

PRM Safe from the Start Evaluation Action Plan

	<u>Evaluation Report Recommendation</u>	<u>PRM Response</u>
To be strategic, PRM, as the leading organization, should:		
1	Continue the current Safe from the Start (SftS) investment strategy of addressing gender-based violence (GBV) at the onset of emergencies, as cost and time saving, and of earmarking GBV funding to ensure this expertise at the onset.	PRM remains committed to the SftS investment strategy and of earmarking GBV funding. In FY 2020, PRM plans to obligate nearly \$16.5 million in funding to international organizations (IO) and non-governmental organizations (NGO) through SftS.
2	Support localization strategies from the onset as local community based organizations (CBOs), women’s organizations, and governments, are critical to obtaining access in dangerous regions, reaching diverse and dispersed populations of urban refugees, and sustaining long-term interventions.	PRM ensured localization strategies were included in SftS funding proposals for all IO partners, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in FY 2020. For example, UNHCR’s 2020 proposal includes an indicator on the number of UNHCR regional action plans that should include engagement with women-led organizations. IOM’s 2020 proposal includes an objective to increase GBV mainstreaming in camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) response through increased localization and “fit for purpose” tools. In addition, PRM included localization as a funding priority in the FY 2020 SftS notice of funding opportunity (NOFO).
3	Support interventions to improve GBV risk reduction and access to quality services for urban refugee/internally displaced people (IDP) populations.	PRM included urban populations as a priority population in the FY 2020 GBV Innovation NOFO and will consider doing so again in the FY 2021 NOFO. IOM plans to target urban settings in its FY 2020 SftS programming.
4	Advise implementing partners (IPs) to address the sexual exploitation and abuse cases in their own organizations, by applying the GBV Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines about the treatment and services for survivors; and by stopping perpetrators from moving to other organizations through performance reviews and other human resources (HR) mechanisms.	PRM is in the process of negotiating standard protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) provisions to be included in multilateral contribution agreements. The IASC Guidelines will inform these provisions. In addition, PRM requires all NGO partners to submit a PSEA code of conduct that is consistent with the IASC Six Core Principles Relating to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse prior to issuance of an award. All IPs are required to report SEA allegations to PRM. PRM works with partners to address the ongoing challenge of perpetrators moving to other organizations. UNHCR, for example, has taken a number of measures in terms of vetting and reference checking both internally and through

		interagency efforts to ensure that perpetrators do not move from one organization to another. In addition, Many of our UN partners are part of a number of UN efforts to address this, including in the roll-out of the inter-agency databases on sexual misconduct. They participate in a UN task force which is developing a “uniform protocol” that looks to strengthen a common approach across the UN system for how allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse involving implementing partners are reported, prevented and addressed.
5	Continue to organize informal forum at headquarters (HQ) and national levels for IP GBV experts to meet and exchange ideas, knowledge, and information about their work and challenges.	PRM will continue encouraging IPs to coordinate on GBV and participate in international/regional/national fora dedicated to GBV prevention and response, such as the <i>Call to Action on Protection from GBV in Emergencies</i> , the GBV Area of Responsibility, and GBV sub-clusters. PRM will also continue to bring our own SftS partners together to exchange ideas, knowledge, and information.
To be sustainable, PRM, building on progress to date, should:		
6	Monitor the IP institutional and organizational changes (e.g. UNHCR’s Policy) to ensure they are fully rolled out and maintained as part of standard organizational policies, operations, and performance standards.	PRM will continue to monitor IP institutional and organizational changes as a part of program monitoring and evaluation for IPs receiving SftS funding.
7	Encourage IP GBV experts to engage local, government, development, and private actors early on in training, coordination, and programming as part of the humanitarian-development nexus.	In addition to the emphasis on localization in PRM’s SftS programming, PRM will continue to encourage inter-agency and intersectoral coordination on GBV prevention and response for IPs receiving SftS funds, including coordination with local, government, development, and private actors at the onset of an emergency. Strengthening the coherence between relief and development efforts is a U.S. government priority, and PRM will work to ensure GBV training, coordination, and programming is a key part of PRM coordination and communication with development partners.
8	Support pilot initiatives of youth CBOs to increase awareness and interventions to reduce GBV risks for future generations.	PRM will consider pilot initiatives of youth CBOs as a funding priority for any future funding.
9	Support IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, and ICRC, as standard operating practice, to train national and local staff at the onset and/or as part of emergency preparedness.	IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, and ICRC’s SftS proposals for FY 2020 each include local capacity building components for all staff. PRM plans to continue supporting such capacity building in the future, as appropriate.

