



IASC PSEA CORE INDICATORS

GUIDANCE NOTE — SECOND EDITION 2024

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IASC Inter-Agency Standing Committee

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 PROTECTION FROM SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE

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CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS	4
SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 Purpose of the guidance note	5
1.2 Intended audience	6
1.3 Structure of the guidance note	6
SECTION 2. USE OF THE IASC PSEA CORE INDICATORS	8
2.1 UNCT/HCT PSEA action plans	8
2.2 Inclusion of PSEA in the humanitarian programme cycle	8
2.3 IASC PSEA mapping exercise and global dashboard	9
SECTION 3. KEY CONSIDERATIONS	10
A. Scope of application	10
B. Resourcing PSEA and budgeting considerations	10
C. Development of a data collection plan	10
D. Roles and responsibilities in data collection	11
E. Progress tracking at country level	11
F. Data protection and ethical considerations	11
G. Sharing results with country teams, partners and communities	11
SECTION 4. IASC PSEA CORE INDICATORS	12
ANNEX 1. PSEA ACTION PLAN WORKSHEET AND DATA COLLECTION PLAN	30

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
AoR	Area of responsibility
CBPF	Country-Based Pooled Funds
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
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
IA SEARP	Inter-agency Sexual Exploitation and Abuse referral procedures
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IASC VCA	IASC Definition and Principles of a Victim/Survivor Centred Approach
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
MAF	Management and Accountability Framework
MOS	Minimum Operating Standards
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
RC	Resident Coordinator
RRP	Refugee Response Plan
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEARO	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Risk Overview
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SVRO	Senior Victims' Rights Officer
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN OSCSEA	UN Office of the Special Coordinator on SEA
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework



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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) prioritises the acceleration of results against a core set of PSEA priorities by which the IASC is collectively supporting Humanitarian Coordinators and Country Teams to implement at country-level. The [IASC Plan for Accelerating PSEA in Humanitarian Response at Country-Level](#)² 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') required minimum PSEA actions to be 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 visualised 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 and support acceleration of PSEA across the humanitarian response.⁴ This refreshed guidance note incorporates a number of changes in line with updated IASC guidance and feedback from PSEA practitioners.

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), Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs), and inter-agency PSEA Coordinators and Networks to plan, monitor and report on progress using

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 December 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 an indicator guidance has been further refined on an annual basis.

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 organisations and the collective humanitarian system more broadly. Indicators formulated to benchmark organisational-level progress can be found through several instruments.⁵ The IASC PSEA Core Indicators build upon organisational-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 contextualised 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 organisations, 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 the 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:

- 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 for the indicator. ⁷
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 to complement/strengthen the monitoring process.
Additional notes/resources	This section includes some additional information or suggestions on how to measure the indicator. It also includes information on available resources and relevant references.



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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.



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SECTION 2. USE OF THE IASC PSEA CORE INDICATORS

2.1 UNCT/HCT PSEA ACTION PLANS

The [UNCT/HCT PSEA Action Plan Template](#) contains a framework with 5 outcomes and 16 outputs that are grouped under 3 overall strategic priorities: i) Prevention,

ii) Response, and iii) Country-level Structure. The IASC PSEA Core Indicators Guidance Note includes 18 Core Indicators taken from the 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.

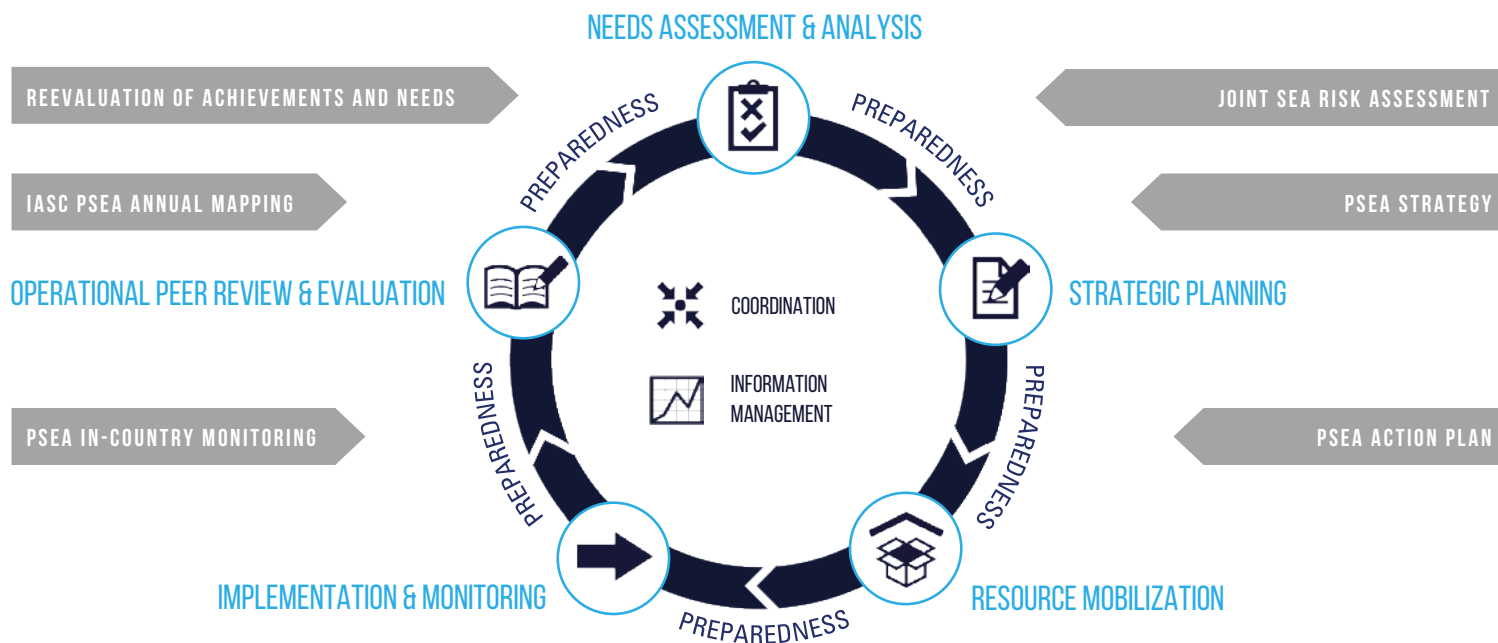
UNCTs/HCTs should include these indicators within their country-level action plans and contextualise targets, activities, timeframes and resources related to them. The design of actions should be informed by community participation, contextually and culturally appropriate, based on the community's needs, 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. The IASC PSEA Core Indicators support the inclusion of PSEA in the HRPs and can be further adapted, as needed, for this purpose.



