



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 update on the implementation of the strategy.³

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.

Prioritizing the rights 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-centered 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; South Sudan, December 2017; Haiti, April 2018; Lebanon, August 2018; and Jordan, September 2018
3. Establishment of inter-agency working group to facilitate a more timely and effective resolution of outstanding paternity/child support claims arising from sexual exploitation and abuse	Working group established June 2018; ongoing
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	Project commenced August 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 Field Support; the Under-Secretary-General for Management; the Under-Secretary-General for Global Communications; the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping 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.





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	
5. Field Victims' Rights Advocates appointed in the four peacekeeping operations with the highest number of allegations: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, Haiti and South Sudan. Their role is to ensure that a victim-centered, gender- and child-sensitive and non-discriminatory approach is integrated into all activities to support and assist victims in those countries	Appointment completed September 2017; work ongoing. Three dedicated positions were approved by the General Assembly in July 2018.
6. Secretary-General and the Victims' Rights Advocate met confidentially and directly with victims of sexual exploitation and abuse	October 2017; ongoing
7. Centralized tracking tool for provision of victim assistance in all peace operations developed by the Department of Field Support (DFS)	Rolled out fourth quarter 2018; ongoing
8. Protocol on the provision of assistance to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse developed and field-tested by DFS and UNICEF. It provides guidance on the roles and responsibilities of United Nations actors in the field to ensure coordinated and immediate victim assistance	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.
9. Trust Fund established in 2016 to provide resources to support victim assistance services and projects	As at August 2018, the balance of the fund is some \$2 million. Projects have been launched or are being developed in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Liberia and South Sudan.
10. Development of a United Nations policy on a human rights-based approach to sexual exploitation and abuse (led by OHCHR)	Expected completion first quarter 2019

Risk mitigation and ending impunity

Initiative	Status
1. 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	Completed November 2017; distribution ongoing
2. Mandatory prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse training and e-learning required of all peacekeeping, Secretariat, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, UN-Women, and WFP personnel	For peacekeeping since 2016, for Secretariat and other entities since 2017; training ongoing





3. 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 ⁴	Completed January 2018
4. Management letter 2018 , in which the Secretary-General plans to urge <u>all</u> members of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination to submit certifications for 2018	Issued December 2018
5. 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
6. 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
7. Collaboration with the African Union for the crafting of the African Union Policy on Conduct and Discipline for Peace Support Operations (PSOs) http://www.peaceau.org/uploads/20082018-final-draft-au-policy-for-conduct-discipline-in-pso-copy.pdf and the African Union Policy on the Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse for PSOs http://www.peaceau.org/uploads/english-final-sea-policy-for-au-psos.pdf (French http://www.peaceau.org/uploads/fr-final-sea-policy-for-au-psos.pdf)	African Union adopted 29 November 2018
8. DPKO 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
9. DFS developed a sexual exploitation and abuse risk-management toolkit https://conduct.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/dpko-dfs_sea_risk_toolkit_28_june_2018_modified.pdf	Launched June 2018; under implementation
10. Development of an electronic tool, “ Clear Check ”, ⁵ for screening United Nations personnel dismissed owing to substantiated allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse or who left the Organization with a pending investigation or disciplinary case	Launched 28 June 2018
11. Incident reporting form (and associated guidance) to ensure uniformity in the collection of information first reports	July 2017
12. Field testing of the Incident Reporting Form in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	January 2018; Ongoing

⁴ 2017 Certifications provided by ITC, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNRWA, UN-Women, UNU, and WFP.

⁵ The United Nations entities participating in the screening tool are: all Secretariat entities, FAO, IOM, IMO, IRMCT, ITC, ITU, UNAIDS, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNFCC, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNRWA, WFP, and WIPO.





