

SEAH HARMONISED REPORTING SCHEME (HRS)

Insights on sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEAH) incidents against <u>staff members</u>
April 2024 - September 2024

TYPOLOGY OF INCIDENTS



Some incidents involve multiple categories, so percentages don't total 100.

VICTIM/SURVIVORS



MALES account for 8%

The sex is unknown in other incidents

no substantial changes since last report

RESPONSIVE ACTION TAKEN

ALLEGED PERPETRATORS WERE

DISMISSED IN 20% OF INCIDENTS

SANCTIONED IN 33% OF INCIDENTS

NO RESPONSIVE ACTION POSSIBLE

IN 17% OF INCIDENTS

REPORTING CHANNEL USED



of incidents reported to another **STAFF**

A third of which were PSEAH focal points

Whistleblowing channels

were used in 17% of reports

ALLEGED PERPETRATORS



39% ARE MANAGERS

(18% middle managers, 11% senior managers)

17% ARE INTERNATIONAL

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED

42% OF VICTIMS/SURVIVORS

DID NOT SEEK ASSISTANCE

45% ACCESSED MENTAL HEALTH

AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

Only 6% received legal assistance

no substantial changes since last report

The infographic is based on <u>178 incidents</u> reported by HRS participating organisations over 6 months – 37% of which were incidents astaff members – detailed in our <u>Analytical report</u>. They are compared with trends from the last report (Oct 23 – Mar 24)

These figures are not representative of the total SEAH incidents or SEAH prevalence in the aid sector. However, such figures provide a valuable foundation for understanding key issues and identifying effective starting points for intervention.