of SEA is to be investigated in a prompt, safe and respectful way, consistent with the wishes and best interests of every child and adult survivor. It is the responsibility of Network members and its implementing partners to ensure that the principles of the victim-centered approach can be fulfilled during investigations of SEA. Investigations of SEA should be carried out in a safe, confidential, transparent, and timely manner. The investigating organization must notify the victims/survivors in a safe and timely manner about the status and outcome of their investigation. The PSEA Network plays no role in the investigations, however, the network can support in building capacities of members and local partners.
Means of verification	PSEA Network Member's reports.
Method of calculation	**STEP 1: Count** the total number of PSEA Network members (Denominator). **STEP 2: Aggregate** the total number of Network members with personnel trained on SEA guidelines and protocols for victim/survivor-centered investigations. (Numerator). **STEP 3: Divide** the total number Network members with personnel trained (numerator) by the total number of PSEA Network members (denominator).
Suggested Disaggregation	Not applicable.
Frequency of data collection	Annual.
Data limitations	Not applicable.
Complementary data	Qualitative data on type of trainings and capacity gaps identified.
Additional notes	Investigating Allegations of SEA - A Toolkit for Partners. Presentation: Improving the Quality of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse Harassment Investigations, IASC Follow-Up Meeting of Investigatory Bodies, 2019.

OUTCOME 4. ACCOUNTABILITY AND INVESTIGATIONS.

OUTPUT 4.2. Sexual exploitation and sexual abuse victims/survivors informed of and/or supported in relation to investigations and accountability processes.

Indicator	**4.2.A.** Percentage of victims/survivors who are informed of the outcome of the investigations.
About this Indicator	The purpose of this indicator is to ensure that sexual exploitation and abuse victims/survivors are informed of and/or supported to participate in relevant accountability processes, including investigation.
Type of indicator	Quantitative.
Unit of measure	Percentage (%)

Definitions	**Victims/survivors who are informed of the outcome of the investigations.** The investigating agency/organization must notify the victim/survivor in a safe and timely manner the status and outcome of their investigation.
	For **children**, during accountability process, the following measures need to be provided:[25]
	• In line with the victim-centered approach, the victim should be notified if there is an investigation and whether the perpetrator has been informed of the allegation against them.
	• **Provision of information to victims on the status of their cases**, as all victims have the right to receive regular updates from their case worker or contact person.
	• **Psychosocial support** before, during, and after an investigative interview.
	• **Accompaniment by a protection/ security actor** to the appointments during the investigation processes.
	• **Accompaniment by a case worker** during the investigation processes.
	• **Logistical support** for the victim such as translation and transportation for interviews and accommodation measures for persons with disabilities.
Means of verification	PSEA Network Member's reports on allegations.
	In-country database on allegations.
Method of calculation	**STEP 1: Calculate** the total number of SEA victims/survivors (Denominator).
	STEP 2: Aggregate the total number of victims/survivors who have been informed about the outcome of their investigation (Numerator).
	STEP 3: Divide the total number of victims/survivors who have been informed about the outcome of their investigation (numerator) by the total number of SEA victims/survivors (denominator).
Suggested Disaggregation	By sex (male/female), by age (Under 18 years of age; 18 and above).
Frequency of data collection	Monthly (recommended).
	Annual (at minimum).
Data limitations	PSEA Coordinator may not be able to access information on the number of allegations and/or time of response or there is not an inter-agency information-sharing protocol/mechanisms in place. We recommend providing any complementary information to explain any gaps in responses.
Complementary data	This indicator is complementary to 3.1.C.
Additional notes	Investigating Allegations of SEA - A Toolkit for Partners.
	Presentation: Improving the Quality of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse Harassment Investigations, IASC Follow-Up Meeting of Investigatory Bodies, 2019.

OUTCOME 4. ACCOUNTABILITY AND 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.

