

IOM is committed to the protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) in all its work. Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) occurs when an IOM worker or partner facilitating access or providing services and assistance use their position of power and trust to sexually abuse and/or exploit communities and beneficiaries.


IOM seeks to prioritise safety and dignity in its programming, and to ensure meaningful access, accountability, participation and empowerment for all individuals it assists. Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) can occur in every type of programme where IOM workers and partners interact with affected communities, and assisted individuals, but each programme has its own set of distinct SEA risks. While all individuals and beneficiaries may be at risk of SEA in any project that involves aid delivery due to inherent power differentials and vulnerabilities, SEA risks increase significantly when these also involve beneficiary selection. Limited resources and specific project objectives, among other reasons, may increasingly lead to the prioritization of certain individuals to the detriment of others. As a result, not everyone in need of assistance gets to receive it. **This Checklist applies to all sectors and seeks to assist programme managers leading programmes and projects that require beneficiary selection in identifying and mitigating sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) risks in targeting, registration and selection of beneficiaries to receive assistance.** For more information regarding existing sectoral SEA Risk Mitigation Checklists, contact IOM's global PSEAH unit at PSEAH-SH@iom.int.

Beneficiary selection inevitably results in the exclusion of some individuals/groups. Exclusion, or the prospect of being excluded, creates ideal conditions for aid workers to commit SEA in exchange for promises of facilitating access of individuals/groups to aid, for example, by requesting sexual favors in exchange for putting names on beneficiary lists, or for diverting goods/benefits to individuals who were not eligible or selected to receive the assistance.


Beneficiary targeting, registration and selection are widely recognized as activities presenting heightened risks of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). If unchecked, SEA risks can emerge at different points of the process.

Examples of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) situations in beneficiary targeting, registration and selection

1. TARGETING: Agreeing on a set of criteria that determine who is eligible to receive the assistance.




"The assistance provided by IOM was for all Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) living in the community. My cousin is a member of the host community. She is very vulnerable and desperately needs assistance. She approached an IOM staff to explain her situation and asked to be included. The staff said that only IDPs were targeted, but that he could put her on the list and let her pass for an IDP if she agreed to sleep with him".




"My father is the one registered to receive assistance on behalf of the household, so he decides how we will use the assistance we get. So far, I haven't received anything myself. I am an adolescent girl and my dad's priorities don't include my needs. I approached someone from IOM last week and asked if I could receive something for myself. The staff said he could help me, but that I had to come see him alone at his house after work to discuss and to not tell anyone about it".

2. REGISTRATION: Collecting, recording, and verifying information about individuals/ households in need of assistance.



"The community leader has been requesting favors in exchange for registering the IDPs residing in the camp. In the case of women, these favors often involve something sexual. They are desperate and know that if they do not accept his propositions, they will not be registered and will be excluded from the assistance being distributed by organizations in the camp, including IOM".



"A verification staff came to my house and asked me a few questions. He told me that, even though I was registered, based on my answers, my family didn't fully meet the targeting criteria set by IOM, so we were not eligible for the assistance. He said that he could change some of my answers so that we could qualify, but only if I agreed to go on a date with him".

3. SELECTION: Identifying and prioritizing individuals/households to receive assistance in line with the set targeting criteria.



"The registration team visited all households to register eligible people to participate in the activity, but final selection of beneficiaries was made by the local community committee, in line with the criteria set by IOM. We heard that one committee member has been demanding sexual favors from women in the community with promises of influencing the decision-making process to ensure they were selected".

"A staff member told me that while I qualified to participate in the project, my name could be removed from the final list, as only 30 beneficiaries would be selected to join the project in the end and the list now has 60 names. He told me that he could ensure I was included in the final list if I accepted his sexual advances."



