Humanitarian Leadership series
Thursday, 03 October 2019

PSEA Implementation in Humanitarian Response:
Ensuring a victim-centred approach
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Peer 2 Peer Support
For Humanitarian Leaders in the Field

IASC Inter-Agency Standing Committee

P2P Support – For Humanitarian Leaders in the Field
Created by the Emergency Directors' Group (EDG) in 2013
Briefly describe your role and mandate, including what has been achieved across the UN system and remaining challenges to be addressed.

- The rights and dignity of victims are at the heart of the UN’s response to sexual exploitation and abuse.

- The mandate of the Victims’ Rights Advocate was created as the centerpiece of the Secretary-General’s strategy to transform the UN’s approach to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse by UN personnel.
• The Secretary-General envisaged the Victims’ Rights Advocate as a global advocate for victims of sexual exploitation and abuse.

• The Victims’ Rights Advocate is tasked to entrench a rights-based approach to prevention and response across the entire United Nations system.

• The role of the Victims’ Rights Advocate is to give a voice and visibility to those who have suffered, and address the stigmatization, stereotyping and discrimination victims often face.
UNICEF was the PSEA Champion in 2018-2019. What were the priorities, major accomplishments during this time?

• The number one priority was accelerating action at country-level around a common set of tangible and measurable priorities to be implemented at the field level through the Humanitarian Coordinators’ system
• The focus was on resourcing country-level PSEA systems, supporting senior leadership and deploying expertise.
• The IASC Plan for Accelerating PSEA in Humanitarian Response at Country level.
PSEA Global Snapshot

1. Percentage of the affected population who can access safe and accessible complaint channels

There are only 2 countries in which more than 75% of the affected population can access safe and accessible complaint channels.

2. Percentage of the affected population, particularly women and children who can access SEA/GBV assistance

Only 1 country estimated that 75% of the affected population can access SEA/GBV assistance.

Note: 4 countries did not respond to this question

3. Approximate time for an investigation to be initiated, upon receipt of an allegation

Nearly 80% of the respondent countries were not able to provide the approximate time taken for an investigation to be initiated upon receipt of an allegation.

4. PSEA structure at country-level

Out of the 24 countries that have a PSEA Network in place, only 12 are led by a PSEA Coordinator.

5. Percentage of PSEA Networks that have integrated GBV referral pathways

48% of PSEA Networks have yet to integrate GBV referral pathways for providing SEA survivors with support.

The data reflects responses from Afghanistan, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Côte D’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iraq, Lebanon, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Palestine, Turkey (cross border to the Syria response), Uganda and Ukraine.
You ensure that the rights and dignity of victims are prioritized in our collective response. What role should be played by Humanitarian Coordinators, HCTs and other humanitarian actors to ensure that?

- The Office of the Victims’ Rights Advocate works to mobilize a more strategic and integrated, victim-centred, gender- and child-sensitive and non-discriminatory approach to our responses. These range from prevention measures, reporting and lodging complaints, the provision of support services, to access to justice and accountability.
• In four countries from which the greatest number of allegations have been received: CAR; DRC; Haiti and South Sudan - field victim rights advocates/senior victims’ rights officers reflect the role of the Victims’ Rights Advocate operationally.

• They are the main contact for victims on the ground, accompanying them as they seek assistance and accountability, and keeping them abreast of their cases.
Can you tell us more about the challenges and what is planned for the acceleration of PSEA implementation in Humanitarian crisis?

Some of the key challenges

• Under-reporting
• Access to services
• Accountability gaps at all levels
• Resourcing and sustaining this work
• Issues around social norms
• PSEA in development settings
Some of the priorities going forward:

- Embedding all aspects of PSEA work in every Humanitarian Response Plan or Refugee Response Plan.
- PSEA work must become part of the ‘cost of doing business’
- PSEA workstreams under IASC Results Group 2 on “Accountability and Inclusion”

UNHCR SEA/SH championship agenda – three priority areas to carry this work forward:

- Bolstering prevention
- Expanding safe spaces
- Promoting a respectful use of authority
IASC COUNTRY-LEVEL IMPLEMENTATION OF PSEA: 3 PRIORITY OUTCOMES

In all humanitarian situations:

- **Outcome 1.** Every child and adult in humanitarian situations has access to a safe and child-sensitive SEA reporting channel.

- **Outcome 2.** Every survivor of SEA receives quality, survivor-centered assistance.

- **Outcome 3.** Every child survivor of SEA has their case investigated in a prompt, safe and respectful way.
What is P2P Support?

“Peer 2 Peer Support (P2P Support) purpose is to provide direct peer support to Humanitarian Coordinators (HCs) and Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs) to strengthen the effectiveness of humanitarian response in the field. The project is a IASC tool and the project Director reports to the EDG and the ERC.”

Contact us: P2PSupport@un.org

Next webinar - Nov 06, 2019

“Engagement with Non State Actors”

All webinar recordings are available on: http://www.deliveraidbetter.org/webinars/