

NOTE ON THE APPROPRIATE USE
AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE

**TRAINING MODULE ON
GBV CASE MANAGEMENT
RESPONSES TO SEXUAL
EXPLOITATION AND
ABUSE (SEA)**



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Introduction

In 2021, UNFPA led the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's (IASC) Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (PSEAH) Championship with a commitment to strengthen quality information and access to assistance for survivors of SEA, inline with the [IASC PSEAH strategy](#)¹. UNFPA delivered on this commitment by leading the development of an online and in-person training module on Gender-based Violence (GBV) Case Management Responses to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), acting in their capacity as member of the [GBV Information Management System \(GBVIMS\)](#) Global Team. The content and design of this module was guided by 92 consultations in 26 countries including 210 GBV and PSEA experts. The outcome of the consultations also determined priority topics for a global workshop with GBV and PSEA specialists from global, regional, and country offices on Building Linkages to Better Assist Survivors of SEA². However, the distinction between the aims, approaches, and actions for receiving and managing SEA disclosures as well as the source documents that define them is not always clear, and confusion around the key differences between GBV case management and SEA case management or assistance persists. This guidance aims to distinguish, clarify and explain these differences, in order to ensure that the role and purpose of the training module on GBV Case Management Responses to SEA be fully and clearly understood and appropriately implemented henceforth.

The module on GBV Case Management Responses to SEA was designed to accompany the [Interagency GBV Case Management Guidelines Training Materials](#)³ and the forthcoming GBV Case Management E-learning (an adaption of the Interagency GBV Case Management Guidelines Training Materials). This module was piloted in both the e-learning platform and in-person through the [GBV Case Management Capacity Building Initiative \(CM-CBI\)](#) in four countries⁴ in 2022. This note was developed based on learnings from the pilot and in consultation with GBV and PSEA experts from the four pilot countries, in addition to Mali and Central African Republic, the GBV AoR, regional and HQ offices. This note highlights good practices from the [Interagency GBV Case Management Guidelines](#) (2017) and IASC-endorsed [Technical Note on the Implementation of the United Nations Protocol on the Provision of Assistance to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse](#) (2021).

Purpose of the training module on GBV Case Management Responses to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

The UN Protocol on the Provision of Assistance to Victims of SEA (2019) specifies that assistance and support must be provided to survivors⁵ as soon as information about an allegation is received. The Technical Note on the Implementation of the UN Protocol on the Provision of Assistance to Victims of SEA (2021) is an inter-agency product that aligns

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- ¹ [The IASC Vision and Strategy: Protection from sexual abuse and harassment](#) (PSEAH) 2022-2026 replaced the [2021 IASC PSEAH Strategy](#), under which UNFPAs IASC PSEAH Championship commitments were based.
 - ² See the [Tip Sheet: Defining linkages to better assist survivors of sexual exploitation and abuse](#), which was an outcome of the workshop.
 - ³ [The Inter-agency GBV Case Management Guidelines](#) and [accompanying training materials](#) provide GBV service providers in humanitarian settings with the information and guidance they need to establish and provide quality, compassionate case management services to GBV survivors.
 - ⁴ The four pilot countries are Pakistan, the Philippines, Syria (Damascus Hub), and Venezuela.
 - ⁵ The terms victim and survivor are used interchangeably depending on the context and preference of the survivor. Definitions of survivor and victim are provided below under the Interagency GBV Case Management Guidelines and Technical Note on the Implementation of the UN Protocol on the Provision of Assistance to Victims of SEA. This note will use the term survivor, inline with the module on GBV Case Management Responses to SEA.

with the IASC’s priority to scale up survivor-centered assistance as part of its overall PSEA strategy. The Technical Note defines survivor assistance as the provision of services to individuals with needs directly arising from sexual exploitation or sexual abuse perpetrated by United Nations staff or related personnel.⁶ It also highlights the need to use existing specialized GBV and Child Protection services, where available, to refer SEA survivors for assistance and to work with GBV and Child Protection actors in the country to integrate GBV and Child Protection referral pathways in SEA survivor assistance procedures. This collaboration between PSEA networks and GBV and Child Protection actors is critical to effectively support survivors.

