## Welcome to the global RSH webinar

28 June 2022







## **UN Victim Assistance Protocol**

@SafeguardingRSH

## Starting soon

#### **Panelists:**

**Ivana Chapčáková,** Child Protection Specialist at UNICEF in New York

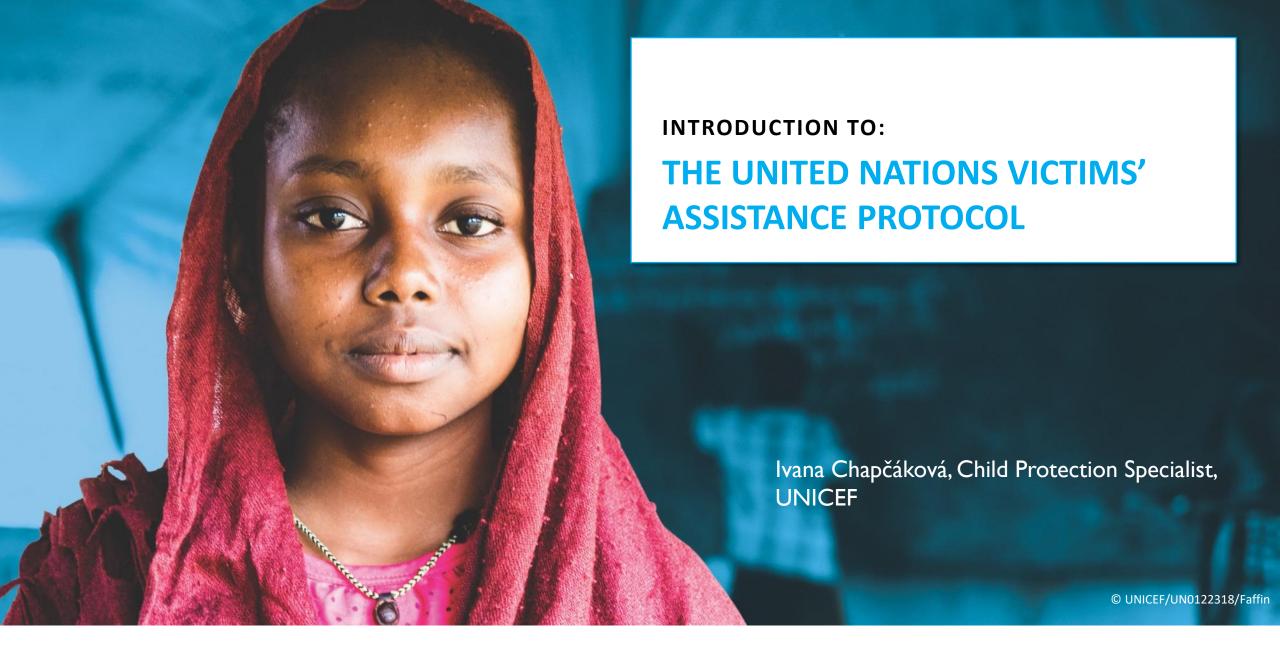
Anne-Marie Connor, Special Advisor to the WVI President, for the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) PSEA Championship Manuel dos Santos, director of PRADET (Psychosocial Recovery and Development) in East Timor

#### Chair:

Oge Chukwudozie, National Associate for the RSH Nigeria Hub Noelia Ruiz, Acting Program Manager at DIGNA











## **BACKGROUND**

#### KEY MILESTONES IN ESTABLISHING A FRAMEWORK FOR SEA VICTIM ASSISTANCE



2007: The General
Assembly adopted the UN
Comprehensive Strategy
on Assistance and
Support to Victims of
Sexual Exploitation and
Abuse



**2017:** The Secretary-General appointed a system-wide Victims' Rights Advocate (VRA) at UN Headquarters



**Dec. 2019:** The UN High Level Steering Group endorsed the **UN Victims' Assistance Protocol** 

- Circulation to all UN heads of agencies/ entities by SG Chef de Cabinet
- Technical Note and training package developed by inter-agency working group to support implementation of the Protocol
- Roll-out of training on Protocol and Technical Note starting mid-2021



**2016:** A Trust Fund in Support of Victims of SEA was established by the Secretary-General to support services for victims



Dec 2018: IASC Principals endorsed the <u>IASC Plan for</u>
Accelerating PSEA in Humanitarian Response at
Country-Level, which prioritizes survivor-centered assistance

## PURPOSE AND SCOPE

#### **UN Victims' Assistance Protocol**

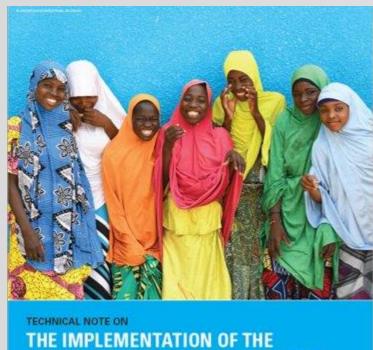
- The UN Victims' Assistance Protocol aim: provides direction on the provision of assistance and support to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Scope of protocol: all UN system organizations
- Operational framework: informed by GBV/ Child Protection programming and best practices in the field

#### **Technical Note**

- The Technical Note objective: support country teams (HCs/HCTs; RCs/UNCTs) and field practitioners in the implementation of the Protocol at the operational level.
- Intended Audience: inter-agency PSEA coordinators, PSEA networks, PSEA/GBV/CP specialists and practitioners from different sectors
- Practical guidance: on how to implement the protocol at country level and to deliver on relevant IASC commitments towards scaling up quality survivorcentred assistance for women and children

## TECHNICAL NOTE CORE CONTENT

Translated in 7 languages: EN, SP, AR, FR, PT, UKR, PL



THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTOCOL ON THE PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE



unicef for every child



- **Background and purpose:** understand UN Victims' Assistance Protocol and the Technical Note purpose and their application
- Victim assistance: understand victim assistance, describe types of services, principles of victim assistance, the role of staff in ensuring victims' rights and dignity and provision of assistance
- Special considerations for SEA victims: (e.g., in context of accountability processes) includes information on strategies for safeguarding children and adult victims of SEA
- **Gaps in services:** describe the best practices for support and assistance where there are critical gaps in services
- Effective coordination and integration of victim assistance into country frameworks: understand roles and responsibilities under the Protocol, best practice for PSEA Network SOPs and ways to integrate CP/GBV referral pathways, and principles of data sharing

## PRINCIPLES OF VICTIM ASSISTANCE

UNIFORM PROTOCOL ON THE PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF SEA



Safety and dignity;

respecting privacy and confidentiality; consistent with "do no harm" principle

victim-centered, age and gender sensitive, and culturally appropriate; consistent with the "best interests of the child"

Assistance begins upon the receipt of the initial complaint and is not dependent on reporting to authorities or investigation

## REFERRALS FOR IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE



## SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR CHILDREN

#### **ACCOUNTABILITY PROCESS**

- Psychosocial support before, during, and after an interview;
- Accompaniment by a case worker during the investigation processes;
- Logistical support such as translation, transportation and accommodation measures for children and persons with disabilities;
- Providing information to victim on the status of their case;
- Ensuring victim has access to impartial legal assistance

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# ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES ON VICTIM ASSISTANCE UNDER THE PROTOCOL

#### STRATEGIC LEVEL

- Head of Mission/SRSG
- Humanitarian/Resident Coordinator (HC/RC)
- Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) /UN Country
   Team (UNCT) /PSEA Steering Committee
- Co-chairs of the PSEA Network

#### **TECHNICAL LEVEL**

- United Nations agencies, funds, programmes
- PSEA coordinator
- Conduct and Discipline Teams (CDTs)
- Senior Victims' Rights Officer/ Field Victims' Rights Advocate (SVRO/ FVRA)
- Inter-Agency PSEA Network
- PSEA focal points from UN Agencies, NGOs etc.
- GBV/CP subclusters/ AoRs/ GBV working group coordinators

**All ACTORS:** 

Responsible for providing assistance to any victim of SEA perpetrated by personnel of their respective agency, fund or programme and, where appropriate, by personnel of implementing partners.

## **FUNDING VICTIM ASSISTANCE**

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- The <u>Trust Fund</u> supports UN and non-UN entities and organizations that provide victim assistance to:
  - support existing service provision for victims of SEA
  - address service gaps in the provision of assistance and support
- Other funding mechanisms can be leveraged, including:
  - Mission budgets
  - Humanitarian Response Plans/ Refugee Response Plans
  - The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and similar appeals



## WHAT ARE THE NEXT STEPS TO TAKE THIS FORWARD?

#### **REFLECTION QUESTIONS**

- What work is still needed in your country context to roll-out the UN Victims' Assistance Protocol and technical note?
- What role do NGOs play?
- How well is your organization aligned with the core principles and victim-centred approach outlined by the Protocol?
- What are the key actions and resources needed for the NGOs to take forward the core principles and standards of the Protocol?



Gizela Moniz da Silva, UNICEF

Manuel dos Santos, PRADET



## Contents

- Mapping of Services
- Reporting Mechanism
- Referral mechanism
- Services offers by PRADET

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Unidade Ema Vulneral



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#### OTLINE SAUDE MENT

Atende husi tuku: 08:00 - 17:30 Loron Segunda to'o Sesta

Se ita ka ita-nia familia ka komunidade iha sintoma COVID-19 hanesan flu, me'ar, isin manas, no susar dada iis, buka asisténsia médiku ka kontaktu ha numeru 119







Númeru Hospital Nacional Guido Valadares (HNGV) 3310541 / 3311008



Download aplikasaun

presiza númeru hirak

Kontaktu kualker nůmeru tuir mai iha ita-nia munisipiu hodi hetan apoü use ita sente triste, tauk, hirus Ialais, konfuzaun tamba situasaun pandemia, tauk hetan sintomas COVID-19, presiza asistensia médiku, no bainhira ita-boot ka karik ita-boot haree feto no labarik ruma iha risku ka esperiensia violênsia ruma.







## Victim Assistance Services

Mapping of Services - Identifying existing actors:

 Reporting and Referral Mechanism:

Victim Assistance Services:

- VPU Police
- Hospital
- Ministry of Social Solidarity (MSSI)
- Secretary of States for Equality and Inclusion
- Safe Shelter
- Legal Aid
- MHPSS Government Case Workers
- MHPSS provided by CSOs
- Community empowerment

- MH Hotline
- VPU Police
- MSSI
- Child Right Commission
- Ombudsman
- Public Prosecutor
- Service Provider
- Legal Aid
- Referral Application

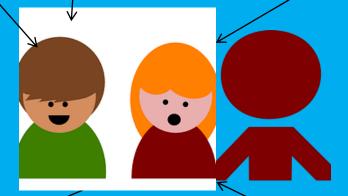
- Counselling
- Psychotherapy
- Economic empowerment
- Medical support
- Medical Forensic examination
- Legal Assistance
- Alternative Care (Temporary Institutional Care and Family placement



Police



Local and traditional leaders /Referral network



Child, Women survivor of violence and the survivor of SEA



CPOs and GBV FP, teachers, young person

CSOs (PRADET



# 1. Victim identification





2. Identification through medical support or referral to medical services



Hospital or clinic, forensic examination





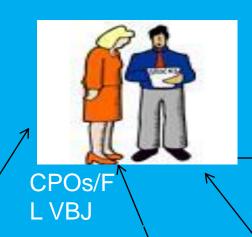


Police



Child, Women survivor of violence and survivor of SEA

3. Refer to CPOs and GBV FP



Service providers



PRADET
provides:
medical
Forensic
examination
Counselling,
Psychotherapy,
Economic
Empowerment



Police



Prosecu tor General



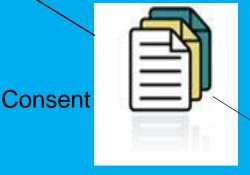
**CSOs** 

# 4. Removal of children or adult victim





If the victim is a child, the responsibility falls on CPOs to decide to whether to remove the child and placement





Victim's house





MSSI

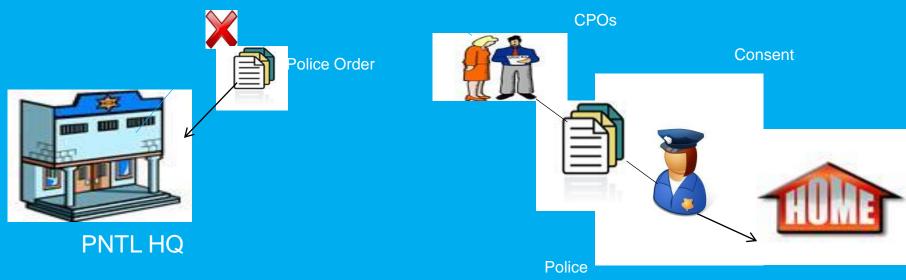
**PRADET provides:** 

Temporary safe house Counselling, Psychotherapy, Economic empowerment, Awareness raising

# 5. During in Alternative Care



Alternative, Case Management, Reintegration



# Referral and Reporting Mechanism Organogram

6. Police Action

SOP



PRADET provides:
Counselling, Psychotherapy
Medical Forensic examination
AlFeLa provides Legal Assistance
JSMP provides monitoring in the
court/tribunal



Child, women survivor of violence and SEA

## 7. Case management

PRADET provides:
Counselling
Awareness raising
Economic Empowerment for individual client



Child, women survivor of violence and SEA

CPOs, GBV Focal Point



Referral network

Thank you.



# Towards a Whole of IASC Victim/Survivor Centered Approach

Speaker: **Anne-Marie Connor** Special Advisor to the WVI President, for the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) PSEA Championship



'The IASC has no official, shared, or agreed definition of a 'victim/survivor-centred approach'



## **Proposed Principle**

A victim/survivor-centred approach will ensure that all policies and processes, and our underlying organizational cultures, place the victim/survivor at the centre of all our preventative and responsive measures concerning sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, including community/affected population participation in prevention. When prevention fails and sexual exploitation, abuse or harassment occurs our approach will be end to end, holistic, and will respect the victim/survivor, uphold their rights and dignity, protect them, and adapt our response to meet their specific needs (including children). We will prioritise and implement all measures to ensure their physical and psychological safety and security. We will not discriminate against victim/survivors, maintain confidentiality, operate with their informed consent, provide timely and ongoing information, appropriate and on-demand assistance/support, due process and a remedy.



## Principles

- Prevention & Participation
- Safety & Protection
- Dignity & Respect
- Non-discrimination & Inclusion
- Information
- Confidentiality, Privacy, Informed Consent
- Support & Assistance
- Due Process
- Remedy

