

PSEA PAKISTAN NETWORK STATUS UPDATE

13 February 2023

**MISSION OF THE UN-USG/PSEA
COORDINATOR**



IASC Inter-Agency
Standing Committee





Summary

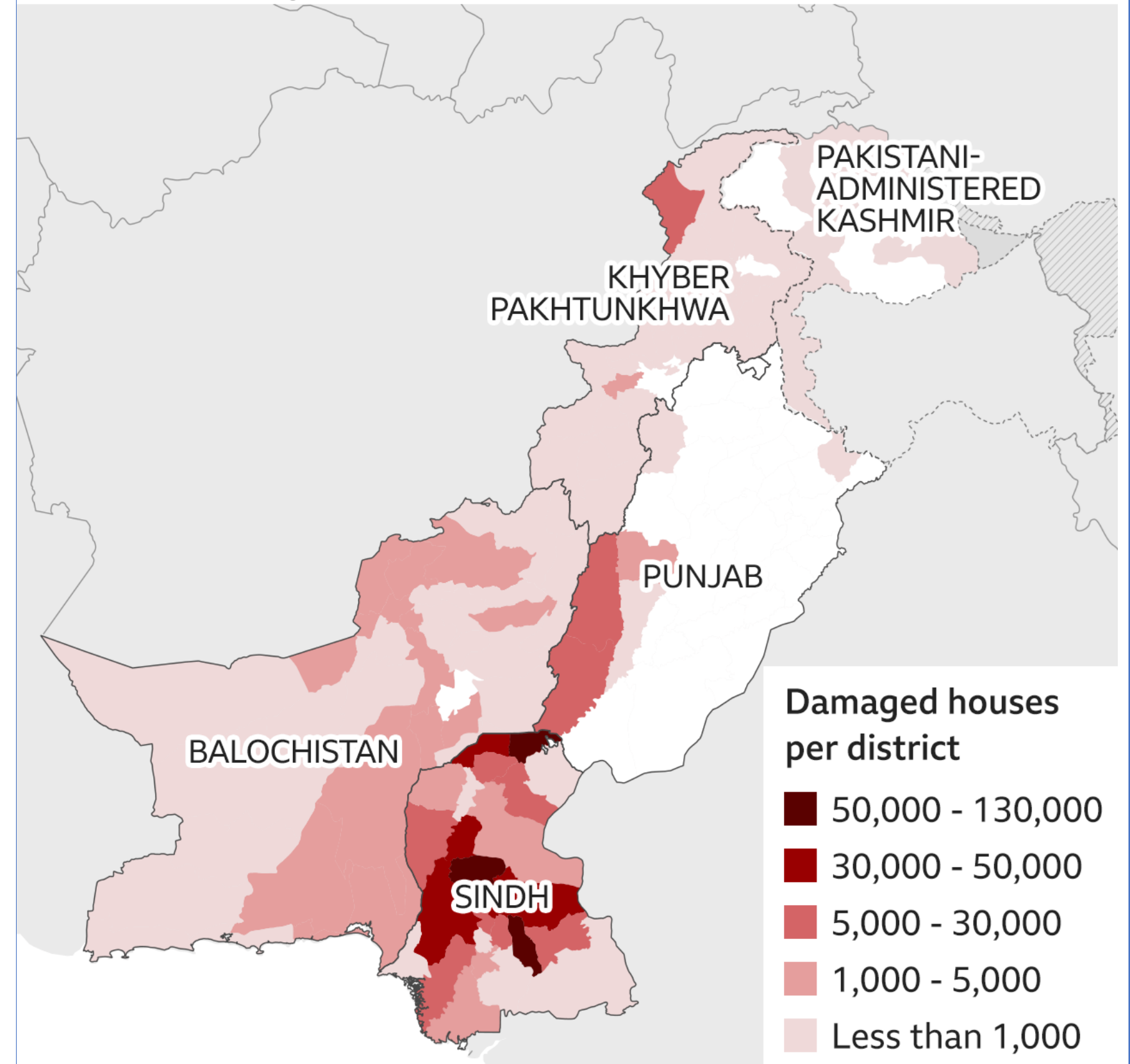
1. Country Context
2. Pakistan PSEA Network status update
3. PSEA in the flood Emergency
4. Key highlights of the PSEA Risk Assessment
5. Challenges
6. Opportunities and way forward
7. Q&A