PART I

IDENTIFYING AND MITIGATING SEA RISKS LINKED TO BENEFICIARY TARGETING

While each targeting approach often requires tailored risk mitigation measures to address **specific** SEA risks, generally, these complement a set of cross-cutting **minimum SEA risk mitigation actions in targeting**, applicable **to all situations**.

MINIMUM ACTIONS TO MITIGATE SEA RISKS IN BENEFICIARY TARGETING

A. IDENTIFY RISKS

1. Conduct a **context-specific assessment of targeting-related SEA risks** to inform decision on the targeting criteria to be used for the project, as well as the identification of **specific** SEA risk mitigation actions required. The following guiding questions are suggested to support the analysis:

If the targeting approach/criteria is set as "X":

- Who will benefit?
- How will communities be informed about who is eligible to receive assistance?
- Who are the in-need individuals/groups that may be excluded? Why?
- What Protection/SEA risks will these individuals/groups face for being excluded or targeted?
- What measures should be put in place to mitigate such risks?
- Which human, technical and financial resources are needed to implement these measures?



This exercise should be undertaken by the relevant Program Manager and its corresponding team with support from GBV/PSEA/Protection specialists and can be integrated into the methodology of the programme/project -level SEA risk assessment¹, as part of the project needs assessment.

disseminate messaging explaining the targeting criteria to the community to ensure broad understanding and acceptance; and consistently reinforce it throughout the activity.



Prior understanding of the community profile and dynamics, and how decisions are made in that context, is key for ensuring a safe, inclusive and meaningful participation process. If existing structures are representative and credible, or leaders are open to adapting processes to be more inclusive and equitable, their involvement in targeting decisions is beneficial.

3. Raise awareness on PSEA in a manner that communities, especially vulnerable groups, can understand and is culturally appropriate; emphasize messaging on the right to free assistance throughout the activity, especially at target setting phase.
4. Address SEA risks linked to exclusion when setting and communicating the targeting criteria:
 - o Frame communication about the assistance as benefiting the entire family/household, as opposed to only one single individual/family.
 - o Emphasize the indirect benefits that the project will generate to the whole community.
 - o Explore synergies with complementary programmes that may benefit those in need groups who were not covered by the targeting approach, or whose specific needs cannot be met solely through the intervention.
 - o Consider conducting "soft" activities with "excluded" groups /individuals in parallel, e.g.: hygiene promotion activities within a larger WASH project; community recreational activities within a larger livelihoods project, etc.

B. MITIGATE RISKS

2. Discuss and establish the targeting criteria in an open and transparent manner; preferably, with relevant community stakeholders, such as influential individuals/groups and (representatives of) vulnerable groups. Once set, widely

¹ All reasonable and necessary precautions should be taken to preserve the confidentiality of personal data and the anonymity of individuals in accordance with the [IOM Data Protection Principles](#) (IOM, 2010).

5. Once selection is completed, explain clearly to the community and beneficiaries why some individuals were selected, and others were not.



Consider programme and context sensitivities, and never share any beneficiary names or personal identifying information publicly¹.

C. ADDRESS SEA

6. Strengthen or establish safe and accessible complaints and feedback mechanisms, ensure that procedures in place for handling sensitive complaints, such as SEA, including referring survivors to assistance and reporting through IOM's reporting channels – [We Are All In](#) platform or OIOintake@iom.int.
7. Ensure that individuals who wish to express grievances are directed to the available complaints and feedback mechanisms.

For reference, the following table explores potential exclusion patterns and associated risks² linked to common targeting approaches used by IOM programmes. The table also outlines **specific risk mitigation actions** to complement the **minimum actions** detailed earlier. The **context-specific analysis of targeting-related SEA risks** (minimum action #1) will assist programmes in generating these types of analyses which, in turn, will help inform effective risk management when developing the project's targeting approach.



No targeting approach, per se, can ever guarantee complete SEA risk elimination; exclusion always remains a risk even when the set criteria are broad enough to cover a large number and diverse range of beneficiaries (for example, in the case of universal targeting).

