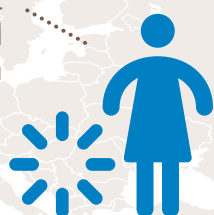


GENERAL CONTEXT

Sexual exploitation and abuse is

a form of gender-based violence that constitutes an abuse of power by aid providers against an affected population

serious risk for the people WFP seeks to serve



violation of humanitarian principles

serious ethical and reputational risk for WFP

Global humanitarian standards



• Inter-agency standing committee (IASC) Standards: Six Core Principles Relating to SEA (2002)

• UN Secretary-General's Bulletin – Special Measures for PSEA (2003)

• IASC Minimum Operating Standards – SEA (2012)

WFP Strategic Plan (2022-2025)

- Integration of PSEA into WFP operations and programming
- Inclusion of PSEA sensitization into core training
- Work with stakeholders to ensure victim-centered approach



WFP Ethics Office Strategy For PSEA (2021-2023)

- Mainstreaming PSEA across WFP work



Evaluation Logic Model

- Norms and standards
- Capacities and assets
- Partnerships
- Management and leadership



WFP Executive Director's Circular (2004, 2005, 2013, 2014, 2023)

- Zero tolerance for inaction
- Emphasis on partnerships
- Applicable to all WFP employees, partners and vendors

March 2017

EVALUATION

October 2023

METHODOLOGY

Desk review:

1500 documents



13 country studies

Comparative analysis: UNHCR and UNICEF

252 key informant interviews and 10 focus groups



234 survey responses from PSEA focal points globally



KEY FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS

NORMS AND STANDARDS FOR PSEA



2023 Circular in line with current IASC system-wide commitments



Increasing inclusion of PSEA in country strategic plans and WFP policies



Need for a clear strategy or implementation plan for PSEA commitments

SYSTEMS AND STRUCTURES FOR PSEA



Progress on PSEA since 2018 with committed network of focal points, but human and financial resources are limited



Guidance for PSEA is available and compliance with mandatory training requirements is high



PSEA indicators introduced in corporate results framework, but data for decision making is limited



Community feedback mechanisms are not always suited for sensitive cases and reporting channels require examination

PARTNERSHIPS FOR PSEA



Increasing contribution to UN and inter-agency work, including to build PSEA capacity for cooperating partners



Guidance for operationalizing PSEA in government partnerships is lacking and risk exposure may be underestimated in other partnerships

PROGRAMMING FOR PSEA



PSEA is not yet systematically integrated into programming across WFP



Delivery of PSEA commitments has been affected by limited resources

MOVING FORWARD



IASC Championship on PSEA and Sexual Harassment gives WFP a visible role in global leadership



Risk of overlooking PSEA in a context of declining funding and increasing needs

RECOMMENDATIONS

1 Strengthen accountability by appointing a cross-organizational task force to operationalize the 2023 ED Circular

2 Commit sufficient capacity and resourcing for effective PSEA in line with international obligations

3 Build on IASC Championship to enhance visibility, priority and clarity of PSEA for WFP

4 Develop a PSEA Policy and Strategy by 2026, and ensure that PSEA considerations fully inform the next WFP Strategic Plan

5 Enhance links between SEA risk assessment, programme design and implementation

6 Support the development of global goods on PSEA through contributions to inter-agency efforts that reflect WFP's operational size