

The background features a stylized illustration of a globe in shades of teal and green, surrounded by various human figures in different colors and styles, representing global diversity. A white rectangular box with a thin black border is positioned in the center-right, containing the main title and subtitle.

THE PROTECTION FROM SEXUAL EXPLOITATION, ABUSE, AND HARASSMENT FUND

COLLECTIVE RESOURCING
FOR COLLECTIVE SOLUTIONS

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Introduction

Sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (SEAH) have devastating impacts for victims and survivors, who often suffer long-term psychological, health, social and economic harm. SEAH are among the most egregious failures of accountability. SEAH erodes the trust of crisis-affected communities, reduces access to services, and undermines the collective integrity of humanitarian, development and peace-related (HDP) work. Protecting people from sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (PSEAH) is fundamentally a question of human dignity and rights and is a critical for safe and effective programming.

Notable progress has been made over the past few years to better protect people from SEAH, with foundations laid through international commitments, organisational policies, and important leadership and coordination gains from the Common Approach to Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment ([CAPSEAH](#)). However, progress in PSEAH is still very fragile and is threatened by short-term, uncoordinated and fragmented investments, duplication of efforts and now severe funding cuts.

While the challenge is significant, solutions are within reach. To fully prevent and respond to SEAH, we need a holistic approach, that puts victims and survivors at the centre. We need investments in collective solutions that are backed by evidence, that are innovative, locally led and are efficient.

This proposal is an invitation to come together to jointly resource collective efforts to protect people from SEAH.

It will take collective commitment from investors for this fund to achieve its intended outcomes. However, the cost of protecting people from SEAH is far less than the human, financial, and reputational cost of failing to do so.

We need investments in collective solutions that are backed by evidence, that are innovative, locally led and are efficient.



Rationale for a PSEAH Fund

Rising needs and reduced funding of HDP work has meant that fewer services are available, making people living in poverty and/or crisis increasingly vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, including of sexual nature. At the same time, aid and development organisations of all types are making or facing staffing and budget cuts that weaken safeguarding capacity and further erode services for victim-survivors.

This fund will protect vulnerable individuals from SEAH, it will strengthen accountability, reinforce trust with crisis-affected communities, and help to safeguard the integrity of HDP work across the system, and in so doing support human development. [CHS Alliance](#) is establishing the PSEAH Fund to sustain, expedite, and scale progress in prevention and response, while addressing emerging gaps through innovative evidence-informed solutions.

Protecting people from SEAH requires not only strong individual organisational practices but also collective solutions, or global public goods. Many persistent PSEAH challenges (e.g. perpetrators moving unchecked between organisations, lack of qualified investigators in high-risk contexts, lack of data and trend analysis, or weak complaints and feedback mechanisms) demand collective action to address them. Bringing collective solutions under one fund will support coordination, enabling organisations to move forward together in a more effective way.

The PSEAH Fund is open to annual or multi-year contributions from multiple investors, including institutional governmental donors, inter-governmental organisations, international financial institutions, foundations, and private organisations. Pooling resources and aligning support will enable collective solutions to be sustained, scaled, and widely adopted. This fund will help to address the *'insufficient, unpredictable, often reactive and short-term'*¹ resourcing challenge that has faced PSEAH for some years.

Multiple investors contributing to this fund will help to improve coordination and collective prioritisation at global and national levels. The PSEAH Fund will help to create a centre of gravity to support alignment around common objectives over the long term, thereby reducing duplication and fragmentation across multiple PSEAH initiatives and reinforcing efficiency and coherence. This fund will align with CAPSEAH efforts and will strengthen connections between associated initiatives.

1 CAPSEAH Think Piece: Sustainable and Effective Resourcing for PSEAH

CHS Alliance Collective Solutions

The CHS Alliance is a growing global movement of 280 organisations working together to make aid more accountable, effective, and safe. CHS Alliance has a strong track record of championing collective solutions for PSEAH, including:



The [Core Humanitarian Standard \(CHS\)](#)² is at the centre of the CHS Alliance's work. It sets out the commitments that organisations strive to uphold for more accountable, safer and more effective aid. It has been endorsed by close to 500 organisations working across the humanitarian, development peace nexus. Protecting people from sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment is firmly embedded within the standard, with the areas focussing in on the efforts needed for PSEAH policies and practice outlined in the CHS PSEAH Index.

The CHS is a measurable standard, accompanied by a robust CHS Verification Scheme that supports organisations to identify areas where improvements are required. Working with our partner HQAI, together we have supported close to 300 organisations on their verification journey.

This not only enables organisations individually to become stronger, but uniquely the scale of engagement provides an opportunity to track trends where greater sectoral attention is required, whilst also driving efficiencies by aligning around a core standard to reduce duplication in due diligence and capacity assessments.