EXAMPLES OF IASC PSEA CORE INDICATORS INCLUDED IN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLANS⁸

- 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).⁸
- Number of children and adults engaged through awareness-raising activities and community mobilisation 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-centred assistance have been organised annually (IASC PSEA Indicator 2.2.A).

QUICK REFERENCES

- Humanitarian Needs & Response Plan. [HNRP Template](#)
- [Guidance Note on Reflecting Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse \(PSEA\) in Humanitarian Response Plans \(HRPs\)](#)
- [FA Guidance and Template 2020](#)
- [Step-by-Step Guide to Producing Humanitarian Needs Overviews \(HNOs\) and Humanitarian Response Plans \(HRPs\)](#)
- [Flash Appeal. FA Guidance and Template 2020](#)

2.3 IASC PSEA MAPPING EXERCISE 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 mobilises 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, while the dedicated country dashboards track data and progress across countries with a humanitarian and/or refugee response. 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.

⁸ See, for example, the 2023 [Occupied Palestinian Territory HRP](#) or the [2023 Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan](#).



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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). They can also be used in contexts with refugee operations and this Guidance Note can be applied when developing [Refugee Response Plans](#) (RRPs)⁹

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 that 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 of 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 are collected from countries through the annual Mapping Exercise. However, countries may want to plan for more frequent data collection in order to improve the monitoring of progress.

⁹ Whenever a reference to a humanitarian response plan (HRP), UNCT/HCT structures or RC/HC positions are made, the reader can consider implied their equivalent in the refugee response.

- **Person/organisation responsible** for data collection and person collecting/aggregating data at the country level. For example, PSEA focal points may collect data from their agencies/organisations 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. Information-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 contextualised and adapted by countries.

D. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN DATA COLLECTION

PSEA efforts in planning and monitoring results are effective when: a) all humanitarian organisations actively contribute to the inter-agency PSEA work at country level, b) every agency/organisation part of the in-country PSEA structure fulfil their commitments, c) senior leadership and technical teams deliver on common targets, activities and capacities to harmonise 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 HCTs.

All stages of planning and monitoring require the contribution of all in-country PSEA actors, and 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 are aimed at supporting the measurement of the inter-agency PSEA coordination structure and systems 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 information-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 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) or specific guidelines related to information 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 the 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.

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 personnel¹² know the UN standards of conduct for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and understand their personal and managerial/command responsibilities to address sexual exploitation and abuse and other misconduct.

OUTPUT 1.1 Personnel/staff understand the standards of conduct for 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 having completed 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 reporting procedures and are provided with updated information on where and how to report concerns and allegations of SEA.
Type of indicator	Quantitative.
Unit of measure	Number (#) and percentage (%).

¹¹ Outcomes have not been modified and they are presented as per the UNCT/HCT Action Plan Template. The phrasing of some Outputs has been slightly revised.

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. For the purpose of this Guidance Note, ‘personnel’ and ‘staff’ are used interchangeably and refer to “any person engaged by any entity/service provider to support, provide services and offer protection to the affected community, whether internationally or nationally recruited, whether as an employee, volunteer, intern, contractor or service provider, or engaged from the community with a contractual link with the entity, remunerated or not (e.g. community volunteers, incentive workers, community mobilisers, etc)” as defined by the Inter-Agency Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Referral Procedures (IA SEARP)

Definitions	<p>Personnel: The organisation’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 a refresher.</p> <p>Mandatory training on PSEA¹³ includes both first-time training and a refresher, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 the UN/organisation’s code of conduct, policies and regulations on PSEA. 3. Refresher training on misconduct and SEA; policies and reporting mechanisms. <p>Clear guidance on where and how to report allegations of misconduct. Guidance on where and how to report should be included in all three types of training described above. All personnel should be made aware of the policy for protection against retaliation for reporting misconduct¹⁴ – to empower, encourage and protect staff who report cases of sexual exploitation and abuse while performing their duties in the operating country.</p> <p>A note on quality training on PSEA. Training courses are recommended to apply the following quality elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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/organisation and participants’ profiles and needs.
Means of verification	PSEA Network members’ reports.
Method of calculation	<p>STEP 1: Aggregate the total number of deployed personnel by members of the Network (denominator).</p> <p>STEP 2: Aggregate the number of personnel trained/participated in a mandatory PSEA training/refresher in the year under review (numerator).</p> <p>STEP 3: Divide the total number of trained personnel by the total number of deployed personnel.</p>
Suggested disaggregation	By sex (male/female) and by agency/organisation.
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 and the frequency, and the profile of staff attending the training courses may complement the figures provided by this indicator.
Additional notes/resources	The IASC-PSEA resources portal contains several training materials on PSEA and training reports as well as staff survey tools and examples in different languages.



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 the UNCT/HCT and rolled out.
About this indicator	This is a proxy indicator to measure the level of coordination among PSEA Network members on the mechanisms for safe, accessible, child and gender-sensitive reporting of SEA and assistance to victims/survivors through the development and implementation of PSEA Network SOPs in line with the IA SEARP. ¹⁵
Type of indicator	Qualitative.
Unit of measure	Scale.

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 organisational 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 contextualised materials” and “Supplement network members’ internal initiatives to strengthen SEA prevention through joint activities and sharing good practice”.

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

15 [IASC Guidance Note on Inter-agency Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Referral Procedures \(IA SEARP\)](#) (2023).