Indicator	**4.3.A.** Percentage of implementing partners assessed as having medium or full capacity based on UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment.
About this Indicator	The purpose of this indicator is to assess the implementing partners' organizational capacities on PSEA.
Type of indicator	Quantitative.
Unit of measure	Percentage (%)

25 See reference at the Technical Note on Victims Assistance Protocol.

Definitions	**Implementing Partners (IPs):** Inter-governmental organizations, civil society organizations including NGOs, contractors, and providers are also subsumed within this definition[26].
	UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment is a reference tool to support a common approach to the implementation of The United Nations Protocol on Allegations of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Involving Implementing Partners (UN IP Protocol). This assessment is intended to give UN entities the necessary assurance of partners' organizational capacities on PSEA, determine monitoring and support activities, and serve as a baseline for tracking progress, in line with the minimum standards of the UN IP Protocol.
	PSEA organizational capacities are set from Full Capacity to Medium Capacity to Low capacity based on a total score partners obtain in 8 core PSEA standards: (1) Organizational Policy, (2) Organizational Management, (3) Human Resources Systems, (4) Mandatory Training, (5) Reporting, (6) Assistance and Referrals, (7) Investigations and (8) Corrective Action.

Total Score	PSEA Organizational Capacities
8	Meets all standards (full capacity)
6 to 7	Meets most standards. Support required to address remaining gaps (medium capacity)
5 or fewer	Does not meet the minimum standards. Immediate action needed to strengthen PSEA capacity (low capacity

Means of verification	UN Partner Portal.
Method of calculation	See reference at the United Nations Protocol on Allegations of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Involving Implementing Partners.
Suggested Disaggregation	Not Applicable.
Frequency of data collection	Annual.[27]
Data limitations	The UN Implementing Partner Protection from Sexual Exploitations and Abuse (PSEA) Capacity Assessment is being piloted at the time this Guidance Note has been developed. Future revisions of the Assessment should be incorporated on the method of calculation of this indicator.
	To avoid duplication of data on partners, the interim implementation tool of the UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment reads: "To avoid multiple assessments, common partners only need to be assessed by one UN entity. UN entities may utilize local coordination structures, such as the PSEA Network, to agree on a lead agency to manage the assessment." (p. 1. UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment).
Complementary data	It is recommended that capacity gaps and challenges in meeting the UN common standards are shared with the PSEA Network, in order to inform broader capacity development activities and promote complementarity.
Additional notes	Learn more on the UN Partner Portal.
	UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment.

OUTCOME 5. PSEA INTER-AGENCY COUNTRY-LEVEL STRUCTURE.

OUTPUT 5.1. The role of the RC/HC as PSEA lead is clear to all PSEA stakeholders.

Indicator	**5.1.A.** The UNCT/HCT fulfils its function as the senior level body overseeing PSEA Network.
About this Indicator	This indicator measures the level of engagement of the senior level body overseeing PSEA in the country.
Type of indicator	Qualitative.
Unit of measure	Close-ended question.

26 See reference at the United Nations Protocol on Allegations of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Involving Implementing Partners
27 Partners are required to self-complete the PSEA assessment by UN entities either before entering in partnership (for new partners) or as per the schedule adopted by the UN entity (for existing partners). It is suggested that the Network reports on this indicator annually.

Definitions	Informed by PSEA structure proposed at the Inter-agency PSEA Acceleration Plan (2018), the existing **UNCT/HCT would serve as the senior-level body** holding the primary accountability, decision-making and oversight authority for PSEA activities at country level and thus, the UNCT/HCT would adopt a **SEA Steering Committee function** for the inter-agency PSEA Network, to provide direction, review progress, address obstacles, engage relevant stakeholders, and provide the overall support needed to effectively implement PSEA.[28] The senior level body overseeing PSEA provides direction and support through the following key functions:
	Function A: The UNCT/HCT serves as the senior-level body holding the primary accountability, decision-making and oversight authority for PSEA activities.
	Function B: PSEA is regularly tabled on the agenda of UNCT/HCT.
	Function C: Co-chair organizations/ agencies have been designated by UNCT/HCT to provide with technical guidance and support the PSEA Network.
	Function D: UNCT/HCT provides direction and endorses country-level PSEA Action Plans.
	Function E: UNCT/HCT provides direction and endorses PSEA Network SOPs.
Means of verification	PSEA Network Reports.
Method of calculation	Assess the status of senior-level body overseeing PSEA in the current year under review:
	1. The UNCT/HCT has partially fulfilled its core functions as the senior-level body accountable for PSEA. (Four or less functions achieved).
	2. The UNCT/HCT has fulfilled all core functions of in its role as the senior-level body accountable for PSEA. (All 5 functions above are achieved).
Suggested Disaggregation	Not applicable.
Frequency of data collection	Annual.
Data limitations	Not applicable.
Complementary data	Indicate what are the functions adopted by the Steering Committee.
Additional notes	See key supporting files at the IASC PSEA Website landing page: Supportive tools for Collective Action at Country level.