Table 1 – Example of targeting approaches, corresponding risks and specific risk mitigation actions

Approach	Description	Potential Risks (non-exhaustive)	Potential Specific Risk Mitigation Measures (non-exhaustive)
Category-based targeting	In need individuals are targeted for assistance based on their status/ category -- e.g.: all IDPs in given location, or all unaccompanied children who are girls, or all single women heads of household, etc.	Individuals who are equally vulnerable, but do not fit the category (e.g.: host communities) are excluded, thus, face high risks of experiencing SEA.	- Establish a quota system that allows for other equally vulnerable individuals from other categories to benefit from the assistance, e.g.: 40% host communities, 60% IDPs, etc.
Vulnerability-based targeting	The targeting criteria is set based on contextually defined vulnerability criteria; typically, this approach is used to identify and target the most vulnerable among the vulnerable, for example, by matching beneficiary data against a scoring system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals in need but slightly above the set vulnerability threshold are excluded, thus, face high risks of experiencing SEA. - Vulnerable individuals, typically those with less power within the household (elderly, women, girls, etc.) are prioritized; they may experience GBV/CP risks as earning control over aid resources may lead to shifts in intra-household power relations, thus increasing tensions within the family. 	- Engage with CP and GBV actors to identify appropriate measures to address related risks.
Universal targeting (Blanket Assistance)	Assistance is provided to every family/household in need in the target location; households are requested to register only one family member (generally, adult head of household, often a male); the assistance is usually standardized, i.e. every household/ family receives the same type of assistance, and the portion/ quantity is equal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals with less power within the household (often elderly, women, girls, persons with disabilities, etc.) are likely not the ones registered to receive the assistance on behalf of the household; SEA risks are exacerbated for them as they feel excluded given that they cannot access aid if not through husbands, parents, caregivers, etc. - Members of larger households may face high risk of experiencing SEA given the need to secure larger portions or more items to meet greater household's needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure inclusivity. While only one name is registered, the assistance itself may be designed to meet the specific needs of different household members, for example, by including items catered to adolescent girls, boys, elderly, persons with disabilities, etc. - To the greatest extent possible, plan resource allocation in a way that allows for assistance ratios to meet the needs of different household sizes.

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² Including those intersecting with gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection (CP) risks.

