



Fact sheet on the Secretary-General’s initiatives to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse

Background: In March 2017, the Secretary-General outlined a comprehensive four-pronged strategy¹ to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse across the United Nations system.² The elements of the strategy are to: (a) prioritize the rights and dignity of victims; (b) end impunity through strengthened reporting and investigations, including clarifying limitations on the United Nations to achieve criminal accountability; (c) engage with civil society and external partners; and (d) improve strategic communication for education and transparency. In the implementation of this strategy, the Secretary-General focused on putting the United Nations’ “own house in order”—putting in place mechanisms under his authority. In March 2018, the Secretary-General provided an update³ on the implementation of the strategy and this was further reviewed in March 2019⁴.

To enhance coordination and ensure sustained high-level attention on the issue, the Secretary-General extended the mandate of the Special Coordinator to Improve the United Nations Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse until 31 December 2019. Her role is to coordinate the implementation of the strategy throughout the United Nations system and ensure a harmonized approach through the development of aligned mechanisms and procedures, standardized protocols and tools.

Below are some key initiatives undertaken or built upon in accordance with the Secretary-General’s commitment to combat sexual exploitation and abuse since 2016.

I. Prioritizing the rights and dignity of victims

Initiative	Status
1. Secretary-General appointed first Victims’ Rights Advocate at the Assistant Secretary-General level to strengthen the support that the United Nations gives to victims and ensure that a victim-centred approach is integrated into prevention and response	Appointment August 2017; action plan December 2017; work ongoing
2. Field visits conducted by the Victims’ Rights Advocate to gain a first-hand understanding of how United Nations actors operate on the ground to assist and support victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, and make recommendations for further action	Central African Republic, October 2017 and February 2019; South Sudan, December 2017; Haiti, April 2018; Lebanon, August 2018; Jordan, September 2018; and Colombia, in April 2019.
3. Establishment of inter-agency working group to facilitate a more timely and effective resolution of outstanding paternity/child support claims, including HIV-affected new-borns , arising from sexual exploitation and abuse	Working group established June 2018; ongoing

¹ See [A/71/818](#) and [A/71/818/Corr.1](#).

² As part of the strategy to ensure high-level engagement in the relevant entities across the UN system, in 2016 a high-level steering group was established including the Chair, Chef de Cabinet; the Under-Secretary-General for Operational Support; the Under-Secretary-General for Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance; the Under-Secretary-General for Global Communications; the Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations; the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and United Nations Legal Counsel; the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict, Sexual Violence in Conflict, and Violence against Children; the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs; the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator; the Administrator of UNDP; the Executive Director of UNICEF; the High Commissioner for Refugees; the Executive Director of UNFPA; and the Executive Director of UN-Women. The Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services participates as an observer.

³ See [A/72/751](#) and [A/72/751/Corr.1](#).

⁴ See [A/73/744](#).





<p>4. Mapping of victims’ rights approaches/services: in line with the Secretary-General’s instruction in his 2018 report (A/72/751, para. 28), the Victims’ Rights Advocate is undertaking a pilot mapping of victims’ rights approaches and/or services (prevention, medical, psychosocial and legal assistance, livelihood support, accountability) available across the United Nations system and beyond. This will build on existing work and provide a clear overview of gaps, overlaps, lessons learned and good practices to inform the development of additional tools, policies and programmes</p>	<p>Project commenced October 2018; ongoing</p>
<p>5. Field Victims’ Rights Advocates appointed in September 2017 to the four peacekeeping operations with the highest number of allegations. Their role is to ensure that a victim-centred, gender- and child-sensitive and non-discriminatory approach is integrated into all activities to support and assist victims in those countries</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>6. The Secretary-General and the Victims’ Rights Advocate met confidentially and directly with victims of sexual exploitation and abuse</p>	<p>October 2017; ongoing</p>
<p>7. CDS launched the Victim Assistance Tracking System (VATS) in all peace operations with a view to having a comprehensive information system on specific assistance and support provided to victims</p>	<p>Rolled out fourth quarter 2018; ongoing</p>
<p>8. Protocol on the provision of assistance to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse developed and field-tested by CDS and UNICEF. It describes the principles underpinning the UN role to provide assistance and support SEA victims and some guidance on the roles and responsibilities of United Nations actors in the field to ensure coordinated and immediate victim assistance</p>	<p>Field testing began January 2017; the protocol will be updated based on the testing and will incorporate roles of the Victims’ Rights Advocate and the Field Victims’ Rights Advocates as well as final comments from SEA WG members with a view to finalise the protocol for endorsement by the HLSG by end December 2019.</p>
<p>9. Trust Fund established in 2016 to provide resources to support victim assistance services and projects.</p> <p>The 2017/2018 report of the Trust Fund is available on the conduct website. A meeting with Member States took place on 21 June 2019 to showcase the report and encourage continued financial contributions to the Trust Fund</p> <p>https://conduct.unmissions.org/remedial-trust-fund</p>	<p>Of the approximately \$2 million available, projects have been disbursed or committed in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Liberia. Projects are forthcoming for Haiti and South Sudan.</p>
<p>10. OHCHR led development of a United Nations policy on a human rights-based approach to sexual exploitation and abuse. The policy will complement the conduct and discipline and criminal accountability approaches and contains a comprehensive legal and policy framework for prevention and response, which places victims at the centre</p>	<p>Expected completion third quarter 2019</p>