13. Roll out of Incident Reporting Form to Jordan and Central African Republic	January 2019
14. Development of an electronic interface for entities to report sexual exploitation and abuse allegations to facilitate alignment of data and tracking of investigations	To be launched in first quarter 2019
15. 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	Finalized 2017; to be promulgated through Administrative Instruction 2019
16. Development of uniform guidelines for investigations of sexual exploitation and abuse aimed at harmonizing investigative methods and approaches across United Nations investigative bodies	First quarter 2019
17. Strengthening training programme for military TCC National Investigation Officers (NIOs) designed by OIOS in collaboration with CDU and ITS and funded by the U.S.	2018 – Four trainings conducted (55 military officers from 17 TCC) 2019 – two trainings forecasted
18. 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)
19. United Nations finalized 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)
20. 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 achieve these standards	Completed 2017; ongoing
21. 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
22. All UN contract for contractors (consultants, day workers, individual contractors) come with general conditions that the contractor shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary-General's Bulletin, ST/SGB/2003/13	Completed 2017; ongoing
23. Reissuance of 2016 Note Verbale related to Repository of national military laws on sexual exploitation and abuse https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/standards-of-conduct	August 2018; 55 legal frameworks
24. Issuance of 2019 Note Verbale related to launch the national police laws repository on sexual exploitation and abuse	January 2019





25. Review of options for harmonization of standards and procedures for non-United Nations international forces authorized under a Security Council mandate	Ongoing
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Engaging with civil society and external partners

Initiative	Status
1. 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	First quarter 2019
2. Formal/informal meetings with civil society actors	2017, three formal meetings 2018, 10 Meetings
3. WFP, UNICEF and UNHCR 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	2018

Improving strategic communications for education and transparency

Initiative	Status
1. Development of a glossary 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-l%E2%80%99exploitation-et-les-atteintes-sexuelles-glossary-sea-french	Initiated 5 October 2016; Updated 24 July 2017
2. 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	18 September 2017
3. Voluntary compact on measures for preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse established https://www.un.org/preventing-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse/content/voluntary-compact	Ongoing; 100 Member State signatories
4. 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	Ongoing; 72 sitting and former heads of State/Government are members
5. 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	September 2018; 49 States and 22 UN entities have endorsed the statement
6. Meetings chaired by the Secretariat and co-sponsored by representatives of the Heads of State and Government who are	2018 – May, June, July and 17 and 30 August





members of the Circle of Leadership to share good practices and initiatives	2019 – first quarter
7. 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
8. To improve transparency, each quarter the Spokesperson 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
9. United Nations produced and aired a film showing the work of the community-based complaint mechanisms	September 2017
10. Development of a web-based mobile application , pro bono by Ericsson, featuring digitized UN SEA training materials	Expected end of second quarter 2019
11. UNICEF developed a PSEA mobile app for all personnel with information on how to report and respond to allegations of SEA.	Expected first quarter 2019
12. DFS 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	January 2017
13. 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	Ongoing
14. 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 http://www.unhcr.org/our-fight-against-sexual-exploitation-abuse-and-harassment.html https://www.unfpa.org/protection-sexual-exploitation-sexual-abuse-and-sexual-harassment	2018
15. 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 DPKO and respective peacekeeping missions’ social media platforms (Facebook and Twitter #HonoringOurValues) https://trello.com/b/8dsqvTYY/sexual-exploitation-and-abuse	Launch March 2018, ongoing
16. Public information video 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,	September 2018 and presented during the 2018 General Assembly weeks





