



cesvi

POLICY

Protection from sexual exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Policy

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1. Scope of the PSEA Policy

Humanitarian aid workers are expected to uphold the highest standards of personal and professional conduct at all times to protect beneficiaries of assistance¹. Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) by humanitarian aid workers directly contradicts the principles upon which humanitarian action is based and represents a protection failure on the part of the aid community. SEA inflicts harm on those whom the humanitarian community is obligated to protect, as well as jeopardizes the credibility of all assistance agencies.

All Cesvi employees and related personnel are required to behave irreproachably with the project beneficiaries or members of the community, using particular care with the most vulnerable classes: minors, women, the elderly and social outcasts.² Cesvi commits to create a zero-tolerance organizational culture against complacency and impunity. Cesvi Management, among the others, is expected to create and maintain an environment that prevents sexual exploitation and abuse. Cesvi management staff must be familiar with and enforce this policy, being proactive in overseeing their team.

Through the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Policy, Cesvi clearly expresses its determination to prevent and combat sexual exploitation and abuse of beneficiaries and members of the community by Cesvi employee and all related personnel.

Cesvi SEA policy sets minimum standards to be followed to protect beneficiaries and members of the community from sexual exploitation and abuse.

The policy is principally addressed all Cesvi employee and related personnel included in the following categories:

- ❖ Board of Directors and Cesvi Management;
- ❖ All the employees and collaborators in all Cesvi structures and projects in Italy and abroad;
- ❖ Non Cesvi entities and their employees and individuals who have entered into partnership, sub-grant or sub-recipients agreement with Cesvi, committees, associations of any sort – including their members and staff – supported, financially or otherwise, by Cesvi in Italy and abroad;
- ❖ Consultants and other freelance persons who act on behalf of Cesvi on the basis of service contracts (understood as consultants and providers of intellectual services);
- ❖ all persons acting voluntarily on behalf of Cesvi;
- ❖ Suppliers of any sort of goods, services, or works, including current and potential suppliers.
- ❖ All the other people not included in the above mentioned categories who have signed a contract with Cesvi.

The principles set forth in this policy apply all times, during and outside the office hours and during the periods of leave, with no exceptions.

¹ Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). Inter-agency cooperation in community-based complaint mechanisms. Global Standard Operating Procedures, May 2016

² Cesvi Ethical Code, 2017

2. Policy statement

SEA are a violation of Cesvi Ethical Code and Cesvi Code of Conduct.

Cesvi does not tolerate any form of sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as bullying and a range of non-sexual abuse of power perpetrated by Cesvi employee and related personnel against any individual regardless of age, gender, sexuality, disability, religion or ethnic origin.

Cesvi commits to do all the needful for preventing programmes having any negative effects such as SEA by Cesvi employee and relate personnel against beneficiaries and members of the community. Cesvi takes seriously all the complaints and concerns about sexual exploitation and abuse and it initiates rigours investigation of complaints that indicates a possible violation of this policy, Cesvi Code of Conduct and Cesvi Ethical Code.

3. Core Principles³

1. Sexual exploitation and abuse by Cesvi employee and related personnel constitute acts of gross misconduct and are therefore grounds for disciplinary actions and/or termination of employment contract within the applicable and current regulations;
2. Sexual activity with children (persons under the age of 18) is prohibited regardless of the age of majority or age of consent locally. Mistaken belief regarding the age of a child is not a defense and in no way shall ignorance of the age of the person be accepted as a justification. A specific Children Safeguarding Policy further set the principles and the operationalizing procedures and guidelines for guaranteeing children safeguarding in all domains of Cesvi action;⁴
3. Exchange of money, employment, goods, or services for sex, including sexual favors or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behavior is prohibited. This includes exchange of assistance that is due to beneficiaries;
4. Sexual relationships between Cesvi staff and beneficiaries and members of the community are strongly discouraged since they are based on inherently unequal power dynamics. Such relationships undermine the credibility and integrity of the Humanitarian aid work;
5. Where Cesvi employee and related personnel develops concerns or suspicions regarding sexual abuse or by a fellow worker, whether the individual works for Cesvi or for other organization, partners, suppliers or other related stakeholders, he or she must report such concerns through the means and tools available within the Organization.⁵ The Supervisory Body must be informed about all the concerns and suspicions, including rumors in good faith arisen about sexual exploitation and abuse;⁶
6. All Cesvi staff members, whatever their levels are obliged to create and maintain an environment that prevent sexual exploitation and abuse and promotes the implementation of the Code of conduct and Ethical Code.

