

## **IA PSEA Coordinators Meeting**

**14 January 2025**

**14:00-15:30 CET**

### **Meeting Summary**

#### **Agenda**

##### **1. Updates from the field**

- Peer discussion on coordination challenges

##### **2. The Role of Victim Rights Focal Points – OVRA**

##### **3. Point on the Revised IASC MOS**

##### **4. AOB**

- Point on PSEA Network Activity Monitoring
- Survey results: the CoP in 2025
- Update on the PSEA Coordination Helpdesk

##### **1. Updates from the field**

PSEA Coordinators from different Countries provided their monthly update on key activities, as well as challenges/next. As it is the start of the year, several PSEA Coordinators have already submitted their action plan for 2025, and some are still finalizing it and waiting for its endorsement by the country level leadership. Some PSEA Coordinators also worked on adopting their respective country's strategy and also carried out ongoing discussions and consultations with governments. Some ongoing challenges remained the lack of resources, both financial and human, but also challenges in harmonizing terminology differences on PSEAH between the government and the UN and making PSEA networks more inclusive.

Regarding the Capacity Development initiatives, IASC PSEAH Team informed that a PSEACap webinar focusing on accountability and investigations – aspects of relevance for PSEA Coordinators – will be taking place before the end of January 2025 with access to all PSEA Coordinators.

##### **2. The Role of Victim Rights Focal Points – OVRA**

This point had been put on the agenda following requests for more information from several PSEA Coordinators, received via the Joint IASC OSC PSEA Coordination helpdesk, to better understand the role of Victim Rights Focal Points (VRFPs). The Office of the Victims' Rights Advocate (OVRA) emphasized a victim-centered approach built on three core pillars: giving victims a voice, providing assistance, and ensuring justice. The discussions around the need for VRFPs started back in 2017 with a Secretary-General report on 'Special measures' highlighting the need for a broad network of victims' rights advocates with a system-wide mandate in the field, including in humanitarian and development contexts. The role of a VRFP is, inter alia, to advise the senior UN officials and the PSEA Coordinators on victims' rights and victim/survivor-centered approach throughout all the processes. They also advise on how to provide support to victims, but most importantly, maintain direct and regular contact with survivors.

As this is a 'focal point', a VRFP is usually someone who is already working on the ground. It is important to have technical-level expertise in child protection, gender-based violence (GBV), and human rights,

as well as a certain seniority level and holding a minimum 12-month contract. Appointment takes place by the most senior official in the country.

OVRA can provide support and guidance to VRFP on issues relating to the rights of the victims/survivors. A specific training for the VRFPs and other specific support and guidance documents are also in the pipeline.

The PSEA Coordinator and VRFP of OPT took the floor to describe how the role of a VRFP works in practice. This double-hatting role has been critical to enhance advocacy and dialogue with the agencies and partners; to identify crucial support needs and policy gaps; to better. The PSEA Coordinator stressed the critical importance of dialogue with senior leaders on issues that go beyond the country-level action plan. Emphasis is placed on not being only a compliance or disciplinary mechanism but also on helping to find solutions for the benefit of the survivor.

Participating PSEA Coordinators posed a number of questions with responses by the OVRA. **Question:** What is the main motivation for selecting a country to appoint a VRFP? **Answer:** The main motivation comes from the field and their needs. In addition, it was mentioned that OVRA does not provide financial support for the process, but the office usually works with UN Country teams. **Question:** Is there a conflict of interest if a PSEA coordinator is also a VRFP? **Answer:** There is no conflict of interest. It is more a question of how much time the person has and there is also a component of case management. **Question:** If there is an interest in having a VRFP at the country level, is there a minimum number of cases required? And is it possible to have someone not only at the national level but also at the subnational level? **Answer:** There is no need to have reported cases to have a VRFP because it is also a way to build trust in the organization by having someone dedicated to taking care of victims' cases and listening to them. Regarding the subnational level, OVRA agrees there is a need for a network in the field, but financial and human resources are not always available. Advocacy through human rights colleagues can also help to create these networks.

Finally on the question regarding whether a PSEA Coordinator can also serve as a focal point, OVRA responded that it is possible, as it depends on the individual's skill set. However, it is not an easy task, as it requires the ability and willingness to engage with and support victims, which can be challenging. If the PSEA Coordinator feels capable, they can take on the VRFP role, though it is not always recommended. Ultimately, it depends on the person's skills and suitability for the role. OVRA can be contacted directly to provide guidance and support to teams throughout the process.

#### **Point on the Revised [IASC MOS](#)**

The IASC PSEAH Team reminded PSEA Coordinators that the IASC MOS had been updated. The first MOS on PSEA for IASC was in 2012, there have been so many developments and policies since then that it was time to revise it, especially given the new victim/survivor-centered approach and the new principals statement issued last year under the WFP championship. It was extensively reviewed and revised before it was endorsed by the deputies on behalf of the principals. It is available in English, French, Spanish and Arabic.