“Case management should be provided by a specialized, competent service provider trained on the GBV case management process. It is not the role of a PSEA coordinator, PSEA Focal Point, GBV or CP subcluster/AoR coordinator or Field Victims’ Rights Advocate (FVRA) to provide case management directly.”⁷

GBV case management services are a key psychosocial intervention in GBV referral pathways through which survivors of SEA can be offered assistance. GBV case management training increases the quality and availability of GBV case management services provided by specialized GBV caseworkers to survivors of SEA. The demand for GBV case management training on SEA is increasing with attention to these incidents and as GBV caseworkers try to navigate different reporting and investigation mechanisms to provide quality, survivor-centered GBV case management services. The Inter-Agency Minimum Standards for GBV in Emergencies Programming (2019) states that GBV case management staff and related personnel from all humanitarian aid organizations should be trained in PSEA and understand their individual responsibilities to report any suspected SEA incidents and know the mechanisms in place for mandatory reporting (Standards 3 and 6).

The module on GBV Case Management Responses to SEA was designed for GBV caseworkers, GBV managers, and other relevant GBV program personnel to provide GBV case management to survivors of SEA. This is NOT a training on SEA case management or survivor assistance for PSEA Focal Points, PSEA Coordinators, or other relevant PSEA-related personnel.⁸ While the module on GBV Case Management Responses to SEA focuses on managing SEA in the context of GBV case management, it is not a comprehensive PSEA training module; instead, it serves as a complement to other PSEA trainings and is intended to accompany the Interagency GBV Case Management Training Materials. If this module is being considered for any purpose other than for GBV specialists to provide training to GBV caseworkers, a discussion should take place with GBV and PSEA coordinators and/or focal points in the given context to determine the best resources for the target audience.

6 Page 7 of the [Technical Note on the Implementation of the UN Protocol on the Provision of Assistance to Victims of SEA](#) (UNICEF, 2021).

7 Page 10 of the Technical Note on the Implementation of the UN Protocol on the Provision of Assistance to Victims of SEA (UNICEF, 2021).

8 As of December 2023, UNICEF is conducting [training to rollout the Technical Note on the Implementation of the UN Protocol on the Provision of Assistance to Victims of SEA](#).

Explanation of the distinction between GBV case management and other assistance to SEA survivors

Some organizations refer to the steps for assisting survivors of SEA as SEA case management. This note will use the term SEA survivor assistance, defined as the steps for assisting a survivor of SEA when receiving an SEA allegation with a focus on mandatory reporting and investigation procedures.⁹ SEA case management is often associated with the investigation, accountability, or complaints handling process. GBV case management is a structured method for providing help to a GBV survivor for any type of GBV, including SEA as a form of GBV¹⁰, making sure that survivors are informed about all the options available to them, and that issues and problems facing a survivor are identified and followed up in a coordinated way.¹¹ GBV case management and SEA survivor assistance is based on the survivor-centered¹²/victim-centered approach.¹³

There are key similarities and differences between GBV case management and SEA survivor assistance aims, approaches, and actions for receiving and managing SEA disclosures as well as the source documents that define them. The aim of this note is to distinguish and provide clarity between GBV case management and SEA survivor assistance for the appropriate use of the module on GBV Case Management Responses to SEA.

Relevant GBV and PSEA terms that relate to case management and assistance are:

- **Incident-** a single occurrence or event of GBV, including SEA.
- **Allegation-** uncorroborated information pointing to the possible occurrence of misconduct or a crime, including SEA.¹⁴
- **Disclose or disclosure-** the process of revealing information about an incident of violence. May be used interchangeably with the term 'report'.
- **Perpetrator-** a person who deliberately uses violent and abusive behavior to control the survivor, whether or not they have been charged, prosecuted or convicted.¹⁵ PSEA actors define perpetrator as a person who commits an act of SEA.¹⁶ They may also use the terms 'accused perpetrator' or 'subject' in reference to the person accused of SEA. Perpetrator is typically used when the subject has been charged, otherwise 'alleged perpetrator' or 'subject' would be used.