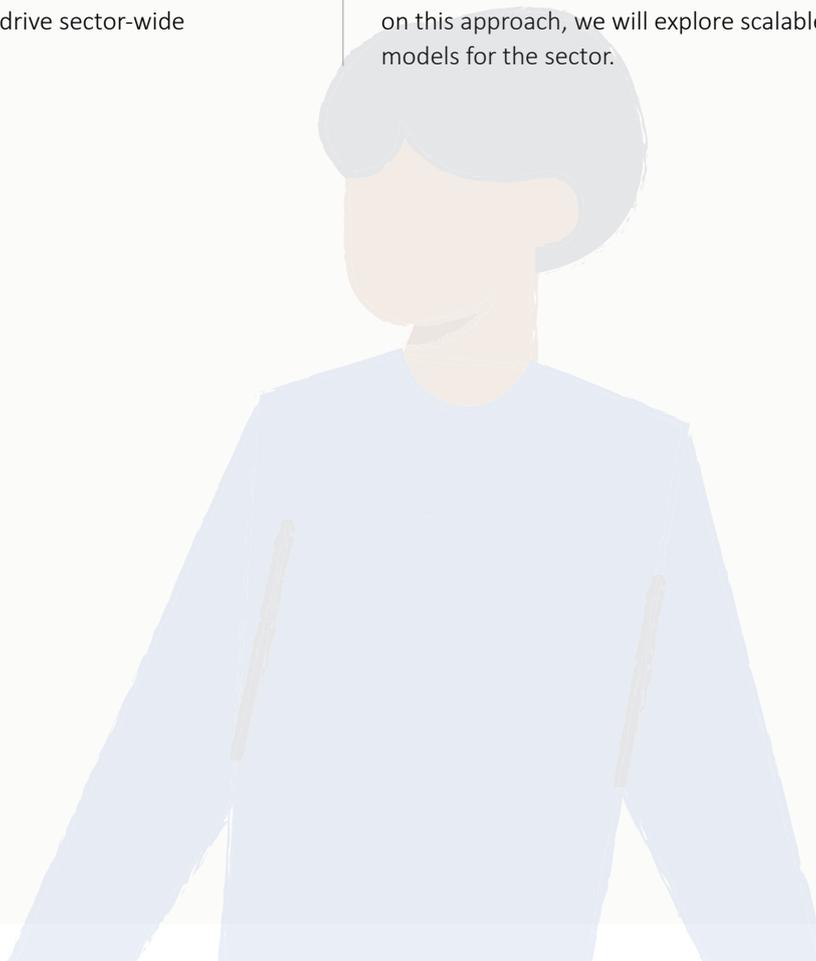
² The updated CHS (which is available in ten languages) in 2024 alone was downloaded 9000 times, with a further 5000 digital interactions, demonstrating its widespread uptake.

The [Misconduct Disclosure Scheme](#), hosted by CHS Alliance in collaboration with Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response ([SCHR](#)), helps organisations to prevent known perpetrators of SEAH from moving undetected between organisations. 354 organisations, across +140 countries, participate in the MDS. Between 2019 and 2024 it has processed over 193,000 misconduct data requests resulting in the rejection of 580 applications helping to prevent perpetrators from moving between organisations.

The [Harmonised Reporting Scheme](#) improves accountability and transparency on SEAH, reduces under-reporting, and enables data-driven decision-making. A multilingual, user-friendly platform simplifies reporting and provides real-time dashboards for tracking trends and benchmarking. The HRS now includes 102 participant organisations, over half of which are national. Since its launch, 713 SEAH incidents have been reported. The HRS has produced numerous analytical reports and hosted learning events to share analysis and drive sector-wide improvements.

The [Investigator Qualification Training Scheme](#) (IQTS) strengthens investigative practices to improve responses to SEAH violations, ensure accountability, and prevent future harm. Grounded in CHS Alliance's survivor-centred investigation guidance, the programme focuses on three key areas: promoting survivor-centred SEAH investigations, expanding investigator capacity (supported by [Humentum](#)), and ensuring access to trained professionals. Since 2022, over 1300 people have been trained from 110 countries, with 180 certified investigators active in 61 countries.

[Victim/Survivor centred approaches](#) (VCA) CHS Alliance, in line with its commitment to put people at the centre, has become a leader in promoting a victim – survivor centred approach (VCA). CHS Alliance has worked with victim/survivors in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and the Occupied Palestinian Territory, combining survivor-focused research, pilot initiatives to demonstrate how VCA can be locally-led and enhance victim/survivor-centred reporting and case management. Building on this approach, we will explore scalable models for the sector.