The key differences between the 2012 MOS and the 2024 MOS are:

- There is a new section dedicated to the victim/survivor-centered approach and survivor assistance, with more details and aligned with the latest guidance.
- There is a new section on leadership responsibilities to be clearer when using from an advocacy perspective.
- The section on prevention includes risk management and not just training.

- The CBCM section is now aligned with CFM/AAP and SEA Referrals Procedures and focuses on training for focal points.
- Stronger statement on reference to gender parity in high-risk locations, understanding the link with prevention and response to SEA.
- Investigations updated to reflect developing standards, with emphasis on communication feedback to survivors.

The standards are also linked to the OSC country-level action plans to keep them coherent and cohesive.

- **Q&A**

Following the presentation on the revised MOS, the PSEA Coordinators posed some questions, to which responses have been provided. Questions regarding OSCSEA endorsement were asked as well as the linkages to the PSEA action plan. It was confirmed that the MOS did not supersede the UN management accountability framework but sits alongside it. MOS has been linked with the country level action plan template to improve accountability.

OSCSEA reminded the PSEA Coordinators that the deadline for both the action plan and the management letter has been moved to the 28<sup>th</sup> of February. There is also a new submission platform and all PSEA Coordinators should post their action plan through this platform from now on. The PSEA Coordinators will be consulted later this year to have their feedback and to know how OSCSEA can support them better, specifically regarding the action plan submission.

### **3. AOB**

- Point on PSEA Network Activity Monitoring

Selected PSEA Coordinators presented their efforts to track the activities of the PSEA network members. The importance of having such a tool to monitor the performance and results of the network members cannot be overstated, particularly to mobilize funds and showcase results of PSEA Coordination work to Senior leadership donors, contribute to the mapping exercise, contribute to the management letter, etc.

The PSEA Coordinator of Ukraine highlighted a tool used to track all activities planned for joint implementation by the network. Focal points provide quarterly updates, focusing on quantitative data related to training and awareness-raising. The tool is also utilized for the management letter and is divided into different sections to monitor various activities effectively.

The PSEA Coordinator of Central African Republic also uses a tool to collect achievements and gaps from network members and local networks. The goal is to make it simple to be easily used by focal points. The data is collected on a quarterly basis and shared during the quarterly meetings of the national network task force. This data is also used for the IASC annual mapping exercise. They are in the process of creating a dynamic data collection to analyze data directly.

**Action point:** the IASC PSEAH Team to share the different tools with all the PSEA Coordinators.

## Annex

- Meetings participants

No	Name	Country
<b>PSEA Coordinators and Acting Coordinators</b>		
1	Aline Kica Niyonkuru	Burkina Faso
2	Amenan Eleonore Kouakou	Burundi
3	Amina Elhouderi	Kenya
4	Ammara Aamer Khattak	Pakistan
5	Anil Chandrika	Iraq
6	Anne-Judith Ndombasi	Sudan
7	Barbara Tineo	Venezuela
8	Benedetta Cocco	Bangladesh
9	Coty Beausejour	Colombia
10	Diba Abunjela	Nigeria
11	Edouard Munyeshuli	Mali
12	Fanny Dufvenmark	WOS
13	Florence Apuri Auma	South Sudan
14	Imane Cherif	Madagascar
15	Irene Coello	Mozambique
16	Issa Sadou	Niger
17	Jerry Mohamed Masudi	Chad
18	Lamine Traore	CAR
19	Lara Chela	Haiti
20	Lian Yong	Ethiopia
21	Liduina Fomunyan	Yemen
22	Lydia Fuliwa	Malawi
23	Maria Kjersem	Afghanistan
24	Marta Agosti Pinilla	Palestine
25	Mary Scheree Lynn Herrera Divinagracia	Philippines
26	Niatou Maria Mingou	OCHA ROWCA FP
27	Pamela Godoy	ROAP (Bangkok)
28	Patricia Mucheche	OCHA ROMENA FP
29	Rajib Rahman	Bangladesh (CXB)
30	Samuel Wuyika	Cameroon
31	POSMYKIEWICZ Anna	Poland
32	Sofia Canovas Pereda	Ukraine
33	Sonia Veliz	Guatemala
34	Stanislas Duvert Kilembe Kimok	ROWCA, Dakar
35	Victoria Larroche	Myanmar
36	Xenia Diaz	El Salvador
<b>OCHA/IASC PSEAH Team</b>		
37	Charlotte Helletzgruber	PSEAH Advisor
38	Halid Zewdu Feleke	Associate Expert, PSEAH

39	Héloïse Salvagnac	Intern, PSEAH
40	Kirstie Farmer	PSEAH Advisor
41	Mai Fitiane	Intern, PSEAH
42	Yves Patrice Ndji	Information Management Officer
43	Yuliya Pyrig	Programme Management Officer
<b>Additional Invitees</b>		
44	Carina Hickling	NORCAP/PSEACap
45	Valeria Bove	OVRA
46	Sonja Wendlinger	OSCSEA