

# Towards a Harmonised SEAH Reporting System

## Mapping SEAH External Reporting Requirements

CHS Alliance & Office of the Special Coordinator on Improving the UN Response to SEA

### Background

Organisations across the aid sector are required to report SEAH incidents to **multiple external actors, often providing different information in different formats, through different systems, for different purposes**. This fragmentation creates duplication and administrative burden, diverting limited safeguarding capacity away from responding to victim/survivors and managing cases.

It also undermines meaningful data use: when reporting is primarily compliance-driven and unaligned, learning and prevention are often deprioritised. **Greater harmonisation would enable organisations to collect data once, meet multiple requirements, and strengthen both accountability and evidence-informed action.**

### Objective

To **map how SEAH external reporting requirements currently coexist** from local to global level, identify duplication and inefficiencies, and develop practical recommendations to simplify and streamline reporting requirements. The exercise will also explore how the [Harmonised Reporting Scheme](#) & UN iReport can be better leveraged to reduce reporting burden, improve coherence, and support broader participation and data quality.

### Methodology

The exercise will be based on a series of structured 1-hour online interviews with selected key informants, including representatives from PSEAH Networks, INGOs, NNGOs, donors, and UN agencies. Interviews will follow tailored guides for each stakeholder group, while maintaining a common analytical framework to enable comparison across perspectives.

Across interviews, discussions will focus on:

- **Who reports to whom:** mapping formal and informal external reporting lines (country level vs HQ; national vs global; donor, UN, network, or government requirements).
- **What information is required:** minimum data expectations, level of detail, templates or non-negotiable data points.
- **When reporting occurs:** at which stage in the case lifecycle (upon allegation, after initial assessment, post-investigation), and whether one-off or ongoing updates are expected.
- **Burden, duplication, and friction points:** where the same information is reported multiple times, where requirements are unclear, and where organisations experience confusion or hesitation.
- **Use of SEAH data:** how reported data is used (compliance, oversight, risk management, trend analysis, prevention), and whether aggregation or learning takes place.
- **Opportunities for simplification:** what a more coherent, harmonised external reporting model could realistically look like, and under what conditions shared systems (such as the HRS) could meet stakeholder requirements.

The approach is designed to capture practical, experience-based insights from actors directly involved in SEAH reporting, enabling a focused and actionable mapping of current external reporting pathways.

### Expected Outputs

- A visual illustrating current external reporting pathways from local to global level
- Identification of key bottlenecks, duplications, and gaps
- A proposed simplified reporting model, to be co-designed through the forthcoming SEAH Data & Evidence Reference Group