The Interagency GBV Case Management Guidelines define GBV case management, approaches, the process, steps, and actions. Complemented by the IASC Guidance Note on Inter-Agency Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Referral

9 [Technical Note on the Implementation of the UN Protocol on the Provision of Assistance to Victims of SEA](#) (UNICEF, 2021)

10 SEA is a form of GBV when it is based on historically unequal power relations between men and women, as described in the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and expanded upon in the IASC Guidelines for Integrating GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action (2015). For example, SEA cases involving children and people with disabilities may not be an abuse of power based on gender inequality (Bitesize: Understanding SEAH and GBV, RSH 2021). See the [Bitesize: Understanding SEAH and GBV](#) for more information on how GBV and SEAH relate and differ.

11 [The Inter-agency GBV Case Management Guidelines](#) (GBVIMS, 2017)

12 The survivor-centered approach to GBV case management is based on social work practice and outlined in the Interagency GBV Case Management Guidelines.

13 The survivor-centered approach and victim-centered approach are often used interchangeably. See [Victim/Survivor-Centered Approach to Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment in the Aid Sector](#) (accessed 5 Dec 2023) by the CHS Alliance for definitions.

14 [UN Glossary on SEA](#) (2017)

15 European Institute for Gender Equality: <https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1657> (accessed 17 Dec 2022)

16 [UN Glossary on SEA](#) (2017)

Procedures (2023), the Technical Note on the Implementation of the UN Protocol on the Provision of Assistance to Victims of SEA (2019) defines survivor assistance, its framework, the process, and steps for assisting a survivor of SEA. This section defines the distinct objectives of and links between these resources and supports GBV and PSEA practitioners in navigating the use of both.

Interagency GBV Case Management Guidelines

Audience: Developed for staff of organizations that provide care, support, and protection services to GBV survivors in humanitarian settings, including social work-informed case management and psychosocial support. Aims to set standards for quality, compassionate care for GBV survivors in humanitarian settings, with a focus on the provision of case management services.

Survivor/victim: GBV in all of its forms has tremendous physical, emotional and social consequences for the person victimized by it, who is often referred to as a ‘survivor. The terms “victim” and “survivor” can be used interchangeably, although “victim” is generally preferred in the legal and medical sectors, and “survivor” in the psychological and social support sectors. This resource uses the term ‘survivor’ in order to reinforce the concept of resilience.

GBV Case Management: A structured method for providing help to a GBV survivor for any type of GBV, including SEA as a form of GBV¹⁷, making sure that survivors are informed about all the options available to them, and that issues and problems facing a survivor are identified and followed up in a coordinated way. GBV case management is based on the survivor-centered approach.¹⁸

Technical Note on the Implementation of the UN Protocol on the Provision of Assistance to Victims of SEA

Audience: Developed to support the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General (SRSG), Humanitarian and Resident Coordinators, the United Nations Country Teams and the Humanitarian Country Teams, PSEA coordinators and networks, PSEA focal points, GBV and CP sub-cluster coordinators and specialists and practitioners from other sectors to implement the Protocol (which aims to strengthen a coordinated, system-wide approach to the provision of assistance and support that prioritizes the rights and dignity of survivors).

Victim/survivor: The term ‘victim’ (rather than ‘survivor’) is used to avoid multiple terminology and to align with the UN policy framework in this area of work. The use of the term ‘victim’ is not in any way meant to diminish the strength and courage it takes to overcome victimization or the self-determination of those individuals.

SEA Survivor (Victim) Assistance: steps for assisting a survivor of SEA when receiving an SEA allegation with a focus on mandatory reporting and investigation procedures. Some may use the term SEA case management to refer to the process of providing assistance to SEA survivors.