Definitions	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The roles and responsibilities of PSEA stakeholders. • The obligation and process for referring inter-agency SEA allegations to UNCT/HCT members in accordance with the referral procedures outlined in the IA SEARP (2023). • Requirements and procedures for anonymised information-sharing on SEA allegations with the most senior UN official in the country in line with the Updated Guidance Note issued by the OSCSEA.¹⁶ • The key principles for complaints management. <p>The obligation and process for providing assistance to victims/survivors of SEA, in line with the UN Victims' Assistance Protocol and the IASC Definition and Principles of a Victim/Survivor Centered Approach (IASC VCA, 2023). This indicator is complementary to 3.2.A (See below)</p>
Means of verification	PSEA Network SOPs.
Method of calculation	<p>Assess the existing SOPs and report on the indicator using the scale below:</p> <p>Scale 1: Inter-agency SOPs are non-existent.</p> <p>Scale 2: Inter-agency SOPs are drafted but have not been endorsed by the UNCT/HCT.</p> <p>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. Checklist for SOPs rolled out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SOPs have been rolled out system-wide, not only in the capital city. • Training of all PSEA Network members on the procedures detailed in 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. <p>NOTE on Scale selection: If SOPs are not rolled out throughout the country, we suggest countries report on Scale 2 or 3. Always include complementary information to explain the choice of scale.</p>
Suggested disaggregation	Not applicable.
Frequency of data collection	Annual.
Data limitations	Not applicable.
Complementary data	Information on the status of development of the SOPs.
Additional notes/resources	The IASC-PSEA website and dashboard contain examples of SOPs from different countries. For guidance on how to develop inter-agency SOPs, refer to the IA SEARP .



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 type of SEA reporting or complaint channel within the country.
Type of indicator	Quantitative.
Unit of measure	Number (#) and percentage (%).
Definitions	<p>Safe channel to report SEA: A channel that adheres to the principles of confidentiality, safety, accessibility and transparency; is adapted for age, gender and disability; includes considerations for literacy and local language; has procedures in place to safely handle SEA reports in a timely manner; and communities are informed of these channels and how to access them.</p> <p>Access is considered feasible when children and adults with different needs can potentially use one or more channels for reporting SEA. Multiple and varied channels should be made available to enable individuals and groups with different needs a choice of reporting channel.</p>
Means of verification	PSEA Network members' reports.

¹⁶ Updated Guidance Note: Requirements and procedures for all United Nations entities on sharing of information on allegations of sexual exploitation and/or abuse related to United Nations staff and related personnel and implementing partner personnel with the most senior United Nations official in country (2023).

Method of calculation	<p>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</p> <p>STEP 1: Define the target population (denominator). The target population is defined as the total number of people targeted in the HRP, FA or similar.</p> <p>STEP 2: Identify safe and accessible channels. The second step includes the identification and evaluation of reporting channels.</p> <p>Only channels that are consistent with the above definitions of “safe and accessible” and meet the quality standards outlined below are to be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple complaint channels (>1) exist for reporting SEA allegations. • Channels have been designed in consultation with communities and programme participants, especially women and girls. In addition, regular feedback from communities on how to improve the accessibility and quality of channels is to be gathered. • Staff or community PSEA focal points receiving complaints are trained in handling SEA disclosures. • SOPs that integrate existing channels are established and/or rolled out for the safe and confidential receipt and handling of SEA allegations, including the referral of survivors for assistance. (See complementarity with indicator 2.1.A) • Channels are geographically distributed and key messages disseminated in the locations served by the PSEA Network members. Key messages need to include definitions of SEA and information on where and how to access available reporting channels and assistance. <p>Where the reporting channels are set up for broader issues such as Child Helplines or community-feedback/AAP mechanisms, they must be appropriately adapted for SEA in order to be considered. This includes the training of staff to safely receive and refer SEA allegations in accordance with established PSEA SOPs.</p> <p>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:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="435 905 1511 1325"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Channels</th> <th>Possible methods of calculation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="435 940 816 1171"> A) Face to Face Through trained PSEA focal points. Through other staff or volunteers in contact with communities which have been trained on PSEA. Through GBV and child protection (CP) service providers. </td> <td data-bbox="816 940 1511 1171"> # 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 programmes or raised concerns. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="435 1171 816 1318"> B) Remote interaction such as phone hotlines, digital tools, e.g., email address established for complaints. </td> <td data-bbox="816 1171 1511 1318"> # 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 programmes or raise concerns. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>STEP 4: Aggregate and compute data Use these two methods to compute:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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). <p>Note to avoid double counting: The total number of people who have access (numerator) cannot be higher than the total target population (denominator). When multiple Network members operate in the same geographic area, identify the existing channels at each site and include data per channel, not per Network member since the same channel can be reported by two or more members. When multiple channels aim to serve the same geographical area and target the same population, it is advisable to report on the channel with the highest number of people reached.</p>	Type of Channels	Possible methods of calculation	A) Face to Face Through trained PSEA focal points. Through other staff or volunteers in contact with communities which have been trained on PSEA. Through GBV and child protection (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 programmes or raised concerns.	B) Remote interaction such as phone hotlines, digital tools, e.g., 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 programmes or raise concerns.
Type of Channels	Possible methods of calculation						
A) Face to Face Through trained PSEA focal points. Through other staff or volunteers in contact with communities which have been trained on PSEA. Through GBV and child protection (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 programmes or raised concerns.						
B) Remote interaction such as phone hotlines, digital tools, e.g., 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 programmes or raise concerns.						
Suggested disaggregation	Not applicable.						
Frequency of data collection	Annual.						

¹⁷ This indicator is aligned with UNICEF’s PSEA Core 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.”

