

## **IA PSEA Coordinators Community of Practice Meeting**

**13 May 2025**

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

### **Meeting Summary**

#### **Agenda**

##### **1. Misconduct Disclosure Scheme (MDS)**

- Updates, Q&A

##### **2. Trust Fund in Support of Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse**

- Updates, Q&A

##### **3. Point on Wilton Park**

##### **4. Updates from the field & Humanitarian Reset**

##### **5. AOB**

- Point on the Mapping Exercise
- Point on the PSEA Coordination Helpdesk

Based on the Ad Hoc Community of Practice Meeting on the Humanitarian Reset held on 5 May 2025, the IASC PSEAH Team and OSCSEA proposed some key messages for comments by PSEA Coordinators, with input requested by COB 15 May 2025.

##### **1. Misconduct Disclosure Scheme (MDS)**

The MDS supports safe recruitment by providing a framework for organizations to share information about sexual misconduct and help them make more informed and responsible hiring decisions. The MDS is very much focused on safer recruitment, and complements other strategies, working in close collaboration with other PSEAH efforts, including a joint analysis of data with the HRS and, more broadly, with the work of the CHS Alliance. The MDS also is considered as one of the global public goods under the CAPSEAH approach, and is currently being piloted by four UN AFP, with additional UN-partners being considered. Additionally, the tool considers legal and cultural dimensions, emphasizing the importance of contextualizing its application and working closely with local teams.

As of 2024, a total of 323 organizations have joined the MDS since its launch in 2019. Over the six years of implementation, the tool has been applied in 133,000 recruitment processes, leading to the rejection of 580 applications.

Finally, it is important to implement the MDS at the country level to maximize its effectiveness. Looking ahead, efforts are focused on scaling up engagement with decision-makers across the system and increasing participation from local and national organizations.

During the discussion, the following points were raised: The use of the MDS is very straightforward, and the team can support the set-up phase. It is important to understand the needs, the MDS is easily

adaptable to fit different contexts. It helps to engage different levels of the organization and have a risk-based analysis. On collaboration between the UN, NGOs, and the government, the plan is to deepen and enhance it, by encouraging donors and governments to endorse the tool.

## **2. Trust Fund in Support of Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse**

The team from the Trust Fund Secretariat in Support of Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse presented the Fund's interim direction. Discussions are currently underway regarding the establishment of more sustainable, non-voluntary funding mechanisms. In the meantime, the Trust Fund still holds available resources. Initially, the Fund aimed to identify and address gaps in services for victims of SEA involving UN personnel. It has supported multiple initiatives, from income-generating activities to specialized victim services. The Trust Fund offers funding to address specific service gaps, rather than financing comprehensive global victim assistance.

The funding of gaps in services through the Trust Fund can be accessed via two modalities: project proposals and a grant modality. Currently, the project proposal route is on hold. Over the past year, efforts have focused on developing the grant modality, which is designed to provide smaller grants to UN entities and NGOs for the direct support of victims. To apply, organizations must submit a brief information document outlining the context and background of SEA in the specific location, with a focus on the actual needs of victims. This is not a full proposal but rather a concise summary to inform funding decisions. There are no strict limitations on the types of activities that can be supported. However, the submission must include the number of victims to be supported, details of their needs, whether they have previously received assistance, and information on who will monitor the provision of support and how monitoring will be conducted. The Trust Fund does not provide direct cash assistance to victims under this modality. Instead, it covers specific expenses to meet their identified needs.

During the discussion, the following points were raised: Requests made by a member of the UN family, using Umoja, is faster and easier; these UN entities could still be working with local organizations as implementing partners. It is not possible to cover prevention activities through the grant modality, focus is only on victim support. There is no template, but the information to be included should not be longer than one or two pages.

## **3. Point on Wilton Park**

At the end of April, FCDO hosted a Wilton Park event focused on the sustainable and effective resourcing of PSEAH. FCDO, host of the event, had invited two PSEA Coordinators to participate in the discussions. The PSEACap PSEA Coordinator from Somalia shared key takeaways from the event, noting the wide range of stakeholders who attended, including international financial institutions, donors, UN agencies, and leaders of various mechanisms which, under CAPSEAH, were recognized as "global public goods" (such as the MDS, Resource Support Hub, and PSEACap). Many discussions focused on strategies to sustain the global public goods.

OSCSEA noted requests for greater information-sharing regarding the action plans and the work of PSEA Networks. A recent JIU report also recommended that action plans and management letters could be made publicly available to enhance accountability and transparency.

#### 4. Updates from the field & Humanitarian Reset

Regarding challenges, many PSEA Coordinators highlighted ongoing difficulties around human resources and funding gaps. Many agencies have been losing staff, PSEA Focal Points, and PSEA specialists. In some contexts, even when UN agencies are committed to funding some activities in the action plan, their approval procedures and liquidity have been affected by the funding cuts.

Finally, the PSEA Coordinators had a conversation following the Ad Hoc COP meeting on the Humanitarian Reset from May 5. The discussion was framed around how to disseminate the messages and how to move forward. Coordinators highlighted the need to disseminate these messages at all levels of leadership, including with the country level.

#### 5. AOB

- **Point on the Mapping Exercise**

UNICEF reminded PSEA Coordinators about the ongoing 2024 PSEA Mapping exercise, with a submission deadline set for 30 May 2025. Coordinators were also asked to submit the specific indicator related to the rollout of the Victim Assistance Protocol by 9 May 2025. UNICEF further emphasized the importance of data collection to demonstrate the impact of the PSEA Coordination model. Evidence-based results are essential for effective advocacy in support of PSEA Coordinators and the Networks.

- **Point on the PSEA Coordination Helpdesk**

The IASC and OSCSEA teams provided an update on the PSEA Coordination Helpdesk. Between September and early May, the Helpdesk received a total of 191 requests. The majority of these focused on support for Data and Information Management, followed by Coordination and Inter-agency collaboration.

#### Annexes

- List of participants

No	Name	Country
PSEA Coordinators and Acting Coordinators		
1.	Alexandra Takacs	Hungary
2.	Aline Kica Niyonkuru	Burkina Faso
3.	Ammara Aamer Khattak	Pakistan
4.	Anne-Judith Ndombasi	Sudan
5.	Benedetta Cocco	Bangladesh
6.	Edouard Munyeshuli	Mali
7.	Elisa Cappelletti	Lebanon
8.	Ephraim Karanja	Somalia
9.	Issa Sadou	Niger

10.	Jerry Mohamed Masudi	Chad
11.	Jules Kouame	Ivory Cost
12.	Lamine Traore	Central African Republic
13.	Lian Yi Yong	Ethiopia
14.	Lydia Fuliwa	Malawi
15.	Mary Scheree Lynn Herrera Divinagracia	Philippines
16.	Sarah Arciszewska	Poland
17.	Theresa Adah	Syria NW
18.	Victoria Larroche	Myanmar
<b>OCHA/IASC PSEAH Team</b>		
19.	Charlotte Helletzgruber	PSEAH Advisor
20.	Halid Zewdu Feleke	Associate Expert, PSEAH
21.	Héloïse Salvagnac	Intern, PSEAH
22.	Mai Fitiane	Intern, PSEAH
23.	Yve Patrice Ndji	Information Management Officer
24.	Wendy Cue	Senior PSEAH Coordinator
<b>Additional Invitees</b>		
25.	Apolline Tulle	OSCSEA
26.	Carina Hickling	NORCAP/PSEACap
27.	Elena Bezzolato	Misconduct Disclosure Scheme
28.	Jennifer Emond	OSCSEA
29.	Joanna Karlsson	UNICEF
30.	Magdalena Wos	Trust Fund Secretariat
31.	Penelope Muteteli	UNICEF
32.	Yasna Uberoi	Trust Fund Secretariat