HARMONISED REPORTING SCHEME ON SEAH
ANNUAL REVIEW REPORT – 2025

This document summarises **key updates made to the HRS following the 2025 participative annual review process**. Changes aim to improve clarity in the data model, strengthen analytical capacity, and enhance usability for participating organisations.

UPDATE TO THE DATA MODEL

New data fields

Data field	Description	Purpose
Investigation conducted?	New checkbox specifying if an investigation was conducted.	Improves tracking of investigation rates in SEAH cases.
Child born as result of SEAH	New checkbox on whether the incident resulted in pregnancy and/or the birth of a child.	Aligns with UN iReport for joint analysis.
Location of incident	New dropdown field: "Where did the incident happen?" Options: Distribution point; Health facility; WASH facility; School or learning space; Private home/shelter; Transport; Market/vendor; Other public/community space; Organisation office/workspace; Online or by phone; Unknown/other.	Captures the context where incidents occur to better identify risk environments.
Reason assistance declined or not accessed	New conditional multiple-choice field triggered when assistance was declined or not offered. Options: Assistance did not meet needs; Confidentiality concerns; Fear of stigma; Fear of retaliation; Insufficient information provided; Security concerns; Financial barriers; Distance or transport barriers; Disability-related access barriers; Language barriers; Timing or availability barriers; Other.	Helps identify barriers preventing survivors from accessing assistance.
Incident timeline fields	Added "Date reported" and "Date case closed" in addition to "Date of incident".	Enables analysis of reporting delays and case management timelines.
Regional breakdown (pilot for Ethiopia)	Conditional region field introduced when Ethiopia is selected as country of incident. Organisations always have the option to select "unknown" or "do not want to disclose"	Pilot to assess the value of sub-national data collection. Will be assessed / discussed with members if valuable to expand to other countries.
Donor tagging	<u>Optional</u> tagging of incidents to donor(s)/funding source(s). This aims to help support internal tracking and compliance with donor reporting obligations. NB: These tags are visible only to the reporting organisation and are not shared with donors or used in global analysis.	Supports organisations' internal tracking and compliance with donor reporting requirements.

Ammendments to existing data fields

Data field	Change	Purpose
Responsive action taken	Renamed to "Action Against Perpetrator"	Simplifies and removes confusion linked to the terms "responsive". This field focuses on actions taken at the individual (perpetrator) level.
Remedial actions	Renamed to "Organisational Actions Taken"	Simplifies and removes confusion linked to the terms "remedial". This field focuses on action taken at organizational level.

Profile of the person who reported & reporting channel	"Profile of person reporting incident" renamed to "Person who first disclosed the incident" "Reporting channel" renamed to "Who or how was the incident reported to?"	These 2 fields were renamed to clarify the distinction between the person who first disclosed the incident (step 1 – disclosure) **and** how or to whom that person reported the incident (step 2 – reporting mechanism). The previous wording created confusion leading to inconsistent data entry.
No responsive action taken	"Complainant did not cooperate" replaced with "Reporter chose to discontinue participation"	Uses more neutral and survivor-centred language
Reason no action taken	Converted to multiple choice field	Allows improved analysis of reasons cases cannot proceed
Profile of alleged perpetrator	"Staff member – field staff" renamed to "Staff member – frontline staff" New dropdown option: "Standby partner".	Aligns terminology with commonly used sector language Allows better categorisation / analysis of risk of this type of personnel.
Status of alleged perpetrator	Added "Other" option with option to specify	Allows reporting of more specific statuses like stateless, refugee, etc

Structural changes

| Data field	Description	Purpose
Case entry workflow updated	Added a fourth step in the reporting workflow (General information → Victim/survivor(s) → Alleged perpetrator(s) → Mitigating risk) migrating some data fields to the last step (e.g. Organisational action, Case closure, and Donor Tagging)	Improves the logical flow of data entry and better reflects the safeguarding case management process. This also allows to edit the last steps when the case is closed.
Status of the incident moved to perpetrator section	Status of the incident was renamed "Outcome of the incident" (e.g. substantiated, unsubstantiated, inconclusive, etc.) and is now recorded for each alleged perpetrator rather than in general information section.	Allows different outcomes to be recorded when multiple perpetrators are involved in the same case.

ENHANCEMENTS TO DATA ANALYSIS AND VISUALISATION

* The data presented in the section below is fictional and provided for illustrative purposes only.

- **Benchmarking**

Users can now toggle between their organisation's data and aggregated global data directly within each graph. This enables organisations to benchmark their reporting trends against overall HRS trends.

This feature does not replace the aggregated trends tab, where users can view all aggregated and anonymised data visualisations. Rather, it allows users to easily compare specific data points between their organisation and the global dataset within the same graph.