Goal and Outcomes

The goal of the PSEAH Fund is to **protect more people from SEAH with collective solutions** that improve the safety, accountability and integrity of humanitarian, development and peace-related work. The fund has three mutually reinforcing investment areas which will enable and scale collective solutions to PSEAH:

1

Preventing Harm:

The fund will invest in solutions that strengthen prevention by addressing risks before harm occurs. Under this pillar the fund will:

- Prevent known perpetrators from moving between organisations in HDP work (MDS)
- Reduce under-reporting and enable evidence-informed prevention through harmonised reporting of SEAH (HRS)
- Align PSEAH requirements placed on implementing agencies and reduce the duplication of effort. (Due diligence passporting)
- Equip local actors with the knowledge and tools they need to foster safer environments (Capacity Strengthening)

2

Responding to victims/survivors

The fund will also prioritise victim/survivor centred approaches and robust response systems. Under this pillar the fund will:

- Increase investigation capacity in the highest risk SEAH countries (IQTS)
- Empower women's rights organisations in their support to victims/survivors (Empower Programme)
- Reinforce accountability and provide more meaningful redress for victims/survivors (Complaints mechanisms, IQTS, Empower Programme)

3

Acting on evidence:

The fund will generate robust evidence and analysis on SEAH trends and promote action to better prevent and respond to SEAH. Under this pillar the fund will:

- Establish a more robust evidence base of SEAH trends (HRS, CHS and PSEAH Index)
- Triangulate information from the CHS to identify challenges within country contexts (Country Collective Assessments)
- Enable evidence-informed investment decisions in innovations and improvements to address persistent PSEAH challenges (Innovation Grants)

Please see annex 1 for the fund's Theory of Change and annex 2 for an overview of the collective solutions under each pillar. Please reach out to CHS Alliance should you require more details on the outcomes from investments.

Fund Management and Oversight

The PSEAH Fund will be managed by the CHS Alliance. Each of the collective solutions will be led by technical experts with coordination within and between investment areas.

An Advisory Committee will be established to provide advisory support and oversight to the PSEAH Fund. The Advisory Committee will meet bi-annually to oversee progress against targets and support and fund raising and allocation priorities. Committee members will be encouraged to take an ambassadorial role to encourage investor contributions and action. The Advisory Committee will be comprised of representatives of investors, victims/survivors, leading PSEAH organisations and the CHS Alliance board.

Beyond the Advisory Committee, technical engagement will be sought from investors on individual components of the fund.

The PSEAH Fund encompasses a wide range of collective solutions. To ensure that the resources contributed to the fund are invested in the most impactful way a clear prioritization of investments will be established by the PSEAH Fund and reviewed by the Advisory Committee.

Investment priorities will be established on a rolling three-year timeframe. This will allow for more predictable and sustainable resourcing of PSEAH, encourage multi-year contributions, and help the fund to evolve as the needs and resources change. Foundational solutions- well established solutions critical to the PSEAH ecosystem - will be the priority for investment. Emerging Collective solutions – innovative solutions informed by evidence and community engagement – will ensure that PSEAH continues to evolve to meet emerging needs. Investments in the design, testing and scaling of emerging solutions will help them, over time, to become critical components of the PSEAH ecosystem.

