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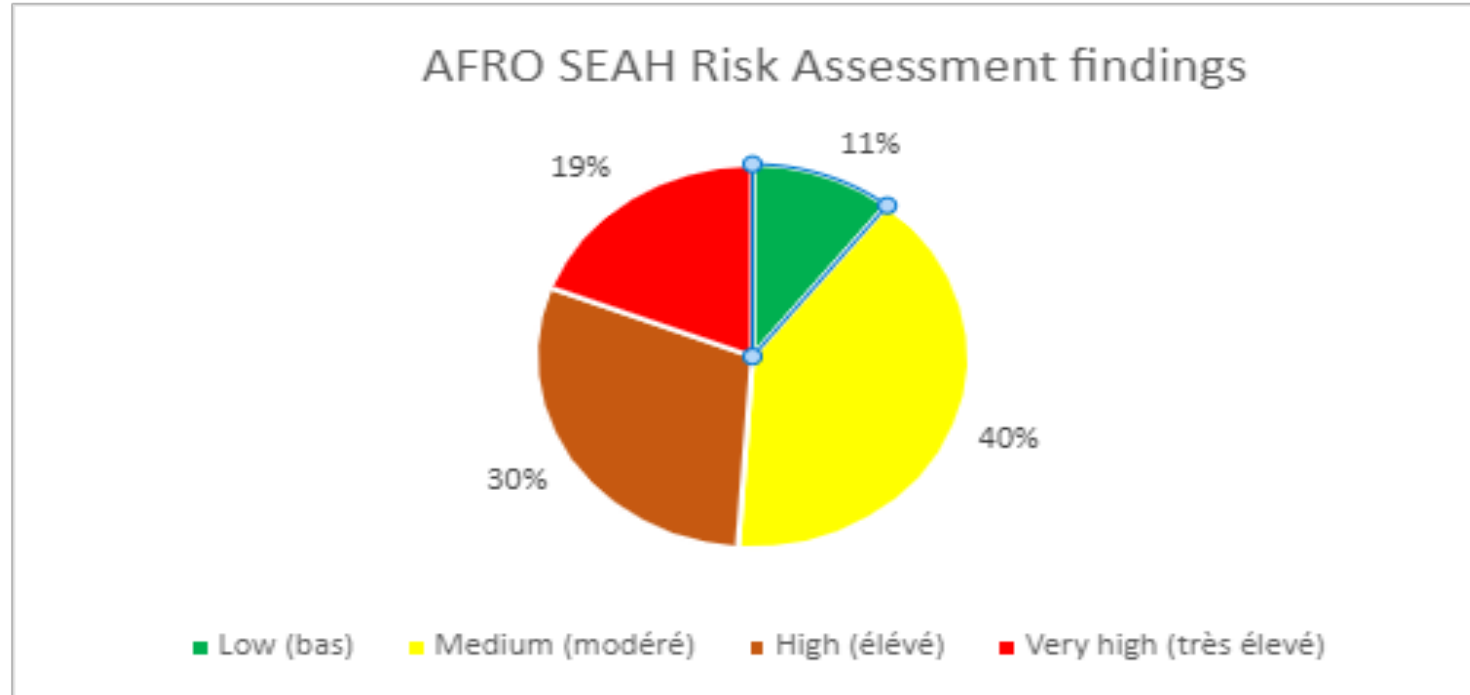
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR **Africa**

# Addressing Sexual misconduct n AFRO

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# Taking a risk-based approach: SEAH Risk Rating of AFRO Countries



**Very high-risk Countries (9):** Nigeria, Ethiopia, CAR, DRC, Mali, Chad, Guinee, Malawi, South Sudan.



**High risk Countries (14):** Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda



**Medium risk Countries (19):** Algeria, Angola, Benin, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Mauritania, Namibia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Togo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, São Tomé & Príncipe



**Low risk Countries (5):** Botswana, Eritrea, Mauritius, Seychelles, Tanzania.

# 1<sup>st</sup> PRSEAH Regional Workshop. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in May 2024

## Workshop outcomes:

- a. Targeted plan of action for AFRO and CO FPs
  - i. Identification of concrete actions for PRS work in countries based on risk rating.
  - ii. Stronger Integration of PRS into EPR work
- b. Knowledge and skills of the AFRO PRS network strengthened.
  - i. Clear roles, responsibilities and accountabilities
  - ii. Tools to implement core actions – prevention, risk assessment, engaging governments and managing implementing partners.
  - iii. Stronger zero tolerance culture engaging men and women in prevention and response
- c. Identification of gaps and challenges that require WR, AFRO and HQ support for follow up.