Data limitations	Since this is a proxy indicator based on the assessment of which channels can be considered 'safe and accessible', and the calculations are an estimation of people who can access them, data may lack accuracy. This can be mitigated by meticulously applying the steps described in the Method of calculation. Ensuring access to all members of a community is difficult even for well-designed or well-managed complaint mechanisms. Reported reach should take this into consideration 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/resources	See examples of how this indicator has been integrated in recent HRP in different operations. ¹⁸



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 and promptly responded to.
About this indicator	This indicator is intended to promote the increased effectiveness of PSEA coordination structures, in order to ensure that any reported complaints are promptly and appropriately referred and responded to. An appropriate and timely response 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 working effectively. In line with the established guidance ¹⁹ , all UN entities are required to share information on SEA allegations related to their staff and implementing partners with the most senior UN official in country, e.g., Special Representatives of the Secretary General (SRSG) Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators (RC/HCs) and Heads of Mission (HOM), as appropriate. Some inter-agency PSEA Networks also have SOPs in place that include guidance on information-sharing of aggregate, non-personally identifiable data on SEA allegations with the PSEA Coordinator, on behalf of the RC/HC.
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. Network members should promptly implement their own internal procedures for responding to SEA incidents and handling complaints. Additionally, inter-agency SOPs should be developed and implemented consistent to the IA SEARP. The sharing of information is to be in line with the IASC VCA and guided by the recommendations for data responsibility in humanitarian action . ²¹
Means of verification	Registered information shared with the RC/HC on the number of allegations.
Method of calculation	STEP 1: Identify the total of all allegations in-country (denominator) Aggregate the total number of allegations reported in the year under review by all Network members. STEP 2: Calculate the number of allegations that have been promptly responded to (numerator). The numerator is to be calculated by aggregating all allegations promptly responded to in the year under review by all Network members. Allegations are considered to be responded to when: 1. The SEA allegation has been referred to the relevant internal investigative mechanism (when the complaint recipient entity is the one concerned). 2. The SEA allegation has been referred by the complaint recipient to the concerned entity according to the endorsed in-country inter-agency SOPs in line with the IA SEARP. STEP 3: Calculate the percentage of allegations promptly responded to. Divide the total number of allegations responded to (numerator) by the total number of allegations (denominator).
Suggested disaggregation	Not applicable.
Frequency of data collection	Annual.
Data limitations	As the updated information-sharing guidance applies only to UN entities, the data for the whole network may not be accessible or complete. We recommend providing any complementary information to explain any gaps in responses.
Complementary data	This indicator is complementary to indicator 3.1.C. on the # and % of victims/survivors that are promptly referred for assistance.
Additional notes/resources	See indicator 2.1.A.

¹⁸ See, for example, the [OPT Humanitarian Response Plan 2023](#).

¹⁹ Updated Guidance Note: Requirements and procedures for all United Nations entities on sharing of information on allegations of sexual exploitation and/or abuse related to United Nations staff and related personnel and implementing partner personnel with the most senior United Nations official in country (8 June 2023).

²⁰ Reference at [UN Glossary on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse \(English\)](#).

²¹ [IASC Operational Guidance. Data responsibility in Humanitarian action \(April 2023\)](#).



OUTCOME 2. SAFE AND ACCESSIBLE REPORTING.

OUTPUT 2.2. Community mobilisation, consultation and awareness-raising on PSEA in each community receiving and/or affected by humanitarian 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-centred assistance have been organised annually.
About this indicator	The purpose of this indicator is to monitor the coverage of awareness-raising campaigns and activities on PSEA. All humanitarian actors should provide information about PSEA in all locations where they operate, including information on how to report SEA and receive assistance.
Type of indicator	Quantitative.
Unit of measure	Number (#).
Definitions	Sites: is a geographic unit where humanitarian assistance is provided. A site can be defined as a village, town or city or a small administrative division in the country targeted under the HRP or similar. Awareness-raising activities are aimed at informing and educating communities on what is SEA, how to report it and how to access assistance/services. For example, communication campaigns and display information, education and communication (IEC) materials in food distribution sites. Awareness-raising should be rights-based and child and gender-sensitive.
Means of verification	PSEA Network members' reports.
Method of calculation	STEP 1: Identify sites where there are/have been PSEA awareness-raising campaigns/activities in the year under review. STEP 2: Aggregate the total number of sites where there is at least one awareness-raising activity in all geographical areas. Note to avoid double counting: It is recommended that in each geographic unit, partners/agencies/organisations clearly define the type of awareness-raising activity that takes place and under which programme/partnership so that double-counting of sites is avoided.
Suggested disaggregation	By geographic unit (regions/provinces/districts).
Frequency of data collection	Annual.
Data limitations	Not applicable.
Complementary data	Qualitative data on the type of activities and factors determining the development of awareness-raising activities in selected sites.
Additional notes/resources	Examples of awareness-raising activities and materials (e.g., posters, flyers, booklets) from different countries translated into various languages can be found on the IASC-PSEA website and the PSEA Community Outreach and Communication Fund online repository.



OUTCOME 2. SAFE AND ACCESSIBLE REPORTING.

OUTPUT 2.2. Community mobilisation, consultation and awareness-raising on PSEA in each community receiving and/or affected by humanitarian 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 measures 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 regularly engage and listen to perceptions and preferences of the most vulnerable groups in the communities such as children, adolescent girls and boys, people living with disabilities, single mothers, female heads of households and LGBTI. ²² This indicator is complementary to indicator 2.2.A. on geographical coverage of awareness-raising campaigns/activities.
Type of indicator	Quantitative.
Unit of measure	Number (#).

²² Guided by the [IASC Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action](#), the present Guidance Note uses the LGBTI acronym to refer to the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and/or Intersex community.

Definitions	<p>Awareness-raising activities (see definition in 2.2.A).</p> <p>Community mobilisation and consultation on PSEA: activities such as community dialogues, community mobilisation campaigns, consultations to establish reporting and referral mechanisms, focus group discussions, etc.</p> <p>Community mobilisation interventions may engage and build ownership of communities on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 members' reports.
Method of calculation	<p>STEP 1: Identify PSEA awareness-raising activities and community mobilisation/engagement implemented by PSEA Network members/agencies/organisations as part of their humanitarian response in the year under review (this information should be available when calculating indicator 2.2.A).</p> <p>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 year under review.</p> <p>In order to avoid double counting:</p> <p>As per information inserted under indicator 2.2.A., it is recommended that partners/agencies/organisations clearly define the geographic unit (regions/provinces/districts) in which the awareness-raising activity/ community mobilisation takes place so that double-counting of people engaged is avoided.</p>
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/resources	Examples of awareness-raising activities and materials (e.g., posters, flyers, booklets) from different countries translated into various languages can be found on the IASC-PSEA website and the PSEA Community Outreach and Communication Fund online repository.