Investment priorities 2026-2028

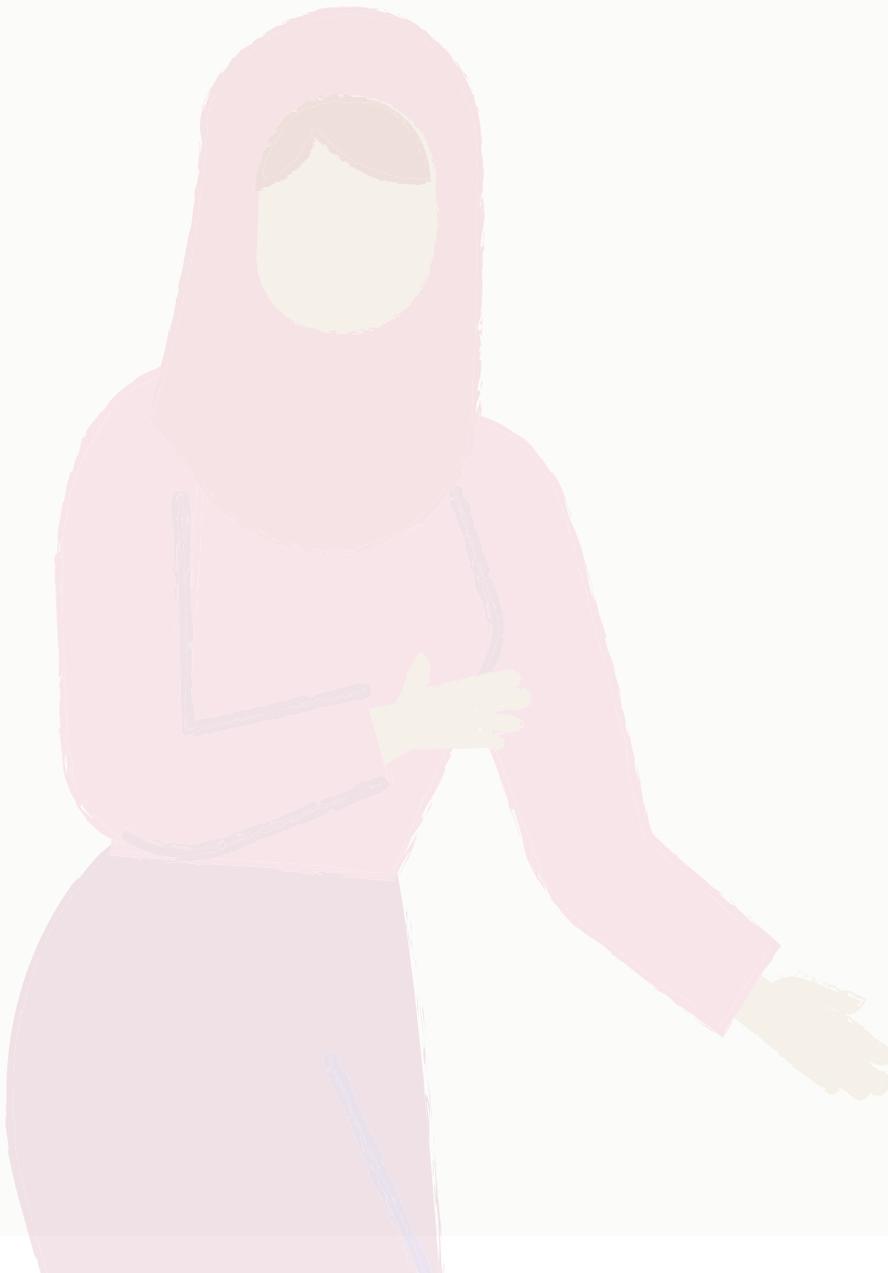
	Preventing Harm	Responding to survivors	Acting on Evidence
Foundational Solutions:	Misconduct Disclosure Scheme Harmonised Reporting Scheme	Investigator Qualification Training Scheme	
Emerging Solutions:	CHS Due Diligence passporting Foundational capacity strengthening	Women’s Rights Organisations are empowered in their support to victims and survivors Complaints Mechanisms	Collective Assessments Humanitarian Accountability Report Innovation grants

A traffic light system will help contributing and prospective investors to remain appraised of investment opportunities. The fund will adopt a threshold-based approach to start new areas of work, with prioritised initiatives able to commence work when sufficient resources are in place and scaled when further resources become available.

The fund will adopt cost recovery for services where organisations have the potential to pay, such as training, with income put back into the delivery of the PSEAH fund, to scale the support to those organisations less able to pay and expand the support.

Each collective solution will have a robust monitoring system in place. Once a year, the PSEAH Fund will provide a comprehensive annual progress report to the Advisory Committee and to all contributing investors, ensuring full transparency and accountability. This will include a breakdown highlighting how the contributions of individual investors have supported progress towards the fund's outcomes.

Each year, the CHS Alliance will convene contributing investors together with selected technical experts for a focused learning event designed to share insights, reflect on progress, and strengthen coordination around collective solutions.

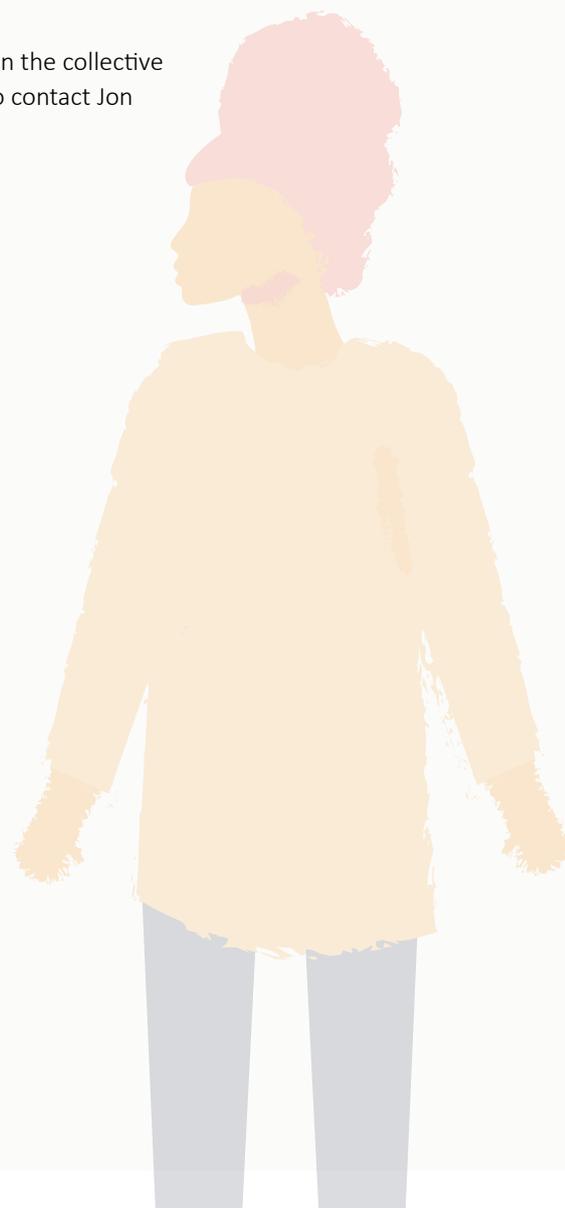


Resourcing the PSEAH Fund

We are looking for an investment of £7.8 million over the next three years to resource collective solutions that will protect people from SEAH and improve the safety, accountability and integrity of humanitarian, development and peace-related work.