17 SEA is a form of GBV when it is based on historically unequal power relations between men and women, as described in the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and expanded upon in the IASC Guidelines for Integrating GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action (2015). For example, SEA cases involving children and people with disabilities may not be an abuse of power based on gender inequality (Bitesize: Understanding SEAH and GBV, RSH 2021). See the [Bitesize: Understanding SEAH and GBV](#) for more information on how GBV and SEAH relate and differ.

18 The survivor-centered approach to GBV case management is based on social work practice and outlined in the Interagency GBV Case Management Guidelines.

SEA case management is often associated with the investigation, accountability, or complaints handling process. SEA case management includes administrative procedures consisting of receiving reports of SEA, referring survivors for assistance as appropriate, assessing, investigating reports of SEA and taking subsequent appropriate administrative and disciplinary measures.

Steps and Tasks of GBV Case Management¹⁹

Working with survivors of SEA does not change the fundamental process and principles of GBV case management. First, explain GBV case management services including confidentiality limits which may include SEA disclosure. Then, identify whether the disclosure is SEA or not. One may not always immediately be able to discern if an incident or allegation amounts to SEA, and the revelation that an incident or allegation is in fact SEA can come out at any point throughout these steps.

Step 1: Introduction and Engagement

- Greet and comfort the survivor.
- Build trust and rapport.
- Assess immediate safety and health.
- Explain confidentiality and its limits.
- Obtain permission (informed consent) to engage the person in services.

Note that during the GBV case management process consent and assent are sought to proceed with services and for different types of information management. GBV caseworkers must make clear to survivors the limitations of confidentiality, including SEA, before survivors share any information about their situation. A consent form helps to facilitate this process with survivors and/or their caretaker for those who are under the age of 18. In this way, survivors can make informed choices about what details they share about their experience or to proceed at all. If the survivor chooses to disclose SEA, GBV caseworkers/personnel are mandated to report the incident to keep organizations accountable per required coordinated PSEA efforts. This process is separate from GBV case management service provision, which is available to any and all GBV survivors, including SEA, regardless of mandatory reporting requirements.

Step 2: Assessment

- Understand the survivor's situation, problems and identify immediate (health and safety) needs.
- Provide immediate emotional support.
- Give information.
- Determine whether the survivor wants further case management services.

Step 3: Case Action Planning

- Develop a plan for support based on assessment with the survivor, including safety planning.
- Obtain consent for making referrals. For children under the age of 18, the best interests of the child are also considered when reporting and referring cases.
- Document the plan.

19 Page 44 in the Interagency GBV Case Management Guidelines.

Step 4: Implement the Case Action Plan

- Assist and advocate for survivors to obtain quality services.
- Provide direct support (if relevant).
- Lead case coordination.

Step 5: Case Follow-up

- Follow up on the case and monitor progress.
- Re-assess safety and other key needs.
- Implement a revised action plan (if needed).

Step 6: Case Closure

- Assess and plan for case closure.

SEA Survivor Assistance

SEA survivor assistance is best achieved with complementary actions in place that support individual case handling such as SEA risk assessment, mapping SEA assistance services, integration of GBV and child protection referral pathways in SOPs, awareness raising on referral pathways, referral training for PSEA focal points, and circulating a list of PSEA focal point contact information.

Steps and Tasks for Assisting a Survivor of SEA²⁰

Identify whether the disclosure is SEA or not. One may not always immediately be able to discern if an incident or allegation amounts to SEA, and the revelation that an incident or allegation is in fact SEA can come out at any point throughout these steps.

1. Receive the disclosure

When receiving directly from the survivor

- Introduce yourself and role in the organization
- Inform the survivor about their rights and your mandatory reporting obligations
- Explain limitations to confidentiality so the survivor can evaluate their options and possible outcomes of their decisions (risks and benefits) prior to giving informed consent or assent (for children).