OUTCOME 5. PSEA INTER-AGENCY COUNTRY-LEVEL STRUCTURE.

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 RC/HC, 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 at the country level by the PSEA Network in consultation with the most senior United Nations official in the country.

Indicator	**5.3.A.** Status of deployment of a full-time PSEA Network Coordinator.
About this Indicator	This indicator measures the deployment status of an inter-agency PSEA Coordinator in country with sufficient time and continuity to perform and effectively coordinate the Network and lead PSEA activities.
Type of indicator	Qualitative.
Unit of measure	Scale.
Definitions	**Deployment of a PSEA Coordinator** is key for the effective implementation of PSEA. Under the overall supervision of *(D)SRSG/RC/HC/Refugee Coordinator*, the PSEA Coordinator is responsible for coordinating and supporting the collective PSEA activities of organizations. The PSEA Coordinator reports directly to the PSEA Senior leadership and works closely with the PSEA Network co-chairs.[29]
	The effective implementation of the PSEA Coordinator responsibilities is contingent on his/her status of deployment, with sufficient stability, seniority and dedication.
Means of verification	PSEA reports from HC/HCT/Network.
Method of calculation	Please inform on the status of the PSEA Coordinator for the current year under review according to the following scale:
	Scale 1: There is no inter-agency PSEA Coordinator in the country.
	Scale 2: The position is pending for deployment.
	Scale 3: There is a part-time inter-agency PSEA Coordinator.
	Scale 4: There is a full-time dedicated inter-agency PSEA Coordinator in the country with clear TORs.
Suggested Disaggregation	Not applicable.

28 Additionally, according to the UN Management and Accountability Framework: "Where the RC is the highest UN official, and in coherence with responsibilities of the Humanitarian Coordinator on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), the RC has system-wide responsibility for ensuring that a collective PSEA Strategy and country-level PSEA Action Plan are developed"
29 Terms of Reference for in-country PSEA Coordinator

Frequency of data collection	Annual.
Data limitations	Not applicable.
Complementary data	Additional data on the details of the deployment of the coordinator and the capacity to perform an active role.
Additional notes	Supportive tools for Collective Action at Country level. Terms of Reference for in-country PSEA Coordinator.

OUTCOME 5. PSEA INTER-AGENCY COUNTRY-LEVEL STRUCTURE.

OUTPUT 5.4. An inter-agency PSEA Network is in place with the resources and expertise necessary to deliver on PSEA outcomes (above).

Indicator	**5.4.A**. PSEA Network is established or in place.
About this Indicator	The purpose of this indicator is to assess the status of the PSEA Network, its level of establishment and functionality.
Type of indicator	Qualitative.
Unit of measure	Scale.
Definitions	According to the Terms of Reference for in-country **PSEA Network**, under the auspices of the *RC/HC* and overseen by the *RC/HC* and the *UNCT/HCT*, the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Network (PSEA Network) is the primary body for technical-level coordination and oversight of PSEA activities in line with the PSEA Action Plan and high-level Strategy in country. The PSEA Coordinator supports and represents the PSEA Network in coordination with the network co- chairs in the fulfillment of its responsibilities under the Generic TORs[30] and the network Action Plan. It is strongly recommended that the co-chair responsibilities are shared between one UN and one non-UN organization.
Means of verification	PSEA reports from HC/HCT/Network.
Method of calculation	Please inform on the status of the PSEA Network for the current year under review according to the following scale: **Scale 1:** PSEA Network has not been formally established (with clear TORs). **Scale 2:** PSEA Network is established with endorsed Terms of Reference, representation from UNCT/HCT members, INGOs/NGOs and clear Network roles and responsibilities. **Scale 3:** PSEA Network has a budgeted Action Plan in place. **Scale 4:** PSEA Network is fully operational: implementing coordinated activities between members, ensuring effective response when incidents do arise, and raising awareness of PSEA (as per IASC PSEA Network Generic TORs).
Suggested Disaggregation	Not applicable.
Frequency of data collection	Annual.
Data limitations	Not applicable.
Complementary data	Additional data to explain the choice of scale and information on challenges and lessons learned from the Network.
Additional notes	See Supportive tools for Collective Action at Country level. Generic Terms of Reference for in-country PSEA Network.

OUTCOME 5. PSEA INTER-AGENCY COUNTRY-LEVEL STRUCTURE.

OUTPUT 5.4. An inter-agency PSEA Network is in place with the resources and expertise necessary to deliver on PSEA outcomes (above).