<p>11. Statement on the rights of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse under development by the Victims’ Rights Advocate. The statement underlines the UN’s commitment and responsibilities for putting the rights of victims at the centre of efforts to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse and serve as common point of reference for all UN system personnel and others working under the UN flag.</p>	<p>Consultations with the UN system in September 2018 and February 2019. Workshop of regional and national experts on victims’ rights held in May 2019. Ongoing.</p>
<p>II. Transparency, accountability and ending impunity</p>	
<p>Initiative</p>	<p>Status</p>
<p>1. Circle of Leadership on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations operations comprising Heads of State and Government willing to make a visible personal commitment to end impunity for sexual exploitation and abuse https://www.un.org/preventing-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse/content/circle-leadership</p>	<p>Ongoing; members are 77 current or former heads of State/ Government</p>
<p>2. Issuance of a Collective Statement of the Members of the Secretary-General’s Circle of Leadership on the Prevention of and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in United Nations Operations https://www.un.org/preventing-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse/content/collective-statement-members-secretary-general-circle-leadership</p>	<p>September 2018; endorsed by 49 heads of States/Government and 25 UN entities</p>
<p>3. Secretary-General’s high-level meeting on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse held on the margins of the seventy-second session of the General Assembly with Heads of State and Government, regional organizations, civil society and United Nations leadership</p>	<p>18 September 2017</p>
<p>4. Voluntary compact established on measures for preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse https://www.un.org/preventing-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse/content/voluntary-compact</p>	<p>Ongoing; 101 Member State signatories</p>
<p>5. High Level Steering Group (HLSG) on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse established in 2016, chaired by the Secretariat Chef de Cabinet and composed of heads of the offices, departments, funds and programmes involved in strengthening the system-wide response to sexual exploitation and abuse</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>6. Sexual exploitation and abuse working group convened every two weeks by the Office of the Special Coordinator is crucial to strengthen collaboration and align policies, procedures and approaches across the United Nations system</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>7. Development and distribution to all United Nations entities with a field presence of the “no excuses card” prototype, which sets out the standards and obligations to prevent and report in all official and some local languages. The prototype can be customized to meet the needs of individual organizations http://dag.un.org/handle/11176/400598</p>	<p>Completed November 2017; distribution ongoing</p>





8. Mandatory prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse training and e-learning required of all peacekeeping, Secretariat, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNRWA, UN-Women, and WFP personnel	For peacekeeping since 2016, for Secretariat and other entities since 2017, and UNOPS since 2019; training ongoing
9. Instituted annual management letter 2017 requiring heads of funds and programmes to certify to their governing bodies and the Secretary-General that they reported all credible allegations and the training offered ⁵	Completed January 2018
10. Management letter 2018 , in which the Secretary-General urged members of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination to submit 2018 certifications ⁶	Issued December 2018
11. Action plans/risk mitigation strategies submitted to the Secretary-General by all entities with field operations and programmes	April 2017: 35 submitted August 2018: 37 submitted
12. Development of guidelines on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2272 (2016) addressing sexual exploitation and abuse in peace operations http://undocs.org/S/RES/2272(2016)	Operationally effective July 2016
13. Since 2017, CDS has been working in partnership with the African Union on the implementation of its compliance framework related to conduct and discipline, including its conduct and discipline policy framework, the screening of personnel, risk management and case management.	Ongoing engagement on the compliance framework under DMSPC
14. DPO OMA released “The Military Aide Memoire : Commanders’ guide on measures to combat Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in United Nations military” http://dag.un.org/handle/11176/400745	September 2017; Updated May 2018
15. CDS developed a sexual exploitation and abuse risk-management toolkit and support activities for missions are ongoing to implement the toolkit and related action plans https://conduct.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/dpko-dfs_sea_risk_toolkit_28_june_2018_modified.pdf	Launched June 2018; ongoing
16. Development of “ Clear Check ”, ⁷ an electronic tool aimed at preventing UN personnel dismissed for substantiated allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, or who left the Organization while an investigation was pending from being deployed or reemployed within the system	Launched 28 June 2018
17. Incident Reporting Form (and associated guidance) to ensure uniformity in the collection of information as a first step in the	Finalised July 2017