When receiving an allegation of SEA that is not from the survivor

- Refer the information to a PSEA actor (i.e. your PSEA focal point), while respecting the confidentiality of the information and of the person making a report. Where present, you may also report an allegation to the Senior Victims' Rights Officer/ Field Victims' Rights Advocate (SVRO/FVRA) if you do not have a PSEA focal point.
- PSEA focal points, SVRO/ FVRA inform the PSEA coordinator about the report as per the interagency PSEA network Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs) – without sharing identifiable information.

20 Pages 11-12 in the Technical Note on the Implementation of the UN Protocol on Provision of Assistance to Victims of SEA.

2. Assess Immediate Needs

- Conduct a safety check to assess immediate needs for safety and security and determine if the survivor is in immediate or impending danger of serious harm, and needs immediate protective action.
- PSEA actor assesses risk to all stakeholders (e.g. survivor, alleged perpetrator, witnesses, investigation team, etc) and develops mitigation measures for those risks before proceeding with the case.

3. Refer the Survivor to Services

- Inform the survivor about resources and provide referrals according to the survivor's needs and wishes.
- Note that GBV case management practice recommends that case management be provided by an agency different from the alleged perpetrator.
- Refer the case to the lead GBV actor or child protection actor if the survivor is a child.

4. Report the Disclosure

- Refer to a PSEA actor (Focal Point or Coordinator) if the survivor wishes to make a report of SEA for potential investigation and disciplinary action.
- For children under the age of 18, the best interests of the child are also considered when reporting and referring cases.
- Inform survivors 'what comes next' and what will happen with the report.

5. Follow-up

- If the allegation has been reported for investigation and potential disciplinary action and the survivor chooses to participate in an investigation, coordinate between the investigators and the service provider(s) to ensure that protection and assistance is provided to the survivor during the investigation, as part of a survivor-centred approach.²¹
- Follow up with the individual or organization that reported the SEA allegation to confirm if assistance has been offered and/or provided, in accordance with the needs and wishes of the survivor.
- Provide any additional support necessary to link the survivor with the appropriate assistance provider(s).

6. Conclude Assistance

- The SEA survivor assistance role ends once the survivor has been referred to the appropriate focal point and/or service providers for assistance or they do not wish to receive further assistance.
- Conclude assistance when the survivor has received resources and information or does not wish to receive further assistance.

21 Investigation and service provision processes should be kept separate and service provision should remain confidential from everyone not involved- including investigators.

Annex: Recommendations for Increased Coordination between GBV and PSEA

The piloting of the module on GBV Case Management Responses to SEA highlighted the need for strong coordination between GBV and PSEA actors. This annex describes coordination actions that were relevant for GBV and PSEA Coordinators during the piloting of the module.

The primary goal of GBV coordination is to ensure that accessible and safe services are available to survivors and that prevention and mitigation mechanisms are put in place to reduce incidents of GBV.²² PSEA coordination ensures that PSEA is effectively addressed through codes of conduct and community-based complaint mechanisms, and strengthened through a country-level action plan with Humanitarian Country Teams, clusters, key national and local stakeholders, and inter-agency networks.²³ Strong coordination of SEA depends on the technical guidance and assistance of GBV/CP coordinators on the development and implementation of referral pathways and adherence to GBV guiding principles in the provision of SEA survivor assistance.

Key opportunities for collaboration between GBV and PSEA Coordinators related to GBV case management of SEA are highlighted below.

Meetings and Check-ins	
GBV	PSEA
GBV Coordinators should actively attend PSEA Network meetings and promote alignment of GBV guiding principles in the mandatory reporting of SEA.	PSEA Coordinators should actively attend GBV coordination meetings.
	SEA community outreach plans should be shared in advance with the GBV coordination body formally, not dependent on whether there is overlapping membership on the two bodies, to avoid harm done when PSEA awareness raising does not take the time to ensure communities distinguish between SEA and non-SEA GBV.
Meetings between the two GBV and PSEA Coordinators are essential to take stock of the gaps in services and the quality of survivor assistance services and referral pathways. ²⁴	

22 Page 16 of the [Handbook for Coordination Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings](#) (GBV AoR, 2019).