GBP (millions)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Preventing Harm	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.8
Responding to Survivors	1.1	1.2	1.3	3.6
Acting on Evidence	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2
Fund core staff & operations	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7
Overhead (7%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5
Total	2.5	2.6	2.7	7.8

Should you be interested in investing, or require more details on the collective solutions, fund management or budget please don't hesitate to contact Jon Beloe, Deputy Executive Director, at JBeloe@CHSAlliance.org



Annex 1: Theory of Change

The theory of change for the PSEAH Fund is built around the three solution areas of preventing harm, responding to victim-survivors, and acting on evidence. Each pillar is built on the principle of collective action. These solutions will help to achieve the goal that more people are protected from SEAH and the safety, accountability and integrity of HDP work is improved. They are mutually reinforcing, creating a continuous cycle of learning, improvement, and impact. development and peace-related work.

More people are protected from SEAH

and the safety, accountability and integrity of humanitarian, development and peace-related work is improved.



Annex 2: PSEAH Fund Collective Solutions

Preventing Harm

The fund will support initiatives that strengthen prevention by addressing risks before harm occurs. This includes promoting widespread awareness of PSEAH standards and guidance, building organisational and community capacity through training, and ensuring safeguarding is embedded in due diligence, reporting and management systems. By creating stronger preventive frameworks and equipping local actors with the knowledge and tools they need, the fund will foster safer environments.

Misconduct Disclosure Scheme

The Misconduct Disclosure Scheme (MDS), is a well-established initiative hosted by CHS Alliance in collaboration with SCHR, preventing known perpetrators of SEAH from moving undetected across the sector. By strengthening screening processes and promoting accountability, MDS supports safer recruitment practices and helps organisations reduce the risk of SEAH, better protecting affected communities while promoting a sector-wide culture of misconduct information-sharing. Participating organisations commit to exchange information on substantiated sexual misconduct in the phase of recruitment through a standard set of questions, providing essential information for well-informed hiring decisions and in full respect of data protection principles.

In the next 3 years, we aim to grow the MDS participation, effectiveness and consistency of application, as well as the interconnections and collaborations with other PSEAH initiatives, including CAPSEAH, HRS, IQTS, and the UN Clear Check.

Harmonised Reporting Scheme

The Harmonised Reporting Scheme (HRS) strengthens accountability and transparency on SEAH, reduces under-reporting, and enables data-driven decision-making. Developed during a year-long pilot, it now has 102 participant organisations, more than half of which are national organisations. Since its launch, 713 SEAH incidents have been reported, 4 analytical reports published, and over 12 learning events convened, with insights shared in national and global forums to drive sector-wide improvements. A multilingual, user-friendly platform further simplifies reporting and provides real-time dashboards for better trend analysis.

In the next three years, we will focus on scaling the scheme to 300 organisations, scaling the number of incidents reported and analyzed to 1500. The coming years will also have a focus on reinforcing linkages with UN initiatives (Clear Check and UN iReport) to provide a more comprehensive picture of SEAH risks and responses and deepening connections with other “public good” schemes. The increase of quantity and quality of data will not only ensure more complete and robust evidence but will also enable the discussion and adoption of collective actions and strategies to better mitigate and respond to SEAH.

The CHS Alliance will continue to produce its HRS analytical reports, support CHS members and PSEA Networks on the ground in developing country-level analyses and conduct joint analyses with the UN to provide the sector with a clearer picture of organisational, country, and global SEAH trends.

We will translate data into action by making data findings accessible to all organisations and to affected communities. We will develop practical communication tools- such as visuals and participatory discussion guides- that help organisations share SEAH data with communities in a meaningful way. Demonstrating how reporting leads to action will build trust and, over time, encourage more reporting.

HRS analysis will strengthen prevention efforts by ensuring that evidence-informs capacity strengthening work and the prioritisation of future improvements and innovations.

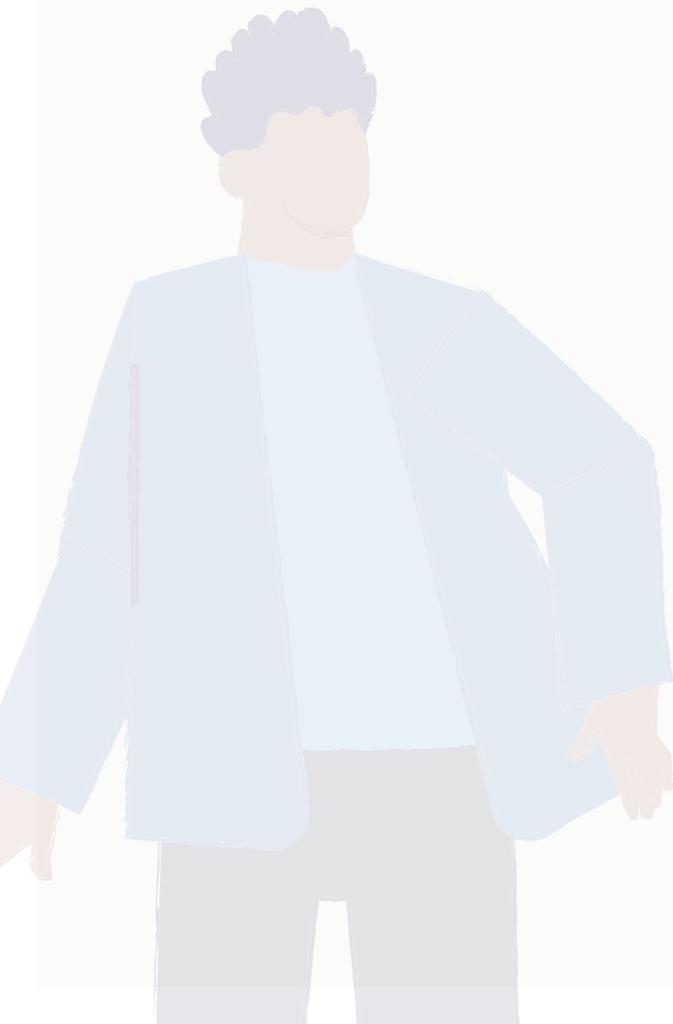
Aligned Due diligence approach for PSEAH

A persistent inefficiency in the aid sector is the duplication of institutional donors' and partners' due diligence/ capacity assessment checks. Organisations, particularly national and local actors, often face multiple, overlapping assessments, including on safeguarding, for each new partnership or funding. This consumes time and resources, and for safeguarding, multiple approaches create ambiguity on what organisations need to have in place.

The CHS as a common accountability framework, has been designed to ensure it covers all the areas of all major PSEAH / Safeguarding due diligence / capacity assessments. The process of CHS verification is often more in depth as it triangulates policy, practice with partner and community feedback and a large number of organisation are already verifying against the CHS.

FCDO already passport CHS certification in its due diligence process. By replicating this with other donors, it offers a real opportunity to consolidate and scale CHS verification as the foundation for a global due diligence passport that:

- **Streamlines processes**, reducing the burden of repetitive safeguarding checks.
- **Strengthens accountability and trust** by ensuring organisations meet CHS, and CAPSEAH-aligned PSEAH requirements.
- **Levels the playing field for local actors**, disproportionately affected by repetitive and resource-heavy due diligence, freeing up capacity for prevention and response.
- **Promotes institutional donor coherence**, advancing CAPSEAH's vision of collective action and zero tolerance for inaction, while providing a cost-efficient, scalable solution.



PEAH foundational capacity strengthening

To achieve meaningful progress in SEAH, organisations need both the capacity and the tools to prevent and respond effectively to SEAH. For collective initiatives such as the Misconduct Disclosure Scheme, the Investigator Qualification Training Scheme, and the Harmonised Reporting Scheme (HRS) to deliver impact, organisations must first have solid foundational PSEAH capacities in place. Over the past few years, the CHS Alliance has developed a wide range of training, guidance, and capacity assessment resources. These now need to be harnessed, further developed, and tailored to ensure organisations can maximize the benefits of engaging in collective solutions.

In the next three years, our focus will be on strengthening organisational and individual capacity to prevent and respond to SEAH. We will prioritise capacity strengthening that is evidence-informed and identified as being a gap by organisations and communities. We will make foundational training available to the CHS Alliance's 280 member organisations, the +350 organisations participating in MDS and +100 organisations participating in HRS. Contextually adapted training and resources will also be made available to organisations involved in the collective country assessment and solution processes.

By connecting evidence, organisational practice, and collective systems, with foundational capacity strengthening we can ensure that SEAH prevention and response measures are not isolated activities but are part of a broader culture of accountability and safeguarding.



Responding to Survivors

The fund will prioritise robust response systems to ensure that when incidents occur, they are addressed rapidly, safely, and effectively, always using a victim/survivor centred approach. With over a decade of experience in accountability and PSEAH, and a strong focus on people-centred approaches, the CHS Alliance is uniquely positioned to strengthen response mechanisms, advocate for meaningful redress for victims/survivors, and build greater trust within local communities.