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 a humanitarian context, this may be resourced through projects included in the Humanitarian Response Plan (or other funding mechanisms). In other settings, UN entities should consider a contingency funds to facilitate victims' rights to support and assistance, including through a 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 victims/survivors ²³ that have come forward, given consent and have been referred to specific services according to their wishes and needs in line with the victim-centred approach (VCA) ²⁴ . The indicator supports monitoring of referrals to and coordination of assistance.
Type of indicator	Quantitative.
Unit of measure	Number(#) and percentage (%).

²³ Guided by the UN Protocol on the Provision of Assistance to Victims of SEA, the present Guidance uses the terms 'victims' and 'survivors' interchangeably.

²⁴ Scope as set out in the IASC Definition and Principles of a Victim/Survivor Centred Approach.

Definitions	<p>The IASC Definition of a Victim/Survivor Centred Approach is guided by the principles of safety, security and well-being; confidentiality; dignity and respect; non-discrimination and inclusion; ask, listen and engage; transparency and information; informed consent/choice; support and assistance and redress.</p> <p>The UN Protocol on the Provision of Assistance to Victims of SEA sets out a common set of norms and standards for the provision of assistance and support, which prioritises the rights and dignity of victims of SEA. In line with the Protocol and its Technical Note, each organisation/agency is responsible for the provision of assistance to victims of SEA perpetrated by their own personnel.²⁵</p> <p>The organisation should 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, immediately upon receipt of the disclosure, or as stipulated in the standard inter-agency PSEA Network SOPs in line with the UN Protocol.</p> <p>Types of assistance and services may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safety/security. 2. Medical care. 3. Psychosocial care including case management. 4. Legal/justice services. 5. Education, livelihood support and basic material assistance. 6. Community-based child welfare and child protection.
Means of verification	Registered information shared with the RC/HC on the number of allegations.
Method of calculation	<p>STEP 1: Identify the total number of SEA victims/survivors in the country in the year under review (denominator) (see guidance for Indicator 2.1.D above).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>STEP 3: Divide the total number of victims/survivors who have been promptly referred to at least one type of service (numerator) by the total number of SEA victims/survivors (denominator).</p>
Suggested disaggregation	By sex (male/female), by age (under 18 years of age; 18 and above).
Frequency of data collection	Annual.
Data limitations	<p>As the updated information-sharing guidance applies only to UN entities, the data may not be accessible or complete. We recommend providing any complementary information to explain any gaps in responses.</p> <p>Victims/survivors may choose not to be referred to any service. If the survivor has been provided with information on available services and how to access them to facilitate her/his informed decision and she/he subsequently declined the referral or service for reasons other than it was not meeting her/his needs, it should not be considered a negative outcome. Hence, we recommend reporting on the number of victims who declined the service separately.</p>
Complementary data	Information about the type of referral pathway used.
Additional notes/resources	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 a humanitarian context, this may be resourced through projects included in the Humanitarian Response Plan (or other funding mechanisms). In other settings, UN entities should consider contingency funds to facilitate victims' rights to support and assistance, including through a 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 country response plans/appeals (HRP or similar).
Type of indicator	Quantitative.
Unit of measure	Percentage (%).

²⁵ As set out in the [UN Protocol on the Provision of Assistance to Victims of SEA](#), all entities are responsible for ensuring that victims/survivors of SEA perpetrated by their own personnel have access to appropriate assistance based on their informed consent (p. 4, 2019).

Definitions	The percentage of funding/resources available is defined as the percentage of the GBV required funds ²⁶ that are covered (funded) ²⁷ in the year under review as per the GBV sector funding progress for response plans/appeals. ²⁸
Means of verification	Financial Tracking Service (FTS) webpage.
Method of calculation	Data available at the 'Protection - Gender-Based Violence' Global Sector Summary on the Financial Tracking Service webpage. The Financial Tracking Service (FTS) is a centralised 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 year under review .
Suggested disaggregation	Not applicable.
Frequency of data collection	Annual.
Data limitations	Not applicable.
Complementary data	Not applicable.
Additional notes/resources	More information is on the OCHA: Humanitarian Insight webpage and the Financial Tracking Service webpage. The UN Trust Fund in Support of Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse provides funding to services' victims and children born as a result of sexual exploitation and abuse.



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 the progress towards full implementation of the UN Protocol on the Provision of Assistance to Victims of SEA at country level. This includes the development and rollout of interagency standard procedures for the provision of referrals and services to SEA victims/survivors. ²⁹ It is important that the PSEA Network coordinates with GBV/CP Coordinators, and SOPs should integrate existing GBV/CP referral pathways or service mappings carried out by the GBV and CP areas of responsibility (AoRs) or, where these are not available, by other UN or humanitarian agencies, thereby avoiding duplication and creating an 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. These standards should be reflected in the procedures. The SOPs for referrals and provision of services should meet the standards below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obligation to provide prompt assistance in line with the victim/survivor-centred principles established in the SOPs as per the victim assistance technical note. • 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 type of assistance and services available (see list of services under Indicator 3.1.C. above).
Means of verification	PSEA Network SOPs.

²⁶ Required funds included in Response Plans/Appeals.

²⁷ According to the [FTS Glossary](#): "Total funding includes contributions, commitments and carry-over unless otherwise specified".

²⁸ [View this on Financial Tracking Service](#).

²⁹ In line with IA SEARP Guidance.