When appropriate, Cesvi ensures to report for criminal prosecution and legal action to the competent authority in accordance with the applicable law and evaluates to take out proceedings as a civil damaged party.

³ 1-6: The six Core Principles are from the UN Secretary-General's Bulletin on Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (ST/SGB/2003/13). The have been modified base on Cesvi structure and activities

⁴ Cesvi adheres to the Keeping Children Safe global network. At present (June 2018) Children Safeguarding Policy is under elaboration enforcing the principles set in the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, Lanzarote Convention, 25th April 2007.

⁵ Whistleblowing Procedure 2018 for HQ and expatriate staff. Guidelines for implementing Complaint Handling Mechanism will be developed for all Cesvi Countries

⁶ Cesvi Ethical Code

4. Commitments

Cesvi is dedicated to fulfilling the core principles through the implementation of the following commitments:

- ❖ To prevent and mitigate the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse by Cesvi employee and related personnel:
 - Managers and Human Resource team must ensure robust recruitment screening process for all the personnel, particularly for person who will have any direct or indirect contact with children;
 - A Code of Conduct that establishes, at a minimum, the obligation all the employees and collaborators not to exploit, abuse or otherwise discriminate against people is in place and duly known to the intended recipients;
 - The Ethical Code is published on the internet site and is distributed and duly known to everyone who collaborates in any way with Cesvi. The Ethical Code contains the mission, the vision, the declaration of values and principles, the set of rights, duties and responsibilities that it holds with whoever collaborates with Cesvi or benefits from its projects or programs;
 - Cesvi is responsible to engage the support of communities and governments to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse. Local communities shall be involved in developing and approving the Compliant Handling Mechanism (CHM) so that the structure is both culturally and gender-sensitive;
 - A Compliant Handling Mechanism (CHM) for reporting sexual exploitation, abuse is in place and accessible. CHM should not be a separate, parallel system to other complaints and feedback structures in a given area, but rather link to and build on existing structures to create one system for handling feedback and complaint;
 - Cesvi employee and related personnel are completely aware of the Core Principles contained in this Policy, and the related principles included in Cesvi Staff Code of Conduct, Ethical Code.

- ❖ To identify and act upon potential or actual sexual exploitation and abuse by staff in a timely and systematic manner. In order to do so:
 - Cesvi ensures to set protocols to process complaints of sexual exploitation and abuse in a timely manner, including the immediate suspension of the alleged perpetrator from all the activities with a direct impact on beneficiaries and communities until the investigation is ended;
 - Cesvi ensures to set protocols to properly inform the appropriate authority which is responsible for conducting investigations for sexual exploitation and abuse allegations in respect of national and foreign legislation;
 - Cesvi ensures that beneficiaries and members of the community know to whom they should report and what sort of assistance they can expect to receive. All potential and actual survivors of SEA must be fully informed about how the complaint mechanism works, including the reporting process;
 - Complainants and survivors have the right to receive feedback on the development and outcome of their case, and the CHM will make every effort to maintain lines of communication;
 - Cesvi ensures to take appropriate disciplinary actions including immediate termination of employment and referral for criminal prosecution and legal action, where appropriate, against the person who committed sexual exploitation and abuse, in accordance with the national law reporting

and responding system;⁷

- Cesvi ensure the protection of the victim, the complainant and the whistle-blower of SEA after having verified and confirmed the reported facts either by internal investigation or by external investigation. Cesvi undertakes to provide assistance, psychosocial counselling, medical treatment, legal assistance to any victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, if identified as not specious, unfounded or false, perpetrated by one of its staff members or related personnel;
- Cesvi is responsible to ensure that all the thirdly party, included partners and suppliers are committed to respect the principles included in the SEA Policy, in addition to those explained in Cesvi Ethical Code and Code of Conduct. The acceptance of the SEA Policy by signature of a declaration form is a condition for undertaking any relation with Cesvi. For Partners, in case of missing of its own Protection to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Policy, the following Policy must be incorporated into the contract and accepted by the Partner.

⁷ The supervisory Body is responsible to investigate complaints regarding sexual exploitation and abuse

Definitions

SEA Sexual Exploitation and Abuse: Particular forms of gender-based violence that have been reported in humanitarian contexts, specifically alleged against humanitarian workers.

Sexual Exploitation: “Any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another

Sexual Abuse: “The actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions.

