

CHS Alliance PSEAH 2.0

PROJECT NAME	CHS Alliance PSEAH 2.0	PROJECT MANAGER	Martina Brostrom, CHS Alliance
PROJECT AIM	To give voice to victims/survivors of SEAH and support the design of accountability systems that work for them		
PROJECT DELIVERABLE	A PSEAH victim/survivor-centred guideline that can be replicated, and scaled up		

Problem:

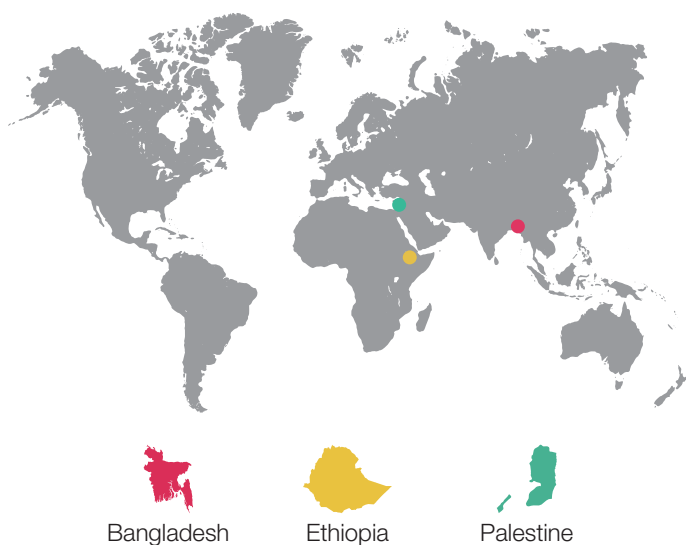
Sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (SEAH) are among the most egregious failures of accountability in the aid sector.

SEAH, rooted in gender and power inequality, is a manifestation of abuse of power by aid actors towards the affected communities they aim to serve.

Inequalities among aid actors and recipient of aid are exacerbated in contexts of crisis and conflict.

At present, there is no single, universally agreed definition or proven effective model on how to deliver a PSEAH victim/survivor centred approach.

Current efforts to address SEAH are inadequate and cannot be tackled only from within and by the aid sector itself.



Solution:

Effective Protection against SEAH (PSEAH) must be based on the wishes and needs of victim/survivors, requires a contextualised response that is culturally appropriate, and embedded in an understanding of the local and national legislative frameworks and led by communities.

Pilot projects demonstrating how this can be done and be brought to scale is essential to build future best practice.

This project will work together with victims/survivors through their trusted intermediaries to identify and pilot the PSEAH measures that must be in place in countries to effectively respond to SEAH in a victim/survivor-centred way from violation to redress, the mechanisms utilized, the barriers and the actors involved.

Affected communities are meaningfully involved in every facet of this project- from research to consultation, to implementation, to M&E and overall decision-making.

Three Humanitarian settings:

External displacement and massive refugee population (Bangladesh).

Internal displacement and/or a significant returnee population (Ethiopia).

Protracted political conflict among the local population (OPT).

These contexts are characterized by violence, gross power imbalance, mass displacement, restricted access, dismantled family and societal structures, lack of protection, high presence of aid actors amplifying the risk of sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment.

Learnings and experience from the contexts will be important to informing and scaling up victim/survivor-centred approaches to PSEAH.

Key Objectives and Activities

KO1: To define the PSEAH process (victim-centred) from SEAH violation to redress, the mechanisms utilised, the barriers and the actors involved.	KO2: To conduct country specific community research into PSEAH by listening to victim/survivors in 3 distinct humanitarian settings (Bangladesh, Ethiopia and OPT).	KO3: To pilot solutions with local stakeholders for context appropriate PSEAH in 3 distinct humanitarian settings (Bangladesh, Ethiopia and OPT).	KO4: To identify and share lessons learnt from across the countries to inform the development of scalable and replicable PSEAH solutions at global level.
Desk Review on PSEAH process	Conduct stakeholder mapping of intermediaries	PSEAH country pilots	Analysis of the feasibility, desirability, and scalability of the piloted solutions
	Undertake a PSEAH needs assessment in 3 countries	Organise National Workshops	Organise cross-country learning exchange
	Organise community consultations in 3 countries		Develop PSEAH Victim/Survivor centred guidelines
			Communication and Dissemination