Method of calculation	<p>Assess the level of implementation of the SOPs using the scale below:</p> <p>Scale 1: SOPs are non-existent.</p> <p>Scale 2: SOPs exist but are not aligned with standards (see Definitions above).</p> <p>Scale 3: SOPs are developed and meet a common set of standards (see Definitions above).</p> <p>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:</p> <p>Check list for SOPs rolled out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SOPs have been rolled out country-wide, not only in the 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 SOPs for safely and confidentially referring survivors for assistance in line with the victim/survivor-centred approach rolled out. • Gaps in assistance coverage have been identified, monitored and are being addressed. Referrals for SEA assistance are made based on the existing services referral pathways established by the gender -based violence and child protection sectors or other agreed service mappings. <p>Considerations for scale selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If no inter-agency system-wide procedure has been agreed, we suggest countries report on Scales 1 or 2. Always include complementary information to explain the choice of scale. • This indicator is complementary to Indicator 2.1.A. Some countries may integrate the procedures for referrals and provision of services under the same inter-agency PSEA SOPs. Despite the selected scale under Indicator 2.1.A., the choice of scale for this indicator should be determined by the standards described above for the particular procedures on referrals and provision of assistance in line with the UN Victims’ Assistance Protocol.
Suggested disaggregation	Not applicable.
Frequency of data collection	Annual.
Data limitations	Not applicable.
Complementary data	<p>Any information about the in-country type of protocol/SOP and its use that helps understanding of the selection of the level on the scale.</p> <p>Information on the quality of the protocol/SOPs, meeting the standards set at the UN Protocol.</p>
Additional notes/resources	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 uniform protocols/guidelines for prompt, safe and victim/survivor-centred investigations at country-level.

Indicator	4.1.A. Number of country-level investigators trained on SEA guidelines and protocols for victim/survivor-centred investigations.
About this indicator	<p>The purpose of this indicator is to assess the in-country investigative capacity in line with uniform protocols/guidelines for prompt, safe and victim/survivor-centred investigations through qualified and trained professionals.</p> <p>Investigations of SEA must follow a survivor-centred approach. The focus should be on the victim/survivor to provide a supportive and empowering environment that prioritises their safety. Their views and wishes should be considered to determine any action. Investigators must always respect the principles of the VCA and be mindful of the potential impact their actions may have on the victim/survivor. When the victim/survivor is a child, the approach must be to act in the best interest of the child.</p>
Type of indicator	Quantitative.
Unit of measure	Number (#).
Definitions	<p>Victim/survivor-centred 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.</p> <p>It is the responsibility of Network members and their implementing partners to ensure that the principles of the victim-centred 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 organisation must notify the victims/survivors in a safe and timely manner about the status and outcome of their investigation.³⁰</p> <p>Country-level investigators: UN agencies and international organisations undertake investigations at the headquarters level, and thus the scope of this indicator is limited to those Network members and their implementing partners conducting investigations at country-level only. The PSEA Network plays no role in the investigations; however, the Network can provide support in building capacities of members and local partners. The Network should keep track of the number of investigators trained per year to support analysis on the in-country investigative capacity and quality of SEA investigations.</p> <p>Trained investigators: For the purpose of measuring this indicator, an investigator is considered to be trained on SEA guidelines and protocols for victim/survivor-centred investigations when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The training contains sufficient information for the investigators to apply the victim-centred approach including (but not limited to): the principles and standards of the VCA, informed consent and best interests of the victim/survivor, assistance and protection of the victim/survivor, trauma-informed interviews and case management. • The training programme has been offered during the year under review, is updated and in line with most updated guidelines and protocols. • The training is organised by a recognised training institution/project known and endorsed by a Network member (see, for instance, the Investigator Qualification Training Scheme).
Means of verification	PSEA Network members' reports.
Method of calculation	<p>Aggregate the number of investigators trained reported by Network members in the year under review.</p> <p>To calculate this indicator, members of the PSEA Network are required to report on the number of investigators who have completed a training programme recognised and/or endorsed by the Network members.</p> <p>To prevent the double counting of investigators who participate in joint trainings, Network members should provide specifics about the training programme.</p>
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/resources	<p>See the following list of resources on training investigators:</p> <p>Investigating Allegations of SEA - A Toolkit for Partners.</p> <p>Presentation: Improving the Quality of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment Investigations, IASC Follow-Up Meeting of Investigatory Bodies, 2019.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHS Alliance (2022), SEAH Investigation Guide: Recommended Practice for the Humanitarian and Development Sector and accompanying Investigators' Toolkit

³⁰ UN Victims Rights Statement, 2023, para 5)b



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 support in-country PSEA Networks and IASC members to ensure accountability through investigations, learn from cases and support in-country decision-making, when appropriate, in line with the IASC Definition and Principles of a Victim/Survivor Centred Approach.
Type of indicator	Quantitative.
Unit of measure	Percentage (%).
Definitions	<p>Victims/survivors who are informed of the outcome of the investigations. In line with the VCA,³¹ the investigating agency/organisation must notify the victim/survivor in a safe and timely manner of the status and outcome of its investigation.³² Communications need to be offered in a way preferred by the victim/survivor, taking into account personal circumstances such as age and disability. In the case of child survivors, they have the right to receive the information in a way that takes into account their age.³³ Victims/survivors will be informed about the outcome regardless of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An investigation is to be conducted or the report is sustained without the need for an investigation, or; • An investigation is not to be conducted because no factual basis for misconduct has been found or the report does not contain sufficient information to warrant an investigation, or; • It is determined the reported behaviour did not constitute a violation of established standards. <p>For children, the following measures need to be provided:³⁴</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In line with the VCA, 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 members' reports.
Method of calculation	<p>STEP 1: Determine the aggregate number of SEA victims/survivors whose cases were formally concluded in the year under review by investigative bodies, including both substantiated investigations and those deemed to lack factual basis or to not constitute misconduct (denominator).</p> <p>STEP 2: Aggregate the total number of victims/survivors who have been informed about the outcome of their investigation (numerator).</p> <p>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 whose cases were formally concluded (denominator).</p> <p>Important consideration: Regardless of the number of victims included in an investigative case, each victim is to be informed of the outcome of the investigation, and thus this indicator considers the number of victims/survivors informed.</p>
Suggested disaggregation	Not applicable.
Frequency of data collection	Annual.
Data limitations	Some organisations may not be able to share information related to this indicator, hence the results will be deemed incomplete. We recommend providing any complementary information to explain any gaps in responses
Complementary data	This indicator is complementary to Indicator 3.1.C.
Additional notes/resources	The IASC has mandated an Expert Panel to research and consult on standards for sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEAH) investigations to meet a Victim/Survivor Centred Approach. More information can be found on the Expert Panel's Terms of Reference .

31 The IASC is undertaking a process to establish common standards for SEAH investigations that adhere to a Victim/Survivor Centred Approach.