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Areas hit by monsoon rains



Source: UN OCHA

BBC

Country Context

- High vulnerability to climate change impacts, exacerbated by urbanization, refugee context and the protracted crisis situation.
- The flood 2022 impacted the population in a number of ways;
 - Lack of preparedness and slow response
 - Most vulnerable were on roadsides/ camps.
 - Protection services were not prioritized compared to other sectors.
- Capacity gaps in humanitarian assistance in line with humanitarian guidelines
 - non-traditional actors e.g. private sector, local philanthropists, politicians and some development organizations engaged in response



Pakistan PSEA Network status update

- The Inter-Agency Pakistan PSEA network was formed in 2018 under the leadership of RC
- IP assessment tool available on PSEA-2021
- Key PSEA messages and IEC material developed, including in local languages, widely available to humanitarian actors-2020-2022
- Focal persons on PSEA trained
- The SOPs updated on CBCM Mechanisms
- Online Monthly Reporting Mechanism established- 2021.
- UN implementing partners trained in all four provinces.
- Sector working groups (CP, Shelter, GBV and GTG) oriented on the PSEA minimum standards for the response



PSEA in the Flood Emergency Response

Prevention

- PSEA Risk Assessment-UNCHR
- Situation assessment of AAP/PSEA-OCHA
- Capacity-building support at inter-agency and IP level
- Dedicated PSEA capacities hired at provincial and district level
- Engagement with the local population
- Development of contextualized PSEA messages & IEC materials
- Institutional capacity building on CBCM and in project sites

Response

- Integration in CP and GBV referral pathways
- Making AAP, PSEA, Gender/protection as cross-cutting themes.

Coordination

- Coordination structure decentralized -provincial chapters formed
- Re-activation of AAP group-
 - Establishment of AAP Special Committees in Sindh and Balochitan with the involvement of parliamentarians



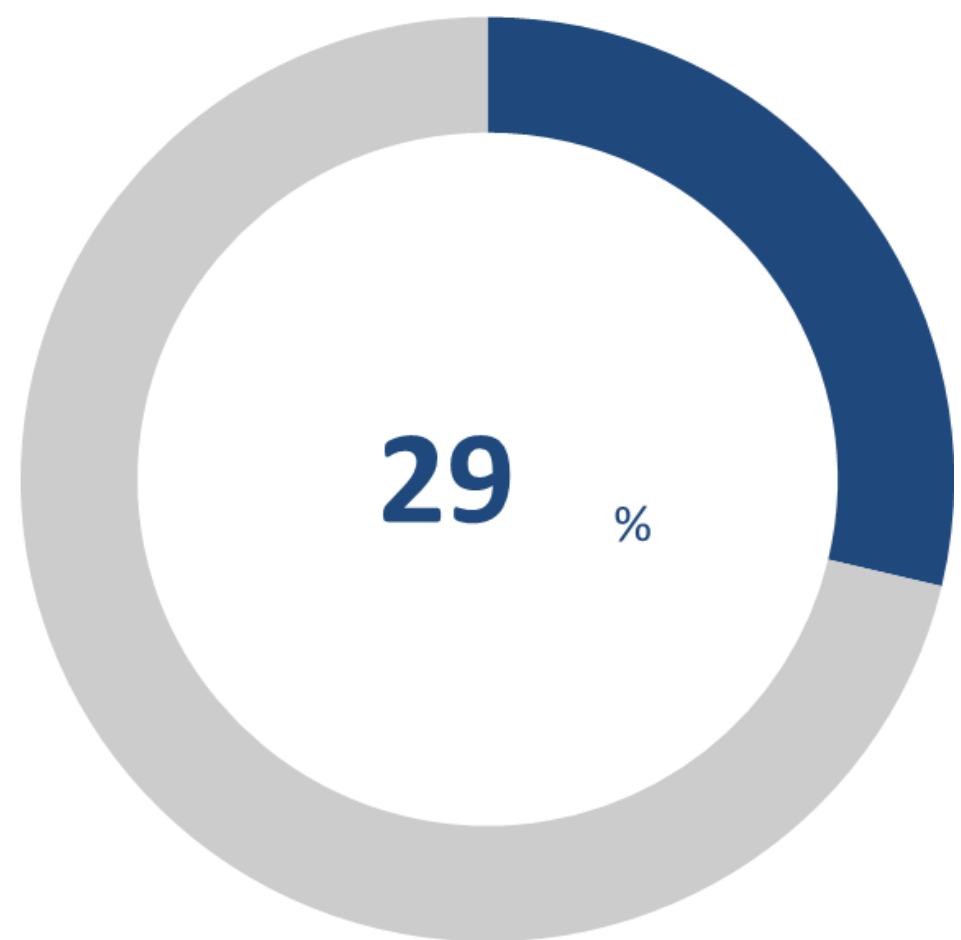
Key highlights of the PSEA Risk Assessment-Sindh.