- **79 Participants** (CO FPs, AFRO and HQ PRS, senior management, health emergencies)

# PRSEAH KEY ACHIEVEMENTS - our personnel

**100 %** of personnel recruited in 2023 vetted through the UN Clear check system

**Materials with PRSEAH informative content and No excuse cards** widely produced and distributed to WHO personnel and WHO partner entities

AFRO current PRSEAH network : **239 FPs**

**100%** of personnel in AFRO have taken the online mandatory course

**348 in-person** training / awareness raising session  
organized engaging **14.555** WHO personnel

**8 TOTs** organized in 2023 adding to the already existent **trained in 2022** for a total of **218 multilingual PRSEAH trainers**

# PRSEAH KEY ACHIEVEMENTS – our operations

**WHO Corporate SEAH risk assessment** carried out in all 47 AFRO countries - with **89%** of countries ranging between very high, high and medium risk and just **5 countries** classified as low risk countries .

Integration of PRSEAH into **80%** of **grade 2** and **grade 3 emergency** response plans with PRSEAH **focal points working closely with Incident managers** making sure that PRSEAH activities are carried out in line with international standards.

**100%** of emergency personnel deployed in 2023 received PRSEAH briefing within **3 - 5 days** and **90%** of **EPR trainings** held in 2023 had PRSEAH **integrated and mainstreamed**

# PRSEAH KEY ACHIEVEMENTS – building capacity for stakeholders

There are official MoH PRSEAH Focal Points in 30 AFRO countries

**SURGE FLAGSHIP** initiative pursued in 11 countries with a total of 1169 participants

511 sessions for IPs/MoH for a total of 33.797 persons

1102 PRSEAH community outreach & awareness raising activities reaching a total of 4.659.491 community members

Inter-Agency (IA) PSEA network coordination mechanism

- **DRC & CAR** : full time PSEA IA coordinators
- **MALI** an interim PSEA IA Coordinator since May 2023
- **SOUTH SUDAN** co-chair of the national IA PSEA taskforce since March 2023 for a 2-year mandate