32 [UN Protocol on the provision of Assistance to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse](#) (2019) "Victims should be informed of the progress and outcomes of actions or processes that concern them."

33 [UN Victims Rights Statement, 2023](#), para 5)d

34 See reference at the [Technical Note on Victims Assistance Protocol](#).



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 CSO implementing partners assessed as having low or medium capacity based on the IASC Harmonised Implementation Tool on PSEA capacity.								
About this indicator	<p>The purpose of this indicator is to measure the percentage of civil society organisation (CSO) UN implementing partners that require capacity strengthening support.</p> <p>UN agencies aim to provide resources to support the operationalisation of the United Nations Protocol on Allegations of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Involving Implementing Partners (UN IP Protocol) and the strengthening of their capacities on PSEA. This indicator supports the assessment of in-country IP capacities and needs, and shows progress made towards ensuring partners have capacity to prevent and respond to SEA. It is not meant to indicate any negative connotation for countries with a higher number of low-capacity partners.</p>								
Type of indicator	Quantitative.								
Unit of measure	Percentage (%).								
Definitions	<p>Civil society organisation (CSO) implementing partners (IPs): This is an entity to which a UN office or entity has entrusted the implementation of a programme and/or project specified in a signed document, along with the assumption of responsibility and accountability for the effective use of resources and the delivery of outputs. CSO implementing partners may include – but are not limited to – civil society organisations including NGOs. Implementing partners’ subcontractors are subsumed within this definition.³⁵</p> <p>IASC Harmonised Implementation Tool on PSEA capacity is a tool to support a common approach to the implementation of the UN IP Protocol. This tool is intended to give UN entities the necessary assurance of partners’ organisational capacities on PSEA, determine monitoring and capacity strengthening needs, serve as a baseline for tracking progress, in line with the minimum standards of the UN IP Protocol, and ensure the UN does not partner with partners who fail to address or respond to instances of SEA.</p> <p>PSEA organisational 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.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="423 1016 1515 1192"> <thead> <tr> <th>Total Score</th> <th>PSEA Organizational Capacities</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Meets all standards (full capacity)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 to 7</td> <td>Meets most standards. Support required to address remaining gaps (medium capacity)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 or fewer</td> <td>Does not meet the minimum standards. Immediate action needed to strengthen PSEA capacity (low capacity)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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)
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)								
Method of calculation	<p>The calculation of this indicator contains the following steps:</p> <p>STEP 1: Aggregate the number of CSO partners of the UN agencies using the IASC PSEA Harmonised Implementation Tool in the country in the year under review.</p> <p>STEP 2: Aggregate the total number of assessed CSO partners under the IASC PSEA Harmonised Implementation Tool in the year under review.</p> <p>STEP 3: Calculate the percentage of CSO partners assessed by dividing the total number of CSO partners assessed (STEP 2) by the total number of partners of the UN agencies using the IASC PSEA Harmonised Implementation Tool (STEP 1).</p> <p>STEP 4: Aggregate the total number of CSO partners assessed with low or medium capacity in the year under review.</p> <p>STEP 5: Calculate the percentage of CSO partners assessed with low or medium capacity by dividing the total number of CSO partners assessed with low or medium capacity (STEP 4) by the total number of assessed partners (STEP 2).</p> <p>In order to avoid double counting:</p> <p>To avoid multiple assessments, common partners need to be assessed by only one UN entity. This means that partners working with several UN entities are assessed only once, and the capacity rating is recognised by the other UN entities. When compiling, sharing and consolidating the numbers/percentage of partners assessed with low or medium capacity, UN entities and inter-agency networks are encouraged to identify and address duplicate reporting of shared partners.</p>								
Suggested disaggregation	Not applicable.								
Frequency of data collection	Annual. ³⁶								

³⁵ See the [UN Protocol on Allegations of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse involving Implementing Partners](#).

³⁶ 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.

Data limitations	The IASC Harmonised Implementation Tool on PSEA capacity is being rolled out and is not yet fully implemented in all countries by all UN member organisations, deeming data to be incomplete. This can be mitigated by reporting on the proportion of partners assessed as a way to estimate the representativeness of the data collected.
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/resources	Learn more on the UN Partner Portal and the Interagency PSEA IP Protocol Resource Package for Partners .

 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 the 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.
Definitions	<p>In line with the PSEA structure proposed in the Inter-agency PSEA Acceleration Plan (2018), the existing UNCT/HCT serves as the senior-level body holding the primary accountability, decision-making and oversight authority for PSEA activities at country level. The UNCT/HCT adopts 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.³⁷ The UNCT/HCT designates organizations/agencies to co-chair the PSEA Network to provide technical guidance and support.</p> <p>The senior-level body overseeing PSEA provides direction and support through the following key functions:</p> <p>Function A: The UNCT/HCT serves as the senior-level body holding the primary accountability, decision-making and oversight authority for PSEA activities.</p> <p>Function B: PSEA is regularly tabled on the agenda of UNCT/HCT.</p> <p>Function C: UNCT/HCT provides direction and endorses country-level PSEA Action Plans.</p> <p>Function D: UNCT/HCT provides direction and endorses PSEA Network SOPs.</p>
Means of verification	PSEA Network reports.
Method of calculation	<p>Assess the status of the senior-level body overseeing PSEA in the year under review:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The UNCT/HCT has partially fulfilled its core functions as the senior-level body accountable for PSEA (3 or fewer functions achieved). 2. The UNCT/HCT has fulfilled all core functions of its role as the senior-level body accountable for PSEA (all 4 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/resources	See key supporting documents 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 inter-agency 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.