Investigator Qualification Training Scheme

SEAH investigations are critical to holding perpetrators accountable, facilitating justice for victims/survivors, and preventing future abuse through a victim/survivor-centred approach. CHS Alliance has had a long history in training and supporting organisations to run victim- survivor centred investigations, but the scale was still lacking to meet needs. In 2022, CHS Alliance strengthened global accountability by publishing detailed guidance on victim/survivor-centred investigations and launching the Investigator Qualification Training Scheme (IQTS). IQTS enhances the quality of SEAH investigations, expands the pool of trained professionals, and ensures organisations can access skilled investigators when and where they are needed most.

In the next three years, we aim to expand IQTS across humanitarian, development, and peace contexts using a Train–Sustain–Retain approach to create a self-sustaining professional ecosystem that builds expertise, retains talent, and drives continuous improvement in victim/survivor-centred investigations globally:

- **Train:** SEAH investigation training (Tier 1–3) with rigorous certification. Investigators maintain qualifications (Tier 4) by demonstrating mastery through case portfolios, trauma-informed assessments, and commitment to victim/survivor-centred values.
- **Sustain:** Ongoing professional development via mentorship pairings, advanced modules, access to a Community of Practice, and a digital resource library.
- **Retain:** Professional incentives including roster membership and paid local/regional assignments ensure long-term retention within local systems.

IQTS will prioritize 20 high SEAH risk countries with low or extremely low investigative capacity, training a cadre of individuals at Tier 2 and Tier 3. IQTS-certified investigators will form a global roster to addresses gaps in investigation provision in high-risk contexts. They will also participate in a dynamic Community of Practice to foster knowledge sharing, collaboration, and standardization, ensuring alignment with emerging global best practices.

Empower programme

While compliance-driven PSEAH efforts have established important foundations, they remain insufficient to achieve sector-wide goals. To truly protect and support survivors, we must also focus on victim/survivor-centred approaches (VCA), ensuring that survivors' rights, needs, safety, dignity, and well-being are central to all prevention and response measures. VCA is a global priority, embedded in CAPSEAH, the OECD DAC, and the IASC PSEAH Strategy (2022–2026), yet survivors continue to face gaps in practice. In most settings survivors are hidden and rarely consulted in shaping solutions. Real progress demands a shift from policies that speak for survivors to systems built with them.

Research shows victim/survivors face complex barriers to reporting, including social and cultural norms, harassment, and broader patterns of misconduct and abuse. Data from the Harmonised Reporting System indicate that only 19% of SEAH incidents are reported directly by survivors, one in two receive support, and only a fraction of complaints are investigated or result in redress. Survivors often seek help through trusted civil society intermediaries such as women's rights organisations (WROs) or community leaders, highlighting the critical role these actors play as advocates, service providers, and watchdogs. WROs' community embeddedness and insider perspective make them uniquely positioned to implement survivor-centred approaches effectively.

In 2020, CHS Alliance with support from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, launched a project to test VCA in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Led by WROs using participatory action research, survivor needs assessments, and community consultations, the pilots reached over 28,000 community members, trained 632 humanitarian actors, and directly supported 400 survivors, including 50 receiving legal aid. The project demonstrated that VCA is feasible and effective, improving reporting, building trust, and creating safe, accessible, and contextually appropriate mechanisms while reinforcing systemic accountability and locally grounded leadership.

Building on these lessons, the Empower Programme will be implemented initially in Ethiopia and Bangladesh to empower victim-survivors of SEAH by improving access to justice and survivor-centred care, while strengthening the capacity of WROs to prevent and respond to SEAH in humanitarian contexts. The programme is structured around seven core objectives: community engagement, risk mitigation, awareness raising, inclusive reporting, capacity strengthening, coordination, and learning. WROs will be involved at all stages; from inception and research to design, implementation, and Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL)-ensuring interventions are informed by local expertise and survivor perspectives.

The programme adopts Participatory Action Research (PAR) to generate actionable evidence, amplify marginalised voices, and capture the lived experiences of those impacted by SEAH. Using an intersectional feminist lens, PAR will engage gender minorities and those experiencing overlapping forms of oppression, grounding programme design in community realities, empowering participants, and promoting systemic change.

The programme begins with an inception phase, including exploratory discussions, research design, mapping of WROs and partners, and a contextual assessment of SEAH risks and accountability gaps, culminating in an inception report. Implementation will include development of training materials, capacity building for WROs, multi-channel awareness campaigns, and establishment of trusted reporting

mechanisms such as community focal points, mobile outreach, and safe spaces. Survivor support services—including legal aid, psychosocial care, and medical referrals—will be mapped and providers trained. Engagement with humanitarian actors and coordination platforms will ensure integration and alignment. Learning and adaptation will be guided by iterative PAR cycles, with lessons documented and disseminated to strengthen wider humanitarian practice.

The programme, working through WROs, is expected to enhance survivor-centred support, expand evidence on proven effective SEAH VCA interventions, and increase reporting through accessible, trusted, and contextually appropriate mechanisms in both Ethiopia and Bangladesh.