23 Adapted from the [IASC](#).

24 In some contexts Child Protection and SVRO Coordinators may be included as well.

GBV and PSEA SOPs and Referral Pathways

GBV	PSEA
<p>GBV Coordinators should regularly update the mapping of available GBV services and revise GBV referral pathways, including any information about free legal aid, and make them available to the PSEA Coordinator and Network to facilitate the referral of SEA cases directly to GBV services.</p>	<p>GBV Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) should be reflected in PSEA SOPs including who will be involved in assessments and how. The IASC Guidance on Inter-Agency Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Referral Procedures can be a helpful resource.</p> <p>Interagency coordinators should disseminate the service map and referral pathways among network members. They should also report to the GBV and CP coordinator the gaps observed in the offer and quality of service reported by the focal points during the services offered to survivors of SEA.</p>
<p>GBV Coordinators should include the list of PSEA focal points' contact information from the various organizations in an annex to the GBV referral pathways to facilitate SEA reporting.</p>	<p>Note that the role of PSEA Networks and Coordinators is not to set up survivor assistance services or to ensure GBV case management.</p>

GBV and PSEA Coordinators can work together to ensure the inclusion of SEA in any existing GBV SOPs, including GBV case management SOPs.

Trainings

GBV	PSEA
<p>The GBV coordination group members should train the PSEA Network on GBV basic concepts, how to identify SEA as a form of GBV and among other types of GBV, how to receive and respond to disclosures, confidentiality, GBV case management of SEA and who provides it, referral pathways and how to refer to services (i.e., using the GBV Pocket Guide). Specific training may be needed on how to refer an SEA case to GBV case management providers.</p>	<p>PSEA Coordinators or Network members should train GBV caseworkers on PSEA basic concepts, the interagency function of PSEA, the UN Protocol on the Provision of Assistance to Victims of SEA, and the Technical Note on the Implementation of the UN Protocol.</p>
<p>GBV Coordinators are responsible for mobilizing resources to train their group members in GBV case management including identifying the needed skill sets and follow up.</p>	<p>PSEA coordinators should train GBV and CP actors on filling out forms for sharing confidential and anonymous information and how to securely submit according to the channels provided for in the interagency SOPs.</p>

GBV and PSEA Coordinators should collaborate on training GBV case management personnel on mandatory reporting procedures for SEA cases.

Service Provision and Reporting

GBV	PSEA
<p>Members of the GBV sub-clusters/working group establish and provide direct assistance to survivors of SEA, because they deliver the kind of specialized services that SEA survivors often require, with due consideration for confidentiality and survivors' safety.</p>	<p>PSEA Coordinators should work together with GBV actors to identify alternative services to refer SEA survivors where services are not available.</p>
<p>GBV Coordinators should advocate for accessible survivor-centered GBV case management services for SEA survivors, especially in respect to mandatory reporting.</p>	<p>The PSEA Coordinator should implement a survivor-centered approach throughout the PSEA mechanism.</p>
<p>Feedback on services received should be shared with the PSEA Coordinator, who must ensure that SEA survivors are offered/referred to services and search for solutions when services do not exist in a location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For example, in order to fulfill the PSEA Network's reporting duty, within 48 hours of receiving a referral from the PSEA Coordinator, the GBV case management actor provides a 'Yes'/'No' verification to the PSEA Coordinator that services were initiated or provided. 	<p>PSEA actors do not provide assistance or conduct investigations unless they are a trained investigator and assigned jurisdiction.</p>
<p>All actors should ensure survivors of SEA access the same services as those of other forms of GBV.</p>	
<p>Informed consent should be considered for service referrals and reporting channels in all SEA cases. Referrals to services and reporting channels are the choice of the survivors. Standard consent and referral forms exist to facilitate this process.</p>	
<p>Data and information-sharing should be agreed upon among GBV Coordinators, GBV case management actors, and PSEA Coordinators in line with organizational policies. Survivor safety must be prioritized, SOPs can be a method for ensuring this.</p>	
<p>GBV, PSEA, and SVRO/FVRA Coordinators or Network members should not provide direct assistance to victims or survivors of SEA.</p>	

Resource Mobilization

Advocacy and resource mobilization can be carried out jointly by the GBV and PSEA Coordinators in order to set up services and improve their quality, including GBV case management.