# Challenges

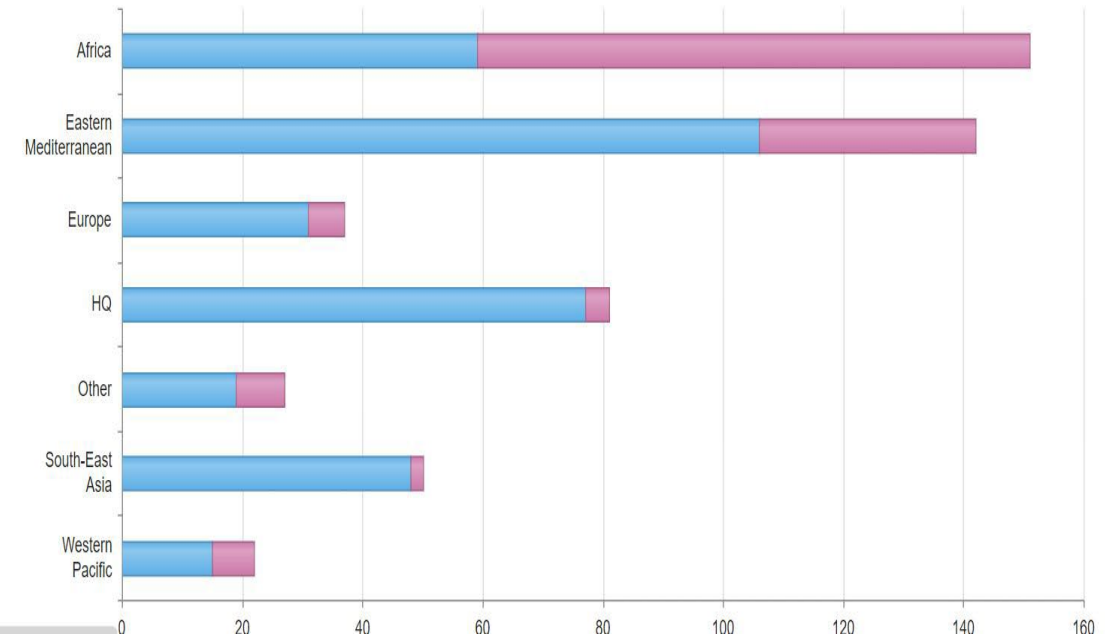
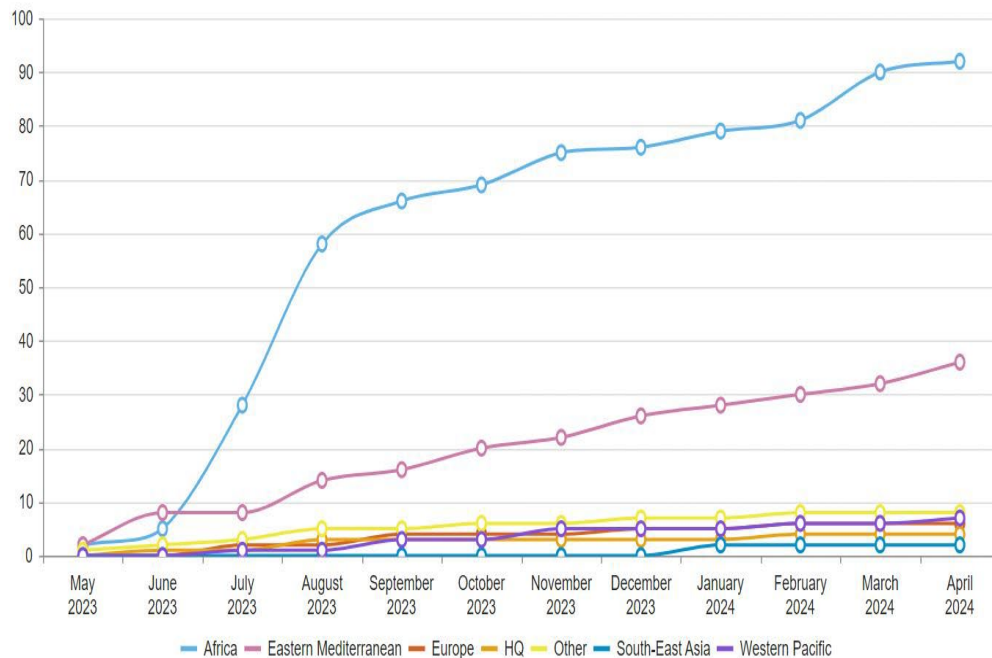
- ❑ Large number of graded public health emergencies and the AFRO context in general
    - ❑ increasing risk of sexual misconduct
    - ❑ Lack of funding for emergency response to integrate PRS
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- ❑ Lack of specialists
    - ❑ High-risk countries without full time PRSEAH specialists
    - ❑ challenges recruiting qualified specialists willing to work in hardship locations,
    - ❑ Insufficient experts for deployment to graded emergencies, and delays in deploying to the field
    - ❑ High turnover of part-time focal points which results in loss of knowledge.
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- ❑ Community based and national complaint mechanisms
    - ❑ Free WHO hotlines to report SEAH allegations are not functioning in 38 countries within the African Region.
    - ❑ The region has 3 official languages (English, French and Portuguese) which requires every SEAH related materials to be translated to all official languages.
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- ❑ Limited victim and survivor services
    - ❑ GBV referral services do not exist, or are of low quality
    - ❑ Accessibility is limited – languages, cost, empathetic services
    - ❑ Poor coordination amongst UN agencies
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# Speak-Up Culture has improved significantly

Number of Sexual Misconduct and Abusive Conduct cases opened for each WHO region for the past 12 months

Cumulative number of Sexual Misconduct cases opened per WHO region for the past 12 months





# WAY FORWARD



1. Evaluate the progress, assess the impact, identify gaps and barriers

- Evaluate the PRSEAH efforts
- Documenting the achievements



2. Integration, engagement and collaboration with Clusters and Partners

- Strengthen cooperation between Clusters and PRSEAH
- EPR, WHE, Emergency framework
- IP, Government engagement



3. Strengthen knowledge and sustain cultural change

- Strengthen knowledge
- Monthly meeting with AFRO FPs



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Thank you