³⁷ 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"

Definitions	Deployment of a PSEA Coordinator is key for the effective implementation of PSEA. Under the overall supervision of (D)SRSG/RC/Refugee Coordinator, the PSEA Coordinator is responsible for coordinating and supporting the collective PSEA activities of organisations. The PSEA Coordinator reports directly to the PSEA senior leadership and works closely with the PSEA Network co-chairs. The effective implementation of the PSEA Coordinator's responsibilities is contingent on her/his 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 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 under recruitment. 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 terms of reference (TORs). Consideration for scale selection: There might be instances when there is an Acting Coordinator taking up fully or partially the Coordinator's responsibilities. Please select Scale 1 or 2 as the most appropriate scale, since the indicator focuses on the deployment of inter-agency PSEA Coordinators only.
Suggested disaggregation	Not applicable.
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/resources	See key supporting documents: 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 the 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 ³⁸ and the network Action Plan. It is strongly recommended that the co-chair responsibilities are shared between one UN and one non-UN organisation.
Means of verification	PSEA reports from HC/HCT/Network.
Method of calculation	Please inform on the status of the PSEA Network for the 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 established as in Scale 2 and has a budgeted Action Plan in place. Scale 4: PSEA Network is fully operational: implementing coordinated activities between members, cost sharing activities in the Action Plan and 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/resources	See Supportive tools for Collective Action at Country level. Generic Terms of Reference for in-country PSEA Network.

38 Reference at 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 a presentation of the coordinated, strategic response devised by humanitarian agencies in order to meet the acute needs of people affected by the crisis. It is based on, and responds to, evidence of needs described in the Humanitarian Needs Overview. 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 cost of the response.
Type of indicator	Qualitative.
Unit of measure	Scale.
Definitions	<p>Integration of PSEA in the Humanitarian Response Plan (or similar): PSEA should be reflected in the HRP (Refugee Response Plan or Flash Appeals) 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 and included as part of the financial ask.</p> <p>Integrating PSEA into HRP is guided by the following actions:³⁹</p> <p>PSEA is integrated as a cross-cutting issue in the HRP. The HCT's collective approach to PSEA is highlighted and an overview on how this is integrated in coordination mechanisms and the response, using a victim-centred approach, is included.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PSEA activities are costed and included as part of the funding requirements. 2. The HRP monitoring framework includes inter-sector-level PSEA and AAP indicators, where relevant. 3. Ensure that key coordination activities, such as the setting up of the Network, endorsement 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. 4. 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. 5. Key prevention and risk-mitigation activities are integrated into the HRP. 6. Key response activities conducted collectively are included in the HRP. 7. HRP includes details of the inter-agency PSEA Coordinator and Network. <p>Note on RRP and FAs</p> <p>The Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) does not apply in refugee emergencies, which are covered by the UNHCR Refugee Coordination Model (RCM)⁴⁰. In refugee-only contexts, UNHCR leads the development of Refugee Response Plans (RRPs)⁴¹. When there is a refugee operation in a country with an HRP, UNHCR leads the preparation of the refugee chapter in the HRP⁴²</p> <p>The Flash Appeals (FA) is used to quickly secure funds in response to an emergency. The activities of the Flash Appeals are typically planned for 90 days and can be rolled over to an Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), if appropriate.⁴³</p>
Means of verification	Most updated Humanitarian Response Plan (RRP or FA).
Method of calculation	Assess if the Humanitarian Response Plan (RRP or FA) integrates PSEA according to the following scale: Scale 1: The HRP does not integrate PSEA. Scale 2: PSEA is integrated in the HRP as a cross-cutting issue. Scale 3: The cost of the PSEA activities and projects are included in the HRP's financial ask. Scale 4: HRP monitoring framework includes inter-sector-level PSEA indicators. ⁴⁴
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/resources	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) . The 2023 Step by Step to producing 2024 HNOs and HRPs includes some guidelines on how to integrate PSEA as a cross-cutting issue in the HRP as part of the section named "Inclusive and Quality Programming".

39 See reference at [Guidance Note on Reflecting Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse \(PSEA\) in Humanitarian Response Plans \(HRPs\)](#).

40 For more information see the [Joint UNHCR and OCHA Note on Mixed Situations](#).

41 See the [UNHCR online Emergency Handbook](#).

42 Read more at the [UNHCR Refugee Response Plans website](#).

43 For more information, see the [OCHA FA guidance and template 2020](#).

44 As suggested by the Guidance Note on reflecting PSEA in HRPs, the HRP may include PSEA indicators reflected in the inter-agency PSEA Action Plan..



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	<p>PSEA Action Plan funding: budget allocated to activities under the PSEA Action Plan. PSEA activities can be resourced through various channels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 of SEA victims). • Other.
Means of verification	PSEA Action Plan.
Method of calculation	<p>STEP 1: Determine the total funding required to implement all activities within the Action Plan of the upcoming year (denominator).</p> <p>STEP 2: Identify which activities included in the Action Plan of the upcoming year are funded and the source of funding for each activity.</p> <p>STEP 3: Aggregate the total of funds allocated (please indicate the type of source funding for each activity (as per the classification included in Definitions above) (numerator).</p> <p>STEP 4: Divide the total funds allocated (numerator) by the total funds required (denominator).</p>
Suggested disaggregation	By funding source (as per the list presented above under Definitions).
Frequency of data collection	Annual.
Data limitations	Not applicable.
Complementary data	Information on funding challenges and priority areas not covered.
Additional notes/resources	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 to inform risk mitigation actions.

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 to define in-country PSEA needs and priorities prior to the design of the PSEA Strategy and Action Plan. Risk assessments provide knowledge of the SEA risks and recommendations to promote safer interventions and to promote capacity development to enhance response and prevention of SEA. 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 according to the following scale: Scale 1: There has been no evaluation/assessment of any type carried out on SEA risks in the 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 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/resources	The Technical Note on SEA Risk Assessment provides guidance on how joint risk assessments should be implemented to avoid duplication and enhance synergies with ongoing internal assessments. The Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Risk Overview (SEARO) is a composite index that brings together indicators on a range of different factors that can influence the risk of SEA. SEARO categorises countries with ongoing humanitarian response operations. SEARO can be used by countries as the basis for exploring localised high-risk factors in more detail and to inform in-country responses to reduce those risks.



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ANNEX 1. PSEA ACTION PLAN WORKSHEET AND DATA COLLECTION PLAN

Please see the appended Excel document.

PSEA ACTION PLAN WORKSHEET							YEAR [insert year/period]												
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/staff understand the 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 having completed 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 personnel/awareness-raising on sexual exploitation and abuse policies is conducted regularly																			