⁵ 2017 Certifications provided by ITC, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNRWA, UN Women, UNU, and WFP.

⁶ 2018 Certifications provided so far by FAO, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMO, IOM, ITC, ITU, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFCC, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOV/UNODC, UNOPS, UNRWA, UNU, UN Women, UPU, WFP, WHO, WMO and The World Bank.

⁷ The United Nations entities participating in the screening tool are: all Secretariat entities, FAO, IAEA, IFAD, IMO, IOM, IRMCT, ITC, ITU, UNAIDS, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFCCC, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOPS, UNRWA, UN-WOMEN, UPU, WFP, WHO, WIPO, and WTO.





initiation of a formal process to respond to an allegation/report of sexual exploitation and abuse	
18. Field testing of the Incident Reporting Form (IRF) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratic Republic of the Congo (January 2018) • Central African Republic and Jordan (January 2019) • South Sudan (June 2019) 	Ongoing
19. Development of an electronic version of the Incident Reporting Form (eIRF) that will centralize and streamline both the approach of data collection and coordination of information across the UN system	Expected Third quarter 2019
20. Roll out of an electronic tool to report sexual exploitation and abuse allegations internally (<i>iReport SEA Tracker</i>) to facilitate alignment of data and tracking of investigations (use for the Quarterly Reports allegations summaries)	May 2019
21. Development and endorsement of system-wide uniform policy on balancing the disclosure of information to national authorities with principles of confidentiality when receiving and handling allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by persons acting under a United Nations mandate	Finalised 2017; to be promulgated as a Secretary-General's bulletin in 2019
22. Development of harmonized guidelines for investigations of sexual exploitation and abuse for UN investigative bodies	Third quarter 2019
23. OIOS, CDS and DPO/ITS provides training for military national investigation officers (NIOs). Training funded by the U.S.	Ongoing
24. Adoption of formal/informal community-based complaint mechanisms in all humanitarian and peace operations for receipt of allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/accountability-affected-populations-including-protection-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse/documents-50	Established 2016, rolled out to all United Nations entities March 2018 Translation completed (English, French, Spanish)
25. United Nations finalised and circulated to all agencies, funds and programmes the protocol on allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse involving implementing partners (led by UNICEF and UNFPA)	March 2018 Translations of Protocol completed (Arabic, English, French, Russian, Spanish)
26. All United Nations staff job openings, Letters of Offer (LOO) and Letters of Appointment (LOA) now have a special notice for detailing the values and standards of conduct required of members and the consequences of failing to meet these standards	Completed 2017; ongoing
27. Staff members required to acknowledge in writing , upon entry, reassignment and yearly, their knowledge and understanding of United Nations standards of conduct, particularly regarding sexual exploitation and abuse, and the consequences for violating them	Completed 2017; ongoing
28. All UN contracts for contractors (consultants, day workers, individual contractors) come with general conditions that the	Completed 2017; ongoing





contractor shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary-General's Bulletin, ST/SGB/2003/13	
29. Reissuance of 2016 Note Verbale on the repository of national military laws on sexual exploitation and abuse https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/standards-of-conduct	Reissuance August 2018; 59 legal frameworks
30. Issuance of 2019 Note Verbale on the repository of national police laws repository on sexual exploitation and abuse	Issued January 2019; 7 legal frameworks
31. Review of options for harmonization of standards and procedures for non-United Nations international forces authorized under a Security Council mandate	Ongoing
32. As part of its annual planning instructions, UNHCR launched a Checklist for Assessing the PSEA Capacity of Partners during the Selection Process and the Project Partnership Agreement to ensure compliance with the Uniform Protocol on Allegations of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Involving Implementing Partners.	February 2019