10	Coordinate with development and national organizations to address gaps in infrastructure and services and to scale up livelihood, education, energy, health and psychosocial support, shelters, legal assistance, local CBO, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions in protracted emergencies.	PRM will continue to coordinate with USAID and other development organizations and governments to include refugees in development activities, national development plans, and national systems, in alignment with the Global Compact for Refugees, as a way to scale up development support for refugees.
11	Support and/or engage in forums of religious and traditional leaders, women refugee and IDP leaders, judges and legal experts, who oppose early marriage, to inform policies and legislation and leadership to reduce GBV and increase protection of women and girls.	PRM will encourage IPs to engage in forums of religious and traditional leaders, women refugee and IDP leaders, and judges and legal experts who oppose early and forced marriage as part of their strategy to address GBV in emergencies, as appropriate. PRM will also encourage our largest partner, UNHCR, as it issues guidance on prevention, mitigation, and response to child early and forced marriage (CEFM), that it ensures strong tie-ins with its monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure better outcomes for girls at risk of CEFM.
12	Publicize ways that governments, local organizations, international organizations, the private sector, and development actors can engage to address urban IDP and refugee populations' GBV vulnerabilities and risks in their programs.	PRM included urban populations as a funding priority in the FY 2020 GBV Innovation NOFO and will do so again in FY 2021. Both SftS and PRM's innovation funding emphasizes that programs should document and share good practices with the wider humanitarian community.
To be impactful, PRM should:		
13	Continue to prioritize resources for livelihoods, basic education and mobile courts by engaging development and national agency involvement early on to go to scale and to address long term GBV practices and prevention.	PRM will continue to prioritize GBV mainstreaming in its funding for all sectors, including livelihoods, education, and mobile courts. PRM supports UNICEF's work on the global interagency rollout of the IASC Guidelines on Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action (GBV Guidelines), organized in terms of discrete areas of humanitarian operation. This rollout has continually evolved based on real-time learning that has emerged through the various awareness-raising, capacity-building and advocacy initiatives that have been conducted. In recent years, UNICEF and the GBV Guidelines Implementation Support Team (IST) have increasingly focused their efforts on institutionalization of GBV risk mitigation into programs and policies, as well as documentation of good practice and lessons learned. Of note, PRM works with partners to avoid 'siloed' interventions - cross-sectoral funding and coordination must not be underestimated. PRM

		will continue to encourage all partners to coordinate with governments and development actors in their programming.
14	Support front line IP HQs to provide high quality GBV training for all staff onboarding as well as on-going training to continue mainstreaming and integrating GBV issues across sectors.	IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, and ICRC's SftS proposals for FY 2020 each include capacity building components for all staff. PRM plans to continue supporting such capacity building in the future, as appropriate. In addition, PRM included this type of capacity building as a funding priority in the FY 2020 SftS NOFO.
15	Support GBV specialist expertise of both men and women inside the organizations, their career advancement, and self-care and/or time out to counter burnout.	PRM will encourage IPs to support GBV specialist expertise of both men and women inside the organization, their career advancement, and self-care as part of their SftS programming. In the FY 2020 SftS NOFO, PRM included increasing GBV specialists in the field and maintaining staff through career advancement and networking as a funding priority.
16	Prioritize prevention and emergency GBV readiness of local organizations and governments.	PRM ensured localization strategies were included in SftS funding proposals for all IO partners (UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, and ICRC) in FY 2020. In addition, PRM included localization as a funding priority in the FY 2020 SftS NOFO, specifying that key actions should include activities that advance localization from the onset of emergencies to include engagement and capacity building of local community organizations, women's organizations, and local governments.
17	Keep GBV issues and responses on the forefront of international and IP priorities.	PRM's FY 2020-2021 Strategy for Gender, Children, and Youth includes milestones to continue active U.S. Government representation in forums related to GBV in emergencies to galvanize the international community to better address the issue and for more than 30 percent of PRM-funded NGO or other IO projects to include activities to prevent and respond to GBV.

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