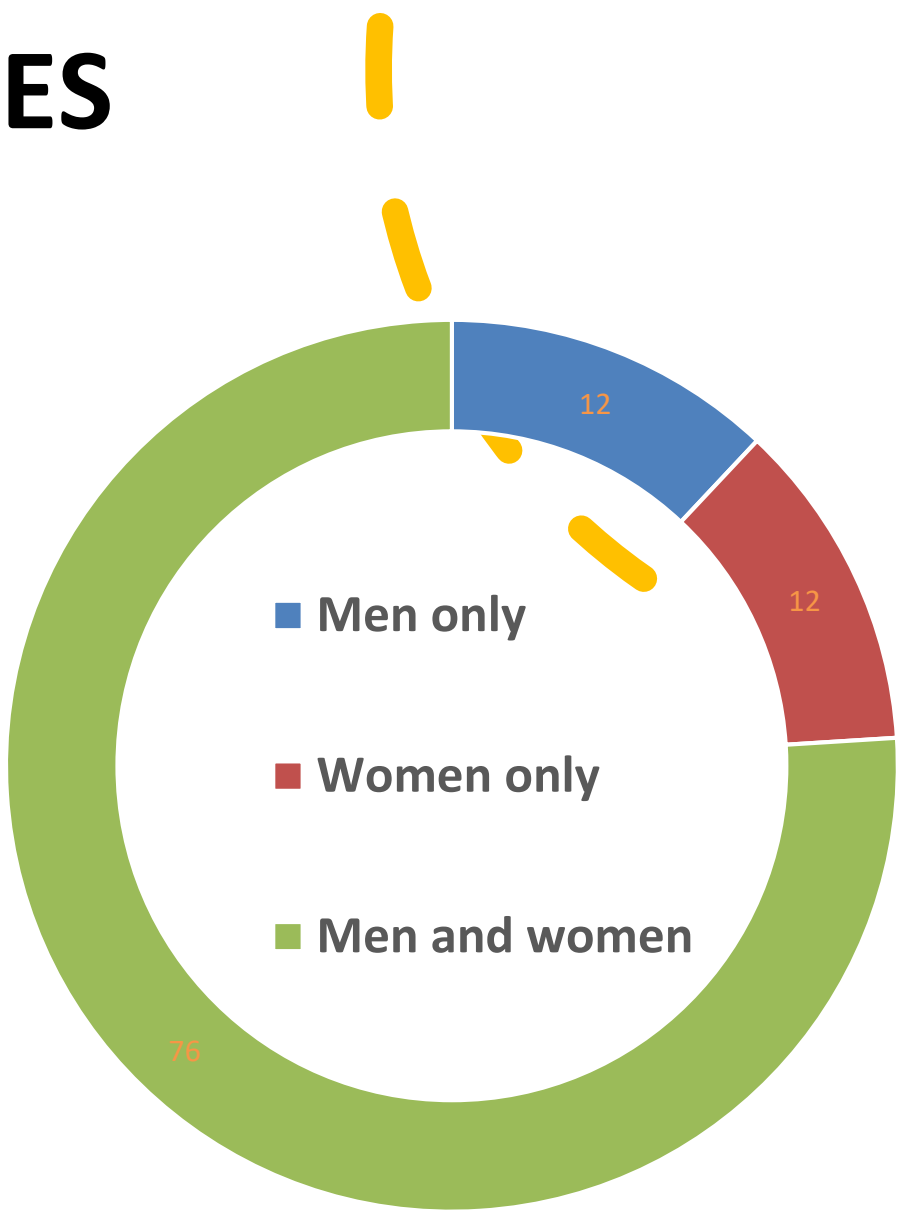
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Findings of AAP/PSEA service mapping

HOTLINES



Toll Free hotline access

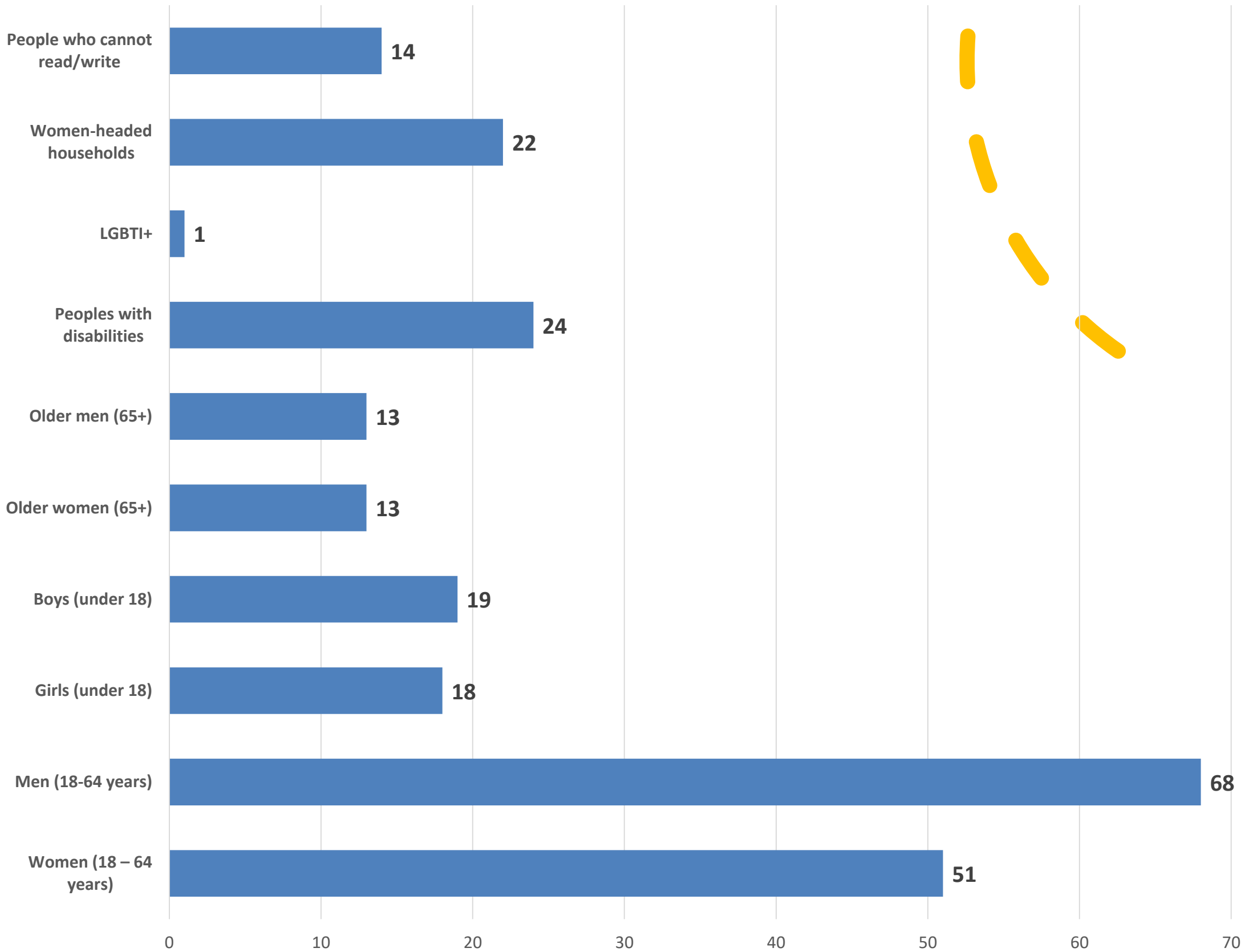


OPERATORS
Gender of hotline operator



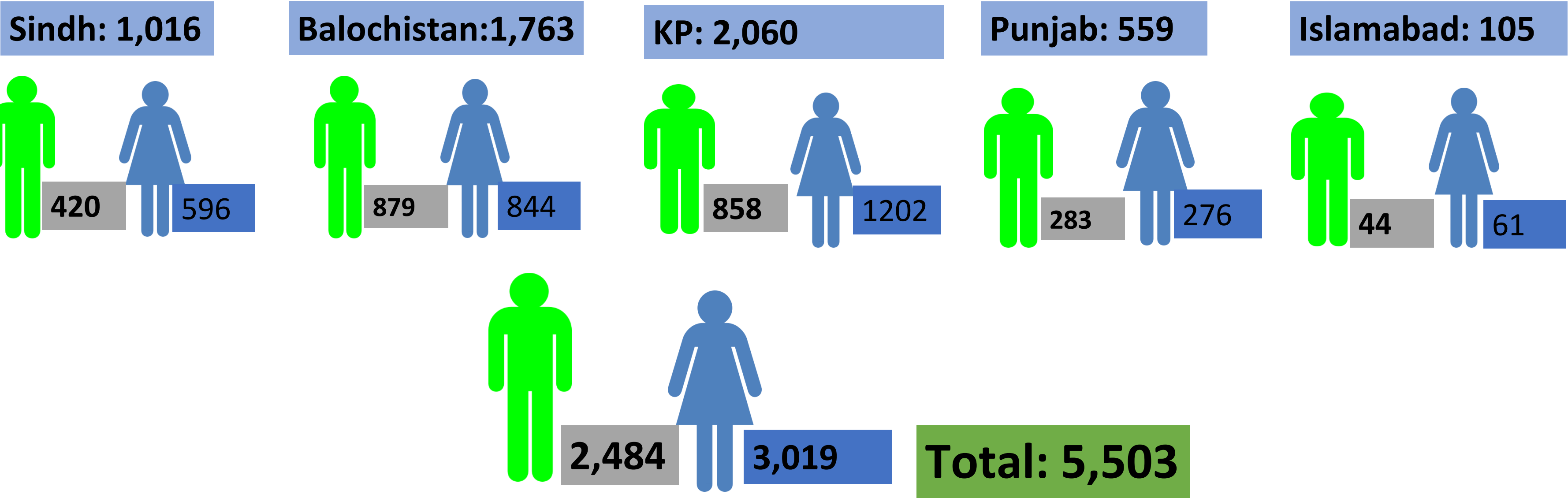
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Highest users of feedback mechanisms







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Capacity building Training- Sept to Dec 2022



Placement of Human Resources

Agencies		No of staff	Location
UNICEF		4+1 (int.)	Karachi, Sukkur, Multan, Peshawar and Quetta
WHO		4+1 (int.)	Sukkur, D I Khan, Islamabad/Punjab, Nasir Abad
UNFPA		2+1 (int.)	Islamabad, Karachi, Sukkur
IOM		1 (int.)	Sindh

Awareness Raising

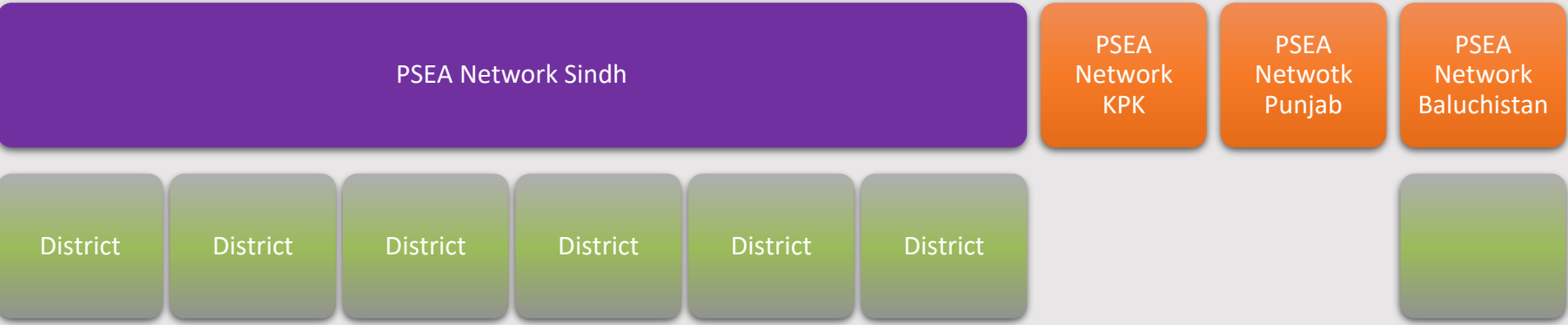


Province	PSEA Flyers for communities	PSEA Banners for IPs	Community engagement on PSEA
Sindh	333000	800	2000
Punjab	40000	130	150
KP	195000	440	5000
Balochistan	71000	600	46000
Islamabad	40		
AJK	130		
Total		641,140	53,150



Decentralization of coordination and localization

Pakistan -PSEA Network (National Level)

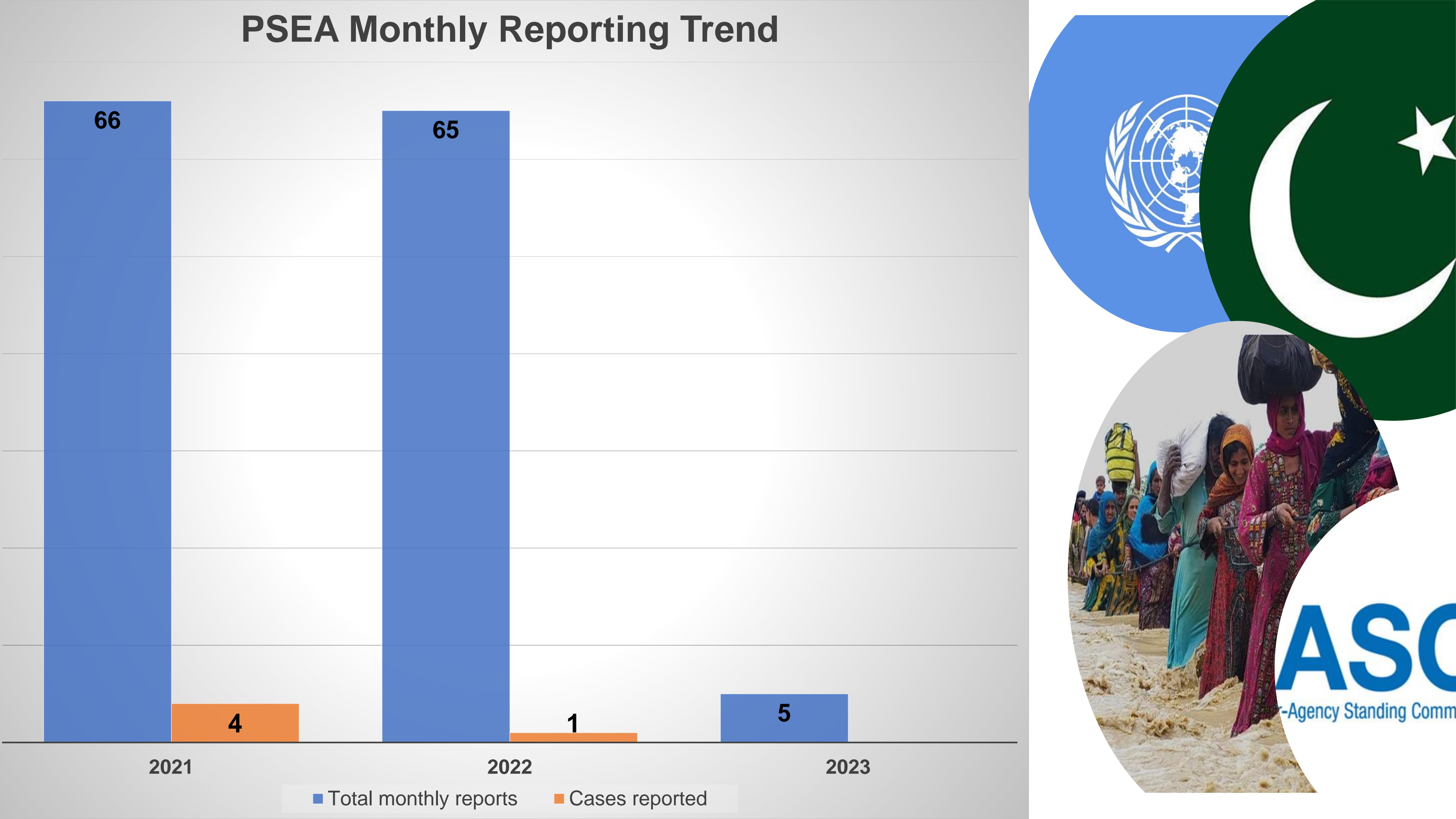


Challenges

- PSEA is not integrated in government protection and contingency policies, despite provision in laws.
- There is lack of awareness and sensitization on PSEA in the community, including among the government stakeholders,
- The absence of complaint and response mechanism , therefore weak to no reporting. This has compounded the fear of retaliation and stigma among the affected communities
- Ombudsperson and Commission on status of women is not placed in Balochistan.
- District protection committees under provincial commissions on Status of women are largely not in place in all provinces.
- Government leadership in monitoring humanitarian response on the ground, PSEA network and other coordination mechanisms



PSEA Monthly Reporting Trend



Opportunities and Way forward

- **Investment in and using Government Institutions and Mechanisms;**
 - Technical capacity building support to the national and provincial protection and law enforcement entities;
 - Integrate PSEA in Government existing **helplines and referral mechanisms;**
 - Integrate PSEA in relevant policies for risk mitigation, prevention and response.
- **Establish functional and effective CBCRM**
 - victim assistance-referral pathways and reporting mechanisms
 - Scaling up community engagement (including women and girls empowerment)
 - Strengthen the coordination mechanism at national, provincial and district level;
- **Standardize and strengthen approaches and policies on PSEA.**
 - UN IPs capacities on HR processes and staff capacity building
 - Capacity building of humanitarian organizations in all locations
 - Engage with non-traditional humanitarian actors
 - Scale up the implementation of the UN IP PSEA common assessment framework/Tool.



Thank you