III. Engaging civil society, external experts and organizations

Initiative	Status
1. Formal/informal meetings with civil society stakeholders	2017 – three formal meetings; 2018 – 10 meetings
2. Establishment of a Civil Society Advisory Board , comprising leading civil society figures and experts, to provide the Secretary-General with advice on measures to strengthen prevention of and response to sexual exploitation and abuse	19 February 2019 Meetings 29-31 May 2019
3. UNAIDS, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP respectively engaged in discussions on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse with Civil Society to strengthen prevention and response by raising awareness and trust to report sexual exploitation and abuse in communities, and enhancing accountability and care to people affected	Ongoing

IV. Improving strategic communications for education and transparency

Initiative	Status
1. To improve transparency, each quarter the Special Coordinator reports on allegations received by all United Nations entities mandated to report to the General Assembly https://www.un.org/preventing-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse/content/quarterly-updates	Recurrent every quarter; ongoing
2. Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse website launched and enhanced to include agencies, funds and programmes www.un.org/preventing-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse/	Created July 2017; updated regularly
3. UNDP, UNHCR and UNFPA launched websites containing information and resources on protection of sexual exploitation and abuse http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/accountability/combating-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse.html	Updated regularly





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<p>http://www.unhcr.org/our-fight-against-sexual-exploitation-abuse-and-harassment.html</p> <p>4. https://www.unfpa.org/protection-sexual-exploitation-sexual-abuse-and-sexual-harassment</p>	
<p>5. Meetings convened by the Special Coordinator and co-sponsored by representatives of the Heads of State and Government who are members of the Circle of Leadership to share good practices and initiatives</p>	<p>2018- Five meetings 2019 – April, July</p>
<p>6. Development of a glossary (2nd Ed.) on sexual exploitation and abuse in the context of the United Nations in English https://hr.un.org/materials/un-glossary-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse-english and French https://hr.un.org/materials/glossaire-sur-1%E2%80%99exploitation-et-les-atteintes-sexuelles-glossary-sea-french</p>	<p>Initiated 5 October 2016; Updated 24 July 2017</p>
<p>7. CDS launched new website with a live database of allegations, an online reporting form and a subscription service for database updates https://conduct.unmissions.org/sea-data-introduction French https://conduct.unmissions.org/fr</p>	<p>January 2017 Translated December 2018</p>
<p>8. United Nations produced and aired a film showing the work of the community-based complaint mechanisms</p>	<p>September 2017</p>
<p>9. All peacekeeping missions, as part of their communications strategy on sexual exploitation and abuse, conduct outreach activities to inform communities of the risks of sexual exploitation and abuse and the reporting mechanisms using direct outreach, theatre, radio, television programming and SMS-based and social media campaigns, as well as specific outreach to local media</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>10. Bilingual (English/French) social media campaign “Honouring our values” on efforts in the field and at HQ to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse including quote cards and videos of personnel, responders, Member States and community members on UN Peacekeeping, USG DPO, USG DMSPC and respective peacekeeping missions’ social media platforms (Facebook and Twitter #HonouringOurValues) https://trello.com/b/8dsqvTYY/sexual-exploitation-and-abuse</p>	<p>Launched March 2018; ongoing</p>
<p>11. Public information video messaging campaign on United Nations efforts to combat sexual exploitation and abuse, featuring the UN System approach to the Secretary-General’s strategy to prevent and respond to SEA (commitments from: Secretary-General, Special Coordinator, VRA, DFS, DPKO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, UN-Women, WFP, and Field: MONUSCO, Civil Society-MINUSCA) http://webtv.un.org/watch/player/5846468853001</p>	<p>September 2018 and presented during the 2018 General Assembly weeks</p>
<p>12. UNHCR established a confidential independent helpline to provide all colleagues with an additional channel to report misconduct,</p>	<p>Launched September 2018</p>





including witnessed or suspected sexual exploitation and abuse, and to seek advice on related issues. The helpline is available 24/7 and offers the ability to report allegations anonymously.	
13. Public information campaign on combatting sexual exploitation and abuse, developing and issuing a UN stamp to raise awareness on the importance of speaking out to end sexual exploitation and abuse	Launched March 2019
14. DGC, DPO and DMSPC conducted a pilot training programme on communications on sexual exploitation and abuse for senior leaders, subject matter experts and communicators serving in the Central African Republic, Haiti and New York. Subsequent training will be delivered.	June 2019
15. Development of a web-based mobile application , pro bono by Ericsson, featuring digitized UN SEA training materials	Expected third quarter 2019
16. UNICEF developed a PSEA mobile app for all personnel with information on how to report and respond to allegations of SEA.	Expected third quarter 2019

Additional

Initiative	Status
1. System-wide survey for United Nations personnel at field duty stations with humanitarian and peace operations. Results of survey disaggregated and shared with heads of participating entities	Baseline survey: 2016; Subsequent surveys: 2017; 2018; Current survey: May-July 2019
2. System-wide sexual exploitation and abuse resources mapping designed to assess the resources (human and financial) currently dedicated to activities related to the prevention of and response to sexual exploitation and abuse	Commenced January 2019; ongoing
3. Gender study on the causes and consequences of sexual exploitation and abuse to inform the development of strategies and responses	Concept finalised in February 2018; engaged in outreach for funding
4. UNAIDS follows up on the implementation of UNSR 1983 and capacity building programme for peacekeepers and security force on sexual abuse and exploitation	Ongoing
5. The UNDP Administrator has requested all country offices to develop and implement a comprehensive action plan to prevent and respond sexual exploitation and abuse.	Completed 30 September 2018
6. UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS jointly retained an external independent review of their Sexual exploitation and abuse and Sexual harassment policies and procedures	Initiated fourth quarter 2018; ongoing
7. UNFPA appointed a senior focal point for Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse at the Assistant Secretary-General level , who is assisted by a full-time Coordinator and an ad-hoc inter divisional working group at the directors' level	September 2018





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8. UNFPA rolled out a global PSEA focal point system with designated, trained focal points in all regional and country offices to strengthen capacities at field level	December 2018
9. UNFPA strengthened management accountability through a PSEA Certification Programme with a 100% compliance rate in 2018	December 2018
10. UNFPA developed PSEA training modules for Implementing Partners, to strengthen compliance with the Implementing Partner Protocol.	January 2019 Available in English and French
11. UNFPA leads interagency trainings for PSEA focal points, with participation of UNDP, UNICEF and other interested agencies	Ongoing
12. UNFPA is finalizing its Implementing Partners screening tools to strengthen accountability and improve capacities of Implementing Partner	Expected fourth quarter 2019
13. UNHCR reinforced its safeguarding structure, which includes investigative, legal, ethics and staff welfare functions, through additional resources and training. Also, UNHCR appointed a Senior Coordinator (Director) to lead its work on sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment. The Senior Coordinator reports to the Deputy High Commissioner, who chairs an emergency task force on sexual exploitation and abuse with director-level membership, and is supported by a cross-functional Working Group	March 2018
14. UNHCR released its sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment strategy and action plan taken forward by cross-divisional teams at Headquarters and in the field http://www.unhcr.org/5b2cb6284	May 2018; A revised strategy and action plan for 2019-2020 is being finalised
15. UNHCR consolidated its network of 400 PSEA Focal Points who support PSEA programming and activities on the ground and interact and share good practices through an online platform	July 2018; ongoing
16. UNHCR published a new Administrative Instruction on Protection against Retaliation in line with the 2017 Secretary General's Bulletin on protection against retaliation (ST/SGB/2017/2/Rev1) which integrates the recommendations of the 2018 UN system-wide review of whistleblower policies conducted by the Joint Inspection Unit. UNHCR's August 2019 Administrative Instruction expands the scope of the activities considered as protected, extends the timeline to report and enhances interim measures to safeguard complainants	August 2019
17. UNHCR concluded a survey across 41 operations to collect information on the most used communication systems and what challenges exist in collecting, using, and responding to feedback from persons of concern with a view to strengthen community-based complaints and feedback mechanisms	September 2018
18. UNICEF Executive Director issued a public statement on her commitment to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse and launched an independent review of UNICEF's response	February 2018