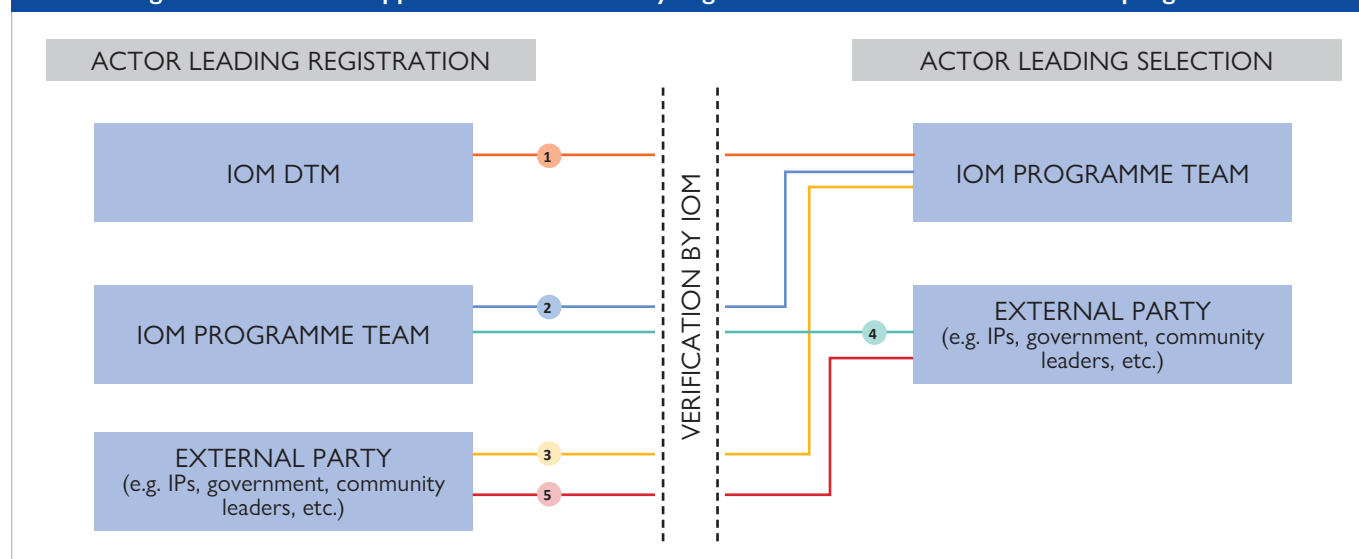
PART 2

MITIGATING SEA RISKS LINKED TO BENEFICIARY REGISTRATION AND SELECTION

Typically, IOM programmes employ one of the following approaches to **register** and **select** beneficiaries for assistance (see Figure 1):

1. IOM-DTM registers individuals/families³, and the list is shared with the IOM programme team for beneficiary selection.
2. The IOM programme team oversees both registration and beneficiary selection.
3. External actors (e.g.: government, community leaders, implementing partners) register individuals/families and the list is shared with the IOM programme team for beneficiary selection.
4. The registration list is passed from the programme team to external parties for beneficiary selection – e.g.: community committees, community leaders, government, implementing partners, etc.
5. Registration and beneficiary selection are performed by external actors, under the supervision and monitoring of IOM.

Figure 1 – Common approaches to beneficiary registration and selection within IOM programmes



CROSS-CUTTING ACTIONS TO MITIGATE SEA RISKS IN BENEFICIARY REGISTRATION & SELECTION

1. The team conducting the registration is separate from the team(s) responsible for verification and selection. This clear division of roles helps to mitigate SEA risks associated with potential manipulation during registration, such as registration teams soliciting sexual favors in exchange for promises of inclusion on the beneficiary list and vice versa.



Registration, verification and selection should be monitored and audited by an impartial team within IOM, whenever possible (ex. other programme, Protection/GBV or M&E staff, depending on the mission's capacity)

2. Assess the potential risks posed by the individuals who will be registering and/or selecting the individuals who met the set targeting criteria. Based on this, decide on the methods to be used for registering and selecting beneficiaries.

E.g. If a SEA risk assessment indicates that relying on community leaders for beneficiary selection would pose significant risks in the context, evaluate whether these risks can be sufficiently

mitigated with available capacities and resources, or consider switching to an altogether different method that ensures greater safety and/or requires fewer resources for effective risk management.

3. Discuss and establish the registration and selection methods in an open and transparent manner, preferably, with relevant community stakeholders, such as influential individuals/groups and (representatives of) vulnerable groups. Before and during registration and selection, wide disseminate messaging explaining the targeting criteria, and about the registration and selection methods, to the community to clarify the process and manage expectations.



Prior understanding of the community dynamics, and how decisions are made in that context, is key for ensuring a safe, inclusive and meaningful participation process. If existing structures are representative and credible, or leaders are open to adapting processes to be more inclusive and equitable, their involvement is usually beneficial.

³ This type of registration covers all households or individuals present in the location regardless of targeting criteria.

4. Raise community awareness of PSEA in a context and culturally appropriate way. Awareness materials (such as posters and pamphlets) on staff conduct and/or that aid is free and/or how to report misconduct are visible and/or handed out to beneficiaries/community members in the local language(s), in visual form, or communicated orally to beneficiaries/community members throughout to the activity.
5. Strengthen or establish safe and accessible complaints and feedback mechanisms, ensure that procedures in place for handling sensitive complaints, such as SEA, including referring survivors to assistance and reporting through IOM's reporting channels.
6. Check that all IOM and IP staff, as well as any external actors, involved in beneficiary registration and selection have been vetted, received mandatory training on PSEA and signed a Code of Conduct⁴ (as applicable).