Incidents by Outcome

Show data for

All | My organisation
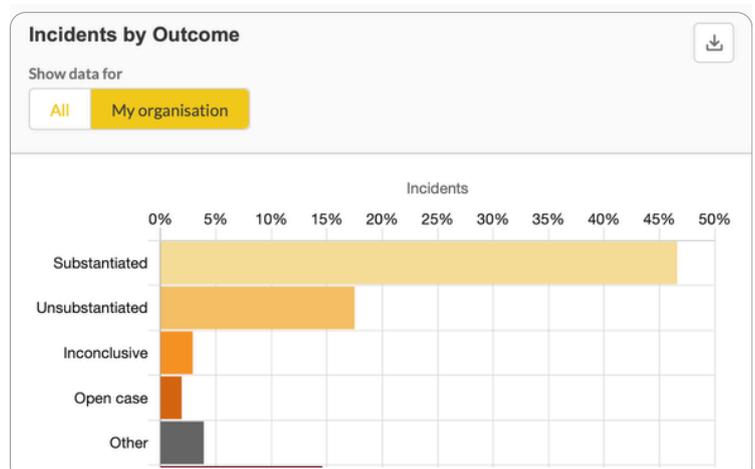
Incidents

- **Timeline analysis**

Two new graphs created to analyse delays in reporting (average times between when incident happened vs when it was reported) and delays in case closure (average times between when incident was reported vs when it was closed)
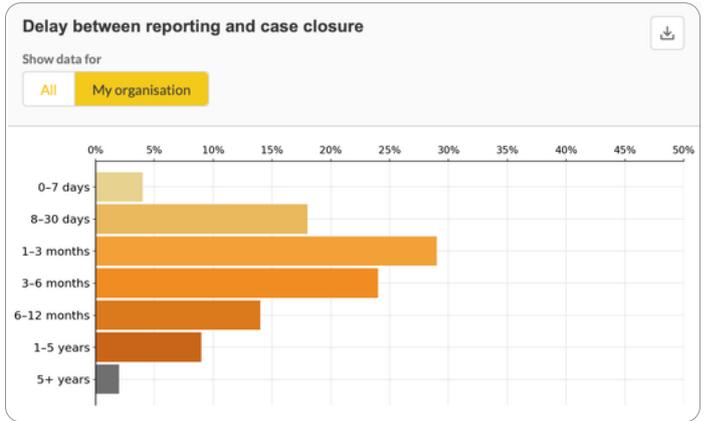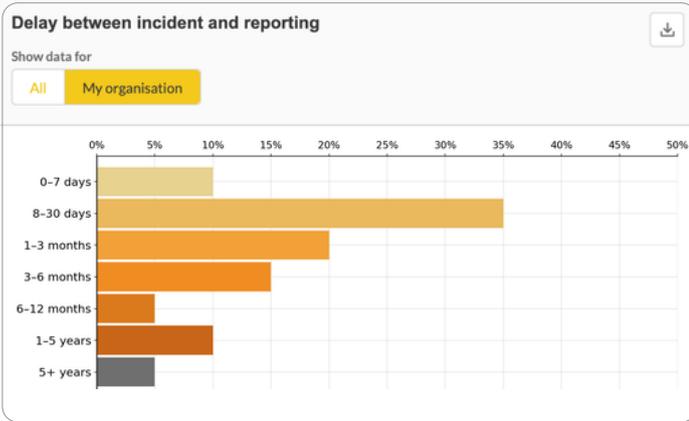

- **Additional visualisations for newly added fields**

Additional graphs were introduced for newly added data fields, including a pie charts on proportion of cases where an investigation was conducted, proportion of cases where a child was born as a result of SEAH, proportion of victims/survivors identifying as having a disability, proportion of cases where legal authorities were involved; and new bar charts on location of the incidents, and reasons why no assistance was provided.

- **Under-reporting monitoring**

A new organisational graph highlights potential under-reporting by showing the list of countries where an organisation operates, the number of incidents reported by that organisation, and the total number of incidents reported globally in those same countries.

This allows organisations to quickly identify countries where they operate but have reported zero incidents and benchmark their reporting against global trends in those contexts.
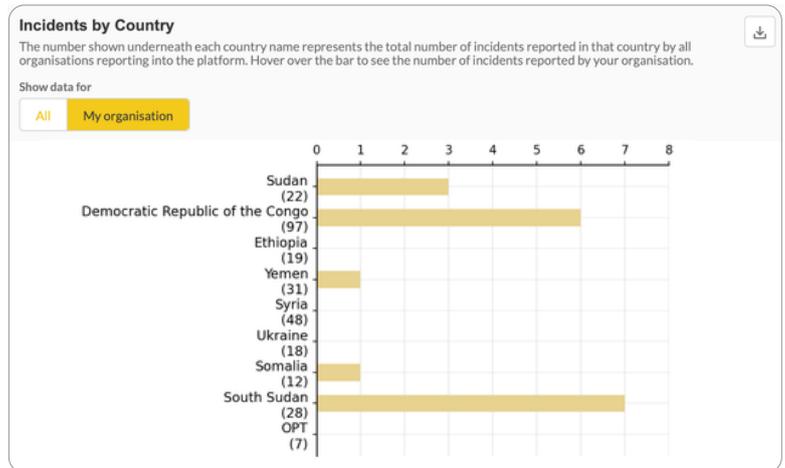
- **Organisational evolution trends**

A new evolution dashboard allows organisations to analyse organisational trends over time across several indicators including incident typology, profile of the person who first disclosed the incident, who or how they reported, perpetrator profile, case outcomes, reporting to authorities, and investigation rates.