<p>https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/unicefs-position-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse-and-sexual-harassment</p>	
<p>19. UNICEF revised its programme cooperation agreements and conducted global training for all regional and country offices and partners on the United Nations Protocol on Allegations of SEA involving Implementing Partners. A toolkit for partners is under development</p>	<p>June 2018; ongoing</p> <p>Translated in 5 UN Languages</p>
<p>20. UNICEF completed two internal independent reviews on sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment as part of its work to strengthen a zero-tolerance environment. A UNICEF Management Response to the to the Independent Panel Review on PSEA has endorsed all the recommendations in the independent review. The findings from both reviews have been made public, as well as UNICEF’s management response to PSEA https://www.unicef.org/evaluation/index_102739.html</p>	<p>September 2018</p> <p>Management response released December 2018</p> <p>Update to the Executive Board on progress to date in January 2019</p>
<p>21. UNICEF allocated internal resources to scale up PSEA and launched a PSEA results monitoring framework to support country-level implementation working closely with its 5 Regional Offices to support PSEA Focal Points in all humanitarian contexts</p>	<p>September 2018; ongoing</p>
<p>22. UNOPS established a working group on sexual exploitation and abuse to coordinate internally to ensure smooth and effective implementation of its PSEA action plan</p>	<p>December 2018</p>
<p>23. UNRWA established a task force on sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (UNRWA (sexual misconduct)). Since its inception, the task force has conducted a series of diagnostic exercises, including a gap analysis and a detailed due diligence exercise into three focus areas (Reporting, Survivor Support, and Prevention through Programmes) capturing good practice and priorities for improvement. A detailed ‘walk through’ of the survivor experience from the moment of complaint onwards, assessed against best practices, is underway.</p>	<p>February 2018; ongoing</p>
<p>24. UNRWA launched an historic case analysis and review of survivor-centred approaches that supports experience-based risk assessment and messaging to staff and communities including dispelling myths about the types of SEA that occur and the success rate of UNRWA investigations.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>25. UN-Women developed and issued a sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment handbook providing a comprehensive overview of the applicable policies and procedures</p>	<p>June 2018</p>
<p>26. WFP established an ad hoc joint Management and Executive Board Working Group on sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual harassment and whistleblower protection</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>27. WFP established a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Advisory Group with key stakeholders from each operational region, to provide a learning and knowledge sharing platform and strengthen</p>	<p>First consultation held September 2018; ongoing</p>





WFP Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Focal Points capacity to fulfil their role	
28. WFP consolidated its network of more than 250 PSEA Focal Points, who support PSEA activities at the field level and is updating PSEA Focal Points Terms of Reference.	Ongoing
29. WFP launched the first online training and accompanying toolkit for PSEA Focal Points	June 2019
30. WFP is developing a three-year PSEA Strategy and Implementation Plan (2020-2022)	Expected third quarter 2019
31. WFP and UNHCR are working together on a joint regional workshop for PSEA Focal Points. A pilot training is anticipated in the East and Central Africa Region	Expected fourth quarter 2019

Inter-Agency Standing Committee initiatives

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) is the primary coordination mechanism to facilitate coherent and timely international response to emergencies and to formulate policy for strengthened humanitarian action. Established by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 46/182 in 1991, the IASC includes UN agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, non-governmental organizations and the World Bank. IASC members have individual mandates but are united by the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence. The IASC produces system-wide policy, guidance and tools to harmonize and improve the collective response.

Initiative	Status
<p>1. Executive Director of UNICEF appointed Inter-Agency Standing Committee Champion on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment for the humanitarian sector until September 2019 to be succeeded by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees until September 2020.</p> <p>In this capacity, UNICEF Executive Director Fore has outlined PSEA priorities that she will focus on in her Championship capacity (in a letter to Principals in September); convened IASC Senior Focal Points to advance PSEA priorities, including scaling up country-level PSEA implementation (November 2018); and presented a proposal for accelerating PSEA at country-level that was endorsed by IASC Principals (December 2018). A PSEA gap analysis across humanitarian countries is underway, together with the development of a country-level framework, to inform implementation of the country-level package, including the allocation of resources by IASC members</p>	<p>June 2018 IOM – June 2011 to June 2018</p> <p>March 2019, ED Fore convened IASC Senior Focal Points around a call for action to scale up PSEA across all humanitarian and refugee response countries.</p>
<p>2. IASC Six Core Principles on Sexual Conduct for Humanitarian Workers published in 50 languages https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/focal-points/documents-public/plan-action-and-core-principles-codes-conduct-protection-sexual-abuse</p>	<p>2002, under revision, additional translations ongoing</p>