Acting on Evidence

Data on preventing and responding to SEAH is fragmented and incomplete. Current reporting mechanisms capture only part of the problem, reinforcing the false perception that SEAH is isolated rather than systemic. The lack of comprehensive evidence on SEAH trends, limits understanding, undermines advocacy, weakens prioritisation of resources, and delays the collective action needed to effectively protect people from harm.

Data is not only diagnostic but also a driver of change. In the next three years, we will support initiatives that generate robust evidence, learning and trends analysis on PSEAH progress, and that identify remaining challenges, gaps and SEAH best practice. By systematically collecting, analysing, and sharing solid SEAH evidence and patterns, the CHS Alliance will support more informed, coordinated, and evidence-based decisions. Work under this area will help to direct resources where they are most needed and reinforce a culture of accountability.

Collective assessments in 4 high risk SEAH countries

Collective assessments will be conducted in 4 high risk SEAH countries to enable context-specific solutions and identify capacity strengthening or collective action priorities. The collective assessments will be based on the following

1. Country level Collective organisational accountability and PSEAH analysis:

Existing data- from studies, organisations assessments data (including CHS verification data that includes CHS PSEAH Index, HRS data, evaluations, surveys, etc.) will be combined with insights from key informant interviews and workshops to go deeper into the contextual challenges of addressing accountability with focus on PSEAH in that country.

2. Community perception: Community perception on organisations performance and their experiences with organisations regarding accountability with focus on PSEAH will be assessed through surveys, group discussions, testimonies, etc. The community perception will complement the collective organisational analysis to provide a more complete picture – with those affected at the centre.

3. Community-driven solutions:

Workshops with a mix of community representatives and HDP workers (separately and collectively) will be organised to discuss the results of the above analysis and identify context-specific solutions and capacity support needs.

4. Foundational capacity strengthening:

Complementing the context-specific solutions, where appropriate, training on core PSEAH principles and approaches will be provided to organisations requesting this support.

Humanitarian Accountability Report (HAR)

The Humanitarian Accountability Report (HAR) is a flagship publication of CHS Alliance, that produces evidence-based analysis and opinion pieces on the momentum and challenges of progressing accountability. It uses evidence to draw attention to both progress and persistent gaps in accountability, including on PSEAH. Its analysis has informed investor decision-making, strengthened organisational safeguarding strategies, and supported peer learning.

The CHS Alliance will adopt a collective approach to upcoming HAR with three key areas of focus:

- **A collective effort and meta-analysis of evidence:** By connecting with wider initiatives that promote a more accountable aid system the HAR will broaden its evidence base and identify collective solutions that can be scaled. It will also conduct a meta-analysis of existing solid data and evidence (HRS, MDS, etc.) to produce a stronger narrative on what evidence drives real change.

- **More voices and oversight from people affected by crisis:** The HAR will place people affected even more at its core by seeking to establish an advisory group of crisis-affected individuals to contribute to and champion the annual publication.
- **A focus on collective solutions:** Finally, the HAR will highlight what can be achieved in a sector facing growing needs while having more limited resources. Future reports will showcase collective solutions that are already making progress and explore how these can be scaled up.



Evidence-Informed Innovations

Complementing the more well-established collective solutions, evidence-informed innovations and improvements will be identified and invested in to address persistent or emerging PSEAH needs. These will enable the fund to be responsive to context-specific needs from collective assessments and those emerging from the analysis of SEAH evidence.

The innovations and improvements identified by the CHS Alliance and its partners will be brought to the Advisory Committee for consideration. A small grant mechanism will be established with the potential for CHS Alliance to identify and financially support partners to help develop and test new collective solutions to better prevent or respond to SEAH. Examples of potential innovations and improvements include:

- **Country specific innovations**

The Collective Assessments in high SEAH risk countries will bring country specific data, community experience and organisational challenges together to identify specific issues that require attention. Community-driven solution workshops will lead the design of solutions and identification of capacity support needs. Innovation and capacity support grants will be set aside to accompany communities and local organisations in the development of context-appropriate solutions to SEAH challenges.

- **Strengthening SEAH investigations involving children**

Children face heightened risks of SEAH from HDP workers. Data from HRS and UN IReport show children represent around one-third of SEAH cases, but few are referred to national authorities or lead to meaningful criminal outcomes, despite existing legislation. There is a lack of practical guidance suited to development, humanitarian, and peacekeeping contexts, a fear of engagement with national law enforcement, and a frequent failure to adequately address children's specific needs, risks, and rights in SEAH investigations. To address these challenges, the CHS Alliance will work with partners to develop specialized guidance on SEAH investigations involving children.



Should you be interested to invest in, or require more details on, the PSEAH Fund, please don't hesitate to contact Jon Beloe, Deputy Executive Director, at JBeloe@CHSAlliance.org

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