Indicator	**5.4.C.** Integration of PSEA in the Humanitarian Response Plan (or similar).
About this Indicator	Humanitarian response plans (HRPs) are required for all humanitarian crises and PSEA priorities should also be mainstreamed into strategic planning. Response plans reflect PSEA as part of their protection mainstreaming and by integrating PSEA activities in relevant sector/cluster chapters. As such, PSEA should be mainstreamed and PSEA activities should be included in the HRP budget.
Type of indicator	Qualitative.
Unit of measure	Scale.

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30 Generic Terms of Reference for in-country PSEA Network

Definitions	**Integration of PSEA in the Humanitarian Response Plan (or similar):** PSEA should be reflected in the HRP (RRP or similar) both as a cross-cutting issue (as a collective responsibility for all humanitarian actors) and including PSEA-relevant activities listed in the PSEA Action Plan into the HRP budget. **Integrating PSEA into HRP** is guided by the following actions:[31] 1. PSEA is integrated as a cross-cutting issue in the HRP. 2. PSEA activities are included in the HRP Budget. 3. HRP monitoring framework includes inter-sector-level PSEA and AAP indicators, where relevant. 4. Ensure that key coordination activities such as the setting up of the Network, endorsing of the Network's work plan, coherence with Protection/AAP, and work to strengthen HCT members' individual capacities on PSEA are reflected in the HRP. 5. Ensure that efforts to raise awareness of the rights of beneficiaries, and efforts to obtain feedback from the local population on the appropriateness and effectiveness of PSEA activities are reflected in the HRP. 6. Key prevention activities are integrated into the HRP. 7. Key response activities conducted collectively are included in the HRP. 8. HRP includes details of the inter-agency PSEA Coordinator and Network.
Means of verification	Humanitarian Response Plan (or similar)
Method of calculation	Assess if the Humanitarian Response Plan integrates PSEA following the scale: **Scale 1:** The HRP does not integrate PSEA. **Scale 2:** PSEA is integrated in the HRP as a cross-cutting issue. **Scale 3:** PSEA activities are included in the HRP Budget. **Scale 4:** HRP monitoring framework includes inter-sector-level PSEA indicators.
Suggested Disaggregation	Not applicable.
Frequency of data collection	Annual.
Data limitations	Not applicable.
Complementary data	Information on what are the indicators/activities included in the HRPs and any other complementary information explaining the choice of scale.
Additional notes	Further guidance on how to reflect PSEA into HRPs is to be found at the Guidance Note on Reflecting Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) in Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs).

OUTCOME 5. PSEA INTER-AGENCY COUNTRY-LEVEL STRUCTURE.

OUTPUT 5.4. An inter-agency PSEA Network is in place with the resources and expertise necessary to deliver on PSEA outcomes (above).

Indicator	**5.4.E.** Percentage of the funding needs to implement the PSEA Action Plan that are allocated.
About this Indicator	This indicator measures if annual PSEA Action Plans are costed and resourced and the proportion of the total needs that are covered with sufficient funding.
Type of indicator	Quantitative.
Unit of measure	Percentage (%)
Definitions	PSEA Action Plan funding: budget allocated to activities under the PSEA Action Plan. PSEA activities can be resourced through various channels: • Project-based funding in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)/UN Development Assistance Plan (UNSDCF). • Individual agencies' commitments to certain activities. • Country-based pooled Funds (CBPF). • The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). • PSEA specific funding mechanisms (i.e. the Trust Fund in support to SEA Victims). • Other.
Means of verification	PSEA Action Plan.

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31 See reference at Guidance Note on Reflecting Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) in Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs)

Method of calculation	**STEP 1: Calculate** the total funds needed to implement all activities within the Action Plan (Denominator).
	STEP 2: Identify which activities included in the Action Plan[32] are funded and the source of funding for each activity.
	STEP 3: Aggregate the total of funds allocated (please indicate the type of source funding for each activity (as per the classification included in the Definition above) (Numerator).
	STEP 4: Divide the total funds allocated (numerator) by the total funds needed to cover PSEA Action Plan (denominator).
Suggested Disaggregation	By funding source (as per the list presented above under definition).
Frequency of data collection	Annual.
Data limitations	Not applicable.
Complementary data	Information on funding challenges and priority areas not covered.
Additional notes	PSEA should be fully integrated in all Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) or similar (Indicator 5.4.C). It is recommended that the PSEA Action Plan, including at national and sub-national levels, be fully costed on an annual basis in a manner that provides adequate support to scale up PSEA as part of the humanitarian response from the outset. To see examples of how countries have allocated pooled funds, CERF, the UN SEA Trust Fund, and related funding sources for PSEA, please access the IASC PSEA Dashboard.

OUTCOME 5. PSEA INTER-AGENCY COUNTRY-LEVEL STRUCTURE.

OUTPUT 5.6. Country-level risk assessment in respect of sexual exploitation and abuse conducted on the basis of risk management tools.

Indicator	**5.6.A.** The inter-agency PSEA network carries out annual SEA risk assessments and shares the findings and recommendations with the UNCT/HCT.
About this Indicator	A SEA Risk Assessment helps defining in-country PSEA needs and priorities prior to the design of PSEA Strategy and Action Plan. This indicator measures the status of implementation of the SEA Risk Assessment.
Type of indicator	Qualitative.
Unit of measure	Scale.
Definitions	**SEA risk assessment:** an evaluation mechanism that identifies potential risk factors and areas of concern. The assessment may serve as a baseline for monitoring and aims to inform the Network on the design of PSEA activities. The assessment is reconsidered if there is a context change or a new emergency arises.
	Risk assessments should be done **jointly by the PSEA Network**, with the support of the PSEA Coordinator. In Mission settings they should involve all relevant parts of the Mission and the UNCT /HCT.
Means of verification	Inter-agency SEA Risk Assessment report.
	Other reports with SEA risk findings.
Method of calculation	Assess level of implementation of SEA risk assessments under the following scale:
	Scale 1: There has been no evaluation/assessment of any type carried out on SEA risks in the current year under review.
	Scale 2: SEA risk assessment conducted by individual agencies and/or clusters and/or some risk factors have been partially evaluated.
	Scale 3: An inter-agency joint PSEA Risk assessment has been carried out in the current year under review.
	Scale 4: Findings from the assessment have been presented to UNCT/HCT and have informed strategies and the Action Plan.
Suggested Disaggregation	Not applicable.
Frequency of data collection	Annual.
Data limitations	Not applicable.
Complementary data	Information on the Risk Assessment procedures, Network involvement, challenges and lessons learnt.
Additional notes	See Technical Note on SEA Risk Assessment.

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32 Countries report on the current year under review Action Plan

ANNEX 1. PSEA ACTION PLAN WORKSHEET AND DATA COLLECTION PLAN

Please see the appended Excel document.

Planning spreadsheet to facilitate the design of the UNCT/HCT Country-level PSEA Action Plan																				
Results	**Indicators (IASC PSEA Core Indicators pre-filled)**	**Location**	**Targets (revised every 3 months)**	**Activities**	**Lead Agency/ Organization**	**Implementing Agency/ Organization**	**Total Budget/ Resources**	**Budget per month**												
								Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Outcome 1. Prevention. All United Nations staff and related personnel 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.	1.1.A. Number and Percentage of personnel deployed, including those short-term and those visiting the country complete mandatory training on PSEA that includes clear guidance on where and how to report allegations of misconduct	Sub-location 1																	
		Sub-location 2																	
		Sub-location 3																	
		Sub-location 4																	
		Sub-location 5																	
		Sub-location 6																	
Output 1.2 Leadership, managers and commanders know their personal and managerial/command responsibilities to address misconduct and are aware of																			
Output 1.3 Quality training of																			

DATA COLLECTION PLAN						
This matrix is to be used along with the PSEA Action Plan every year when planning. The plan below is to be agreed among the PSEA Network members to facilitate the data collection process. (See example under Indicator 1.1.A.)						
YEAR [insert year/period]						
Data Manager*						
Data Collection Focal Points*						
Core Indicator	**Data Point**	**Data Sources**	**Reporting Agencies/Organizations**	**Timeline for data gathering**	**Timeline for Data aggregation/computation**	**Data reporting channel**
Outcome 1. Prevention. All United Nations staff and related personnel 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						
1.1.A. Number and Percentage of personnel deployed, including those short-term and those	No. of staff trained on a PSEA mandatory course (on-line and in-person)(dissagregated by sex) No. of staff trained on a PSEA	Report on PSEA Training	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, WFP, OCHA, Save the Children, Action Aid, Action againts Hunger	15th April 022 15th July 2022 15th October 2022 15th January 2023	30th April 022 30th July 2022 30th October 2022 30th January 2023	Regular email