Budget lines can be included for capacity building and ongoing training activities in the action plans of GBV sub-clusters/working groups and PSEA networks.

For more details on the roles and responsibilities of PSEA coordinators including limits, guiding principles, working with the GBV sector/sub-cluster, and engaging with donors see the Deployment Package for PSEA Coordinators (IOM, 2020). This resource also describes a PSEA program/mechanism as well as considerations for risk assessments, referral pathways, awareness-raising, organizational capacity building, data management, and self-care.

For more details on roles and responsibilities of GBV Coordinators, including core functions and roles of a sub-cluster, see the Handbook for Coordinating GBV Interventions in Emergencies (GBV AoR, 2019).

Resources

Bitesize: Understanding SEAH and GBV, Resource and Support Hub, 2021: <https://safeguardingsupporthub.org/documents/bitesize-understanding-seah-and-gbv>

Deployment Package for PSEA Coordinators, IASC Results Group 2 on Accountability and Inclusion and IOM, September 2020: https://www.un.org/preventing-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse/sites/www.un.org.preventing-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse/files/deployment_package_for_psea_coordinators_-_september_2020.pdf

Handbook for Coordinating GBV in Emergencies, GBV AoR, 2019: https://gbvaor.net/sites/default/files/2019-07/Handbook%20for%20Coordinating%20GBV%20in%20Emergencies_fin.pdf

IASC Guidance Note on Inter-Agency Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Referral Procedures (2023): <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/deputies-group/iasc-guidance-note-inter-agency-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse-referral-procedures-ia-sea-rp>

IASC Learning Package on Protection from Sexual Misconduct for UN Partner Organizations (accessed 19 December 2022): <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/iasc-learning-package-protection-sexual-misconduct-un-partner-organizations>

Interagency GBV Case Management Guidelines, GBVIMS, 2017: <https://www.gbvims.com/gbv-case-management-guidelines/inter-agency-gbv-case-management-guidelines/>

Interagency GBV Case Management Training Materials, GBVIMS, 2018: <https://www.gbvims.com/gbv-case-management-guidelines/gbv-case-management-training-materials/>

Inter-Agency Minimum Standards on GBV in Emergencies Programming, UNFPA, 2019: <https://www.unfpa.org/minimum-standards>

Caring for Child Survivors of Sexual Abuse Guidelines, IRC and UNICEF, 2023: <https://www.unicef.org/documents/caring-child-survivors-sexual-abuse-guidelines-Dec2023>

Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment Investigation Guide, CHS Alliance, April 2022: <https://www.chsalliance.org/get-support/resource/sexual-exploitation-abuse-and-harassment-seah-investigation-guide/>

Technical Note on the Implementation of the United Nations Protocol on the Provision of Assistance to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, UNICEF and the IASC, 2021: <https://psea.interagencystandingcommittee.org/resources/technical-note-implementation-un-protocol-provision-assistance-victims-sea-eng>

Tip Sheet: Defining Linkages to Better Assist Survivors of SEA, UNFPA, July 2022: <https://gbvaor.net/node/1560>

UN Protocol on the Provision of Assistance to Victims of SEA, December 2019: https://www.un.org/en/pdfs/UN%20Victim%20Assistance%20Protocol_English_Final.pdf

UN Secretary General's Bulletin on Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (ST/SGB/2003/13): <https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=ST/SGB/2003/13&Language=E&DeviceType=Mobile>

Victim/Survivor-Centered Approach to Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment in the Aid Sector, CHS Alliance, January 2023: <https://d1h79zlgfht2zs.cloudfront.net/uploads/2023/01/Victim-survivor-centred-approach-to-PSEAH-CHS-Alliance.pdf>