<p>3. IASC endorses Minimum Operating Standards for Protection from SEA (MOS-PSEA) and Guidelines to implement them https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/3_minimum_operating_standards_mos-psea.pdf</p> <p>4. https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/protection-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse/documents-public/guidelines-implement-minimum-operating</p>	<p>2013, under revision</p>
<p>5. IASC endorses global standard operating procedures for inter-agency cooperation in community-based complaint mechanisms in humanitarian operations to receive allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse and publishes best practice guide https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/node/17836 https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/node/17906</p>	<p>Endorsed 2016; ongoing</p>
<p>6. IASC Champions’ Strategy on Protection from and response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment outlines vision, strategy and priorities until June 2020 as agreed between the ERC, UNICEF and UNHCR and endorsed by the IASC Principals https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/iasc-senior-focal-points-sexual-exploitation-abuse-and-harassment/content/strategy-protection-and</p>	<p>November 2018</p>
<p>7. Emergency Relief Coordinator communicates IASC Champions Strategy to all humanitarian coordinator, underlining the responsibility to deliver the strategy in their countries, including through country-based PSEA networks</p>	<p>November 2018</p>
<p>8. IASC and UN Chief Executives Board Task Force on addressing Sexual Harassment co-organize a meeting of investigatory bodies on Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment to harmonize approaches to investigation and strengthen system-wide capacity</p>	<p>November 2018</p>
<p>9. Fund established to provide rapid grants to IASC organizations and partners to investigated quickly and competently reported incidents of SEA or sexual harassment, managed by OCHA https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/iasc-champion-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse-and-sexual-harassment/content/ocha-fund-investigations</p>	<p>November 2018</p>
<p>10. The IASC Task Team on Accountability to Affected Populations and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse manages a website of resources, training and guidance http://www.pseataaskforce.org/</p>	<p>Updated regularly</p>
<p>11. IOM launched a project to strengthen the humanitarian community’s collective ability to reduce and effectively respond to sexual abuse and exploitation by aid workers, and to strengthen inter-agency PSEA leadership and coordination. Having developed and</p>	<p>Established 2016; ongoing</p>





rolled out the 2016 IASC Toolkit ⁸ , IOM is providing technical assistance to Humanitarian Country Teams and PSEA Networks	
12. IOM conducted in-country trainings and regional trainings of trainers for inter-agency community-based complaint mechanisms , aimed at capacitating PSEA Network Co-Chairs and Coordinators ⁹	2017-2018
13. IOM deployments on request to support or establish protection from sexual exploitation and abuse collective in-country initiatives	2017 – Bangladesh; 2018 - Syrian Arab Republic; Somalia 2019 – Turkey, Thailand (joint deployment with OCHA)
14. IOM to build off the humanitarian gap analysis through consultation with in-country PSEA Networks	Ongoing
15. IOM launches a 2-phase initiative to build a talent pool of potential PSEA Coordinators by developing a training package and tools to meet the rising demand for dedicated in-country PSEA Coordinators	Consultation phase: May 2019; Training phase: September 2019
16. IOM developed Generic PSEA Coordinator TORs to harmonize the role of the PSEA Coordinator throughout the humanitarian system and to support recruitment by HC/RCs in line with the IASC commitment to seat dedicated PSEA Coordinators in every humanitarian response	Third quarter 2019
17. IOM informs the global dialogue on inter-agency PSEA implementation based on the lessons learned from rolling out the 2016 IASC PSEA Toolkit, at the request of the IASC Principals, and will bundle its experiences to share among field and global colleagues	Fourth quarter 2019
18. As lead agency for gender-based violence (GBV), UNFPA is conducting a multi-agency GBV mapping of services (referral pathway) available to victims and prevention of sexual of sexual exploitation of abuse	Initiated late 2018; to be completed third quarter 2019

⁸ The 2016 toolkit includes the Best Practice Guide on Inter-Agency Community-Based Complaint Mechanisms, and the Global Standard Operating Procedures on Inter-Agency Cooperation in Community-Based Complaint Mechanisms.

⁹ In-country trainings were in Chad, Iraq, Lebanon, Malawi, Nigeria, Turkey (refugee response and cross-border Syrian Arab Republic response) and Yemen. Regional trainings of trainers were in Eastern Africa (June 2018), Middle East and Northern Africa (July 2018), and Western-Central Africa (Sept 2018).