Sexual Harassment versus SEA: SEA occurs against a beneficiary or member of the community. Sexual harassment occurs between personnel/staff, and involves any unwelcome sexual advance or unwanted verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. Sexual harassment is not covered by SEA

Survivor: A person who has SEA perpetrated against him/her or an attempt to perpetrate SEA against him/her.⁸ For the purposes of these SOPs, persons who report SEA committed against themselves are treated as survivors for the purposes of security and needs assessments

Supervisory Body: the Supervisory Body, as it is defined in the Control, Management, Organization Model, elected in accordance with the 231/2001 Legislative Decree

Code of Conduct: A set of standards of behavior that staff of an organization are obliged to adhere to.

Beneficiaries of Humanitarian Assistance: A person who receives assistance as part of either emergency relief or development aid through assistance programmers. Persons under this title include members of affected populations including refugees, internally displaced persons and other vulnerable individuals, as well as host community members. Sexual exploitation or abuse of a beneficiary is SEA, however the individual need not be in a vulnerable position; a differential power or trust relationship is sufficient to establish SEA.

Humanitarian Aid Worker: all persons involved in providing protection and/or assistance to affected populations and who have a contractual relationship with the participating organization/partners, including incentive workers⁹ from target communities. It refers to all staff of humanitarian agencies and organizations, including UN agencies, IGOs, NGOs, implementing partners, including paid staff, volunteers, contractors, incentive workers, and anyone performing a task on behalf of any humanitarian agency or organization, regardless of the type or duration of their contract.¹⁰

Relate personnel: all employees of Cesvi, Cesvi Members, affiliates and collaborator in Country Offices. The term also includes board members, volunteers, interns, and international and local consultants, in addition to individual and corporate contractors of these entities and related personnel. This includes non-Cesvi entities and their employees and individuals who have entered into partnership, sub-grant or sub-recipient agreements with Cesvi.

Complainant: a person who brings an allegation of SEA to the CBCM in accordance with established procedures. This person may be an SEA survivor or another person who is aware of the wrongdoing. Both the

⁸ The person who is, or has been, sexually exploited or abused. This term implies strength, resilience, and the capacity to survive. “The terms ‘victim’ and ‘survivor’ can be used interchangeably. ‘Victim’ is a term often used in the legal and medical sectors, while the term ‘survivor’ is generally preferred in the psychological and social support sectors because it implies resiliency.” See Inter-Agency Standing Committee’s Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, “Guidelines to implement the Minimum Operating Standards for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by UN and non-UN Personnel” (March 2013) [hereinafter IASC Guidelines to Implement the MOS-PSEA (2013)], and IASC GBV Guidelines (2015), Part I - Introduction p. 1.

⁹ Incentive workers are individuals who receive non-monetary compensation for work or representation for an organization, and are frequently members of the beneficiary community. See the Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Glossary at www.interaction.org/document/sea-glossary.

¹⁰ International Council of Voluntary Agencies, “Building Safer Organizations Guidelines: Receiving and Investigating Allegations of Abuse and Exploitation by Humanitarian Workers” (2007).

survivor and the complainant, if different from the survivor, should be protected from retaliation for reporting SEA. Where there is any conflict of interest between the survivor and another interested party, the survivor's wishes must be the principle consideration in case handling, particularly when there is a risk of additional physical and/or emotional harm.

Whistleblower: For the purposes of SEA Policy a whistleblower is a type of complainant, not the survivor, who is a humanitarian aid worker making a report of SEA. Organizational whistleblowing policies encourage staff to report concerns or suspicions of misconduct by colleagues by offering protection from retaliation for reporting, and clarify the rules and procedures for reporting and addressing such cases. Therefore, the definition, scope, and protection measures may differ between organizations. CHM principles (e.g. confidentiality) apply to whistleblowers as they would to any complainant, and internal agency policies shall protect whistleblowers on SEA from retaliation, so long as the report is made in good faith and in compliance with internal agency policies.

References

Cesvi Ethical Code, 2017

Cesvi Staff Code of Conduct and Human Resource Policy, 2007

Cesvi Whistleblowing policy, 2018

Cesvi Whistleblowing procedure, 2018

Cesvi Children and Young People Policy, 2006 (under revision)

CPWG, The Child Protection Working Group, Minimum Standard for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action. 2012

Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (ChS)

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Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Statement by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Principals 2015

UN Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights, CRC - Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989