When relying on external actors to perform registration/selection allocate time and resources to sensitize them on PSEA, especially when collaborating with government counterparts or community volunteers.



*For further guidance on SEA risk mitigation in needs assessments, please consult the **SEA Risk Mitigation Checklist for Partnerships**.*

6. When working with implementing partners, ensure that these organizations are assessed for PSEA capacities through the [United Nations Partner Portal](#), that a capacity development plan is developed jointly with the partners⁵, and that they are supported and monitored to meet minimum standards on PSEA.



For further assistance on assessing the PSEA capacity of your partners, contact IOM's PSEA Focal Point in your mission and/or IOM's global PSEAH Team (PSEA-SH@iom.int).



*For further guidance on SEA risk mitigation in needs assessments, please consult the **SEA Risk Mitigation Checklist for Partnerships**.*

7. The database containing individuals'/beneficiaries' information has restricted access and data is only shared with those who need to access it for purposes of registration, verification and selection.
8. Individuals who wish to express grievances (e.g.: dissatisfaction with the registration, the selection process, etc.) are directed to the available complaint and feedback mechanisms.
9. Post-intervention monitoring is conducted and includes questions enabling the identification of red flags related to SEA risks linked to targeting, registration and selection⁶.

BOX A – PRACTICES TO AVOID

- An approach in which external actors lead both the registration and selection of beneficiaries should be avoided, as it significantly reduces IOM's control over the process, thereby increasing opportunities for SEA risks linked to process manipulation. When relying on this approach, strong safeguards to mitigate SEA risks, such as close monitoring and oversight, and thorough list verification by IOM to identify discrepancies and red flags, should be in place (see more details under “*Verification*”).
- Emerging evidence suggests that considerable SEA risks emerge when community leaders and local authorities lead registration and selection of beneficiaries. As prevention measures and accountability systems for these actors on PSEA tend to be inherently weak and inadequate, it is advisable that programs avoid delegating them authority over registration and beneficiary selection whenever possible, unless robust SEA risk mitigation measures are in place.

ACTIONS TO MITIGATE SEA RISKS IN REGISTRATION

1. As feasible, registration teams are not informed of the targeting criteria. This limits their ability to request sexual favors in exchange for falsifying data to improve an individual's chances of selection.
2. Train registration teams on Protection concerns and to safely handle potential SEA disclosures, including on sharing accurate information on services and/or how to contact the PSEA Focal Point, and receive information on IOM's SEA reporting channels ([We Are All In](#) platform and OIOintake@iom.int), or their organization reporting channels, as appropriate.
3. Provide registration teams with information to carry with them on: a) available complaints and feedback channels; b) Protection/GBV services available in the target area⁷; c) contact details of the GBV, CP and PSEA Focal Point(s) within IOM or their own organization, as appropriate.
4. Collect only information that will be used to identify and select eligible beneficiaries.
5. Whether using digital data collection, sharing, storage and analysis software, or paper-based solutions, take appropriate measures to protect the information and restrict access to data⁸.
6. Provide community members, especially the most vulnerable groups, with information on times, locations and purpose

⁴ For more information on Human Resources pertaining to PSEA, please refer to Section A2: IOM Human Resources (linked to PSEAH) of IOM's PSEAH Toolkit & Checklist.

⁵ For reference, see: [Sample Template for Action Plan on PSEA.docx - Google Docs](#).

⁶ For guidance on methodologies and questions that are safe to ask, please consult [Post Distribution Monitoring for Shelter and NFI Programming – Guidance for Inclusive Programme](#).

⁷ For example, field teams can use the **GBV Pocket Guide**.