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	
17. 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.	To be launched first quarter 2019
Additional	
Initiative	Status
1. System-wide survey for United Nations personnel at 30 duty stations with humanitarian and peace operations. Results of survey disaggregated and shared with heads of participating entities	Baseline survey: 2016 Second survey: 2017 Third survey: August–September 2018
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	First quarter 2019
3. UN-Women developed and issued a sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment handbook providing a comprehensive overview of the applicable policies and procedures	June 2018
4. Gender study on the causes and consequences of sexual exploitation and abuse to inform the development of strategies and responses	Concept finalized in February 2018; engaged in outreach for funding
5. UNRWA established a task force on sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment to find innovative ways to ensure that the Agency meets the Secretary-General’s and Chief Executives Board initiatives, standards and reporting requirements	February 2018
6. WFP established an ad hoc joint Management and Executive Board committee on sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual harassment and whistleblower protection	Meetings held in May and October 2018
7. WFP established a Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Advisory Group with key stakeholders from each operational region, to provide a learning and knowledge sharing platform and strengthen WFP’s Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Focal Point capacity	Ongoing; First Consultation held September 2018
8. 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	Ongoing
9. UNHCR appointed a Senior Coordinator (director) to lead its work on sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment supported by a working-level multifunctional team. The Senior Coordinator reports directly to the Deputy High Commissioner, who chairs an emergency	March 2018





ZERO TOLERANCE FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE

<p>task force on sexual exploitation and abuse with director-level membership</p>	
<p>10. UNHCR released its sexual exploitation and abuse strategy with an action plan taken forward by cross- divisional teams at Headquarters and in the field http://www.unhcr.org/5b2cb6284</p>	<p>May 2018</p>
<p>11. UNHCR consolidated its network of 300 PSEA Focal Points who support PSEA programming and activities on the ground and interact and share good practices through an online platform</p>	<p>July 2018 and ongoing</p>
<p>12. 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 https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/unicefs-position-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse-and-sexual-harassment</p>	<p>February 2018</p>
<p>13. 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>14. 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>15. 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>16. The UNDP Administrator has requested all country offices to develop and implement a comprehensive action plan to prevent and respond sexual exploitation and abuse.</p>	<p>Completed 30 September 2018</p>





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 June 2019 to be followed by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees until June 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 2017 to June 2018</p> <p>March 2019, ED Fore will re-convene IASC Senior Focal Points around a call for action to scale up PSEA across all humanitarian and refugee response countries.</p>
<p>2. 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>3. 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>4. 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>5. Fund established to provide rapid grants to IASC organisations and partners who lack access to sufficient investigations capacity, managed by OCHA</p>	<p>June 2018</p>
<p>6. IOM launched a project to strengthen the humanitarian community’s collective ability to reduce and effectively respond to</p>	<p>Established 2016; ongoing</p>





<p>sexual abuse and exploitation by aid workers, providing technical assistance to Humanitarian Country Teams and PSEA Networks to institutionalize PSEA based on the 2016 IASC Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Toolkit⁶</p>	
<p>7. 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>8. In-country trainings and regional training of trainers for inter-agency community-based complaint mechanisms⁷</p>	<p>2017-2018. Three regional Training of Trainers (ToTs) on Community-Based Complaint Mechanisms (Regional ToTs in Eastern Africa (June 2018), MENA (July 2018), and Western-Central Africa (Sept 2018)) and country-tailored workshops in 2017 (Chad, Iraq, Lebanon, Malawi, Nigeria, Turkey (refugee response and cross-border Syrian Arab Republic response) and Yemen)</p>
<p>9. 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</p>	<p>September 2018</p>
<p>10. 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 https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/protection-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse/documents-public/guidelines-implement-minimum-operating</p>	<p>2013, currently under revision</p>
<p>11. 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>

⁶ The 2016 toolkit includes the best practice guide for humanitarian actors on inter-agency community-based complaint mechanisms, and the global standard operating procedures on inter-agency cooperation in community-based complaint mechanisms.

⁷ Training countries were Chad, Iraq, Lebanon, Malawi, Nigeria, Turkey (refugee response and cross-border Syrian Arab Republic response) and Yemen.





12. 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/	Updated regularly
13. IOM deployments on request to support or establish protection from sexual exploitation and abuse collective in-country initiatives	Bangladesh, 2017, and Syrian Arab Republic, 2018
14. Training for Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) on their institutional and collective prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse roles (to be developed into generic HCT guidance package)	Somalia 2018
15. 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 2019