⁸ For reference on how to implement data protection measures, please refer to [IOM Data Protection Manual](#) and [DTM Data Protection Checklist](#).

of the registration well in advance and in a manner they can understand. Inform them that the registration team is not responsible for beneficiary selection and cannot ask for anything in exchange for registering people.

7. Conduct registration during the daytime, at times and in locations that are safe and convenient for community members, especially most vulnerable groups.

IMPLEMENTATION

8. Deploy gender-mixed teams of enumerators working in pairs (women and men).

 See Box B - Considerations on gender-mixed teams.

9. All enumerators and staff involved in the registration wear badges and any other gear with logos at all times (except in contexts where this may create security risks, or in the case of community volunteers that are not affiliated with any organization or entity).

10. During registration, enumerators:

- Introduce themselves (their name and organization);
- Explain the purpose of the registration and how the information collected will be treated and used;
- Explain that they are not responsible for beneficiary selection and therefore cannot influence decisions or add names to the lists.
- Explain that participation is voluntary, not all questions need to be answered by the respondents if they do not want to, and that the interview can be terminated at any time;
- Request informed consent from the respondents (explain the process and purpose of the questionnaire and ask for their permission to administer it);
- Explain that personal data will be handled with confidentiality and used only for the purpose of registration and selection.

- Provide information on PSEA and on complaints and feedback mechanisms.



When relying on community volunteers (who do not have organization gear with logos) instruct them to:

- **Introduce themselves by providing their full name.**
- **Clarify their role within the community and in the registration process, emphasizing that while they are assisting IOM, they are *not an IOM employee*.**

11. When conducting door-to-door registration, teams refrain from entering respondents' homes. If entering respondent's homes, they ensure that the respondent is not alone and that there is a female enumerator/staff/monitor present when engaging with a woman.

12. Deploy gender-mixed IOM staff from relevant teams (e.g.: Protection/GBV, Programme or M&E) strategically to monitor the registration and flag potential SEA/Protection risks (in line with the actions outlined in this checklist).

VERIFICATION

13. IOM verifies the list to validate the data and confirm eligibility⁹, especially when the list is received from external actors. Preferably, a fully independent IOM team that is not involved in beneficiary registration nor selection (e.g.: M&E) should be assigned to lead this task.



List verification also allows IOM to identify potential red flags related to SEA risks. For example, if IOM observes that a significant number of registered individuals do not meet the set eligibility criteria, there may be strong indication that process manipulation has taken place, creating opportunities for SEA.

14. Ensure that the same SEA risk mitigation measures outlined for registration are followed for the verification process.

BOX B – CONSIDERATIONS ON GENDER-MIXED TEAMS

While it is strongly advised that programmes take concrete steps to engage women enumerators to integrate the registration team, meeting these requirements may be challenging in settings where, for example, there are context-specific cultural and security barriers to employing women as enumerators, or where addressing these would significantly compromise the reach/Protection and speed of the programmatic response. In such case, you may consider:

- Collaboration with other IOM teams (e.g.: Protection) within the operation that can volunteer women staff members to support beneficiary registration and selection activities that involve close interaction with community members, especially vulnerable groups.
- Engaging women-led local/community-based organizations, committees and groups to support and/or monitor such activities.

Consult the Protection/GBV/SEA specialist in your operation and contact the **Protection Information Management Field Support Network** (PIM-Support@iom.int) for guidance on safe and viable alternatives that can be explored in your context for activities that involve data collection.

⁹ A variety of approaches can be used. Where feasible, verification involves careful review of a sample of at least 10% of the listed beneficiaries to check that criteria were correctly designed and applied.

ACTIONS TO MITIGATE SEA RISKS IN SELECTION

IMPLEMENTATION

1. Utilize automated/digital systems to select beneficiaries, based on the set eligibility criteria whenever possible; this helps to mitigate SEA risks linked to process manipulation, such as individuals responsible for beneficiary selection soliciting sexual favors in exchange for inclusion of names on the list.
2. Depending on programme and context sensitivities, ensure that the selection process is conducted in an open and transparent manner, preferably, allowing for community oversight whenever possible (e.g.: during a community meeting with broad participation, at times and locations conducive to community attendance, etc.). This measure is especially recommended in programmes relying on “visible”, community-based forms of beneficiary selection, in which the identity of beneficiaries is known to the community by default.



Community involvement may not always be possible, particularly in sensitive projects and/or when targeting individuals whose identity must be safeguarded to prevent exposure and potential harm (e.g.: GBV/ Protection, CVE, DDR, etc.). In such cases, all other risk mitigation measures should be reinforced to enhance the protective environment and minimize the risk of SEA.

3. When selection is performed by the IOM programme team, ensure that there is oversight by the respective Programme Manager or other relevant, independent teams (e.g.: Protection, M&E). When relying on external actors to select beneficiaries, IOM teams closely monitor the process (e.g.: respective Programme, M&E, Protection, etc.).
4. When relying on local authorities, community committees, community leaders to select beneficiaries:
 - Exercise prior due diligence: consult the community, using inclusive, safe and appropriate methods¹⁰, to check that these actors have good reputation and are trusted by the community.
 - Ensure that they fully understand the set targeting criteria and commit to abide by it.



When working with community committees:

- Ensure representation of vulnerable groups in committee composition.
- Consider developing collaboratively with committee members Terms of Reference or a Code of Conduct for them that includes PSEA.

AFTER SELECTION

5. Once selection is completed, reinforce messaging on the targeting criteria to explain clearly to the community and beneficiaries why some individuals were selected, and others were not.



Consider programme and context sensitivities, and never share any beneficiary names or personal identifying information publicly¹¹.

6. To minimize SEA risks linked to potential exclusion of certain individuals/groups:
 - Frame communication about the assistance as benefiting the entire family/household, as opposed to only one single individual/family.
 - Emphasize the indirect benefits that the project will generate to the whole community*.
 - Explore synergies with complementary programmes that may benefit those in need groups who were not selected for the assistance, or whose specific needs cannot be met solely through the intervention.
 - Consider conducting “soft” activities with “excluded” groups /individuals in parallel; e.g.: e.g.: hygiene promotion activities within a larger WASH project; community recreational activities within a larger livelihoods project, etc.

Use different communication methods to ensure messaging is disseminated in a manner and language individuals/groups understand and that message reaches them effectively, especially the most vulnerable groups

BOX C – PROJECT-LEVEL INDICATORS CAPTURING PSEA MAINSTREAMING IN BENEFICIARY TARGETING, REGISTRATION AND SELECTION.

The follow illustrative indicators can be added to the project’s monitoring framework to reflect PSEA inclusion in targeting, registration and selection:

- # of community consultations conducted with key community stakeholders to inform the design of the targeting criteria.
- % of sampled beneficiaries who report not facing any barriers in registering to participate in the project.
- % of sampled beneficiaries that report to know the targeting criteria used to select individuals to receive assistance.
- % of sampled beneficiaries who state that the targeting criteria used to select beneficiaries were fair.
- % of sampled beneficiaries who have experienced tensions or bad feelings in the community as a result of the project’s targeting criteria or the beneficiary selection process.

¹⁰ These involve engaging diverse community members, especially the most vulnerable groups, in a manner that prioritizes their safety and ensures the suitability of the consultation approach for the context and targeted participant group.

¹¹ All reasonable and necessary precautions should be taken to preserve the confidentiality of personal data and the anonymity of individuals in accordance with the IOM Data Protection Principles (IOM, 2010).

BOX D: KEY STEPS IN RESPONDING TO A COMPLAINT OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE (SEA)**1. Ensure SEA survivor gets the assistance they need**

- Address **urgent needs** immediately, including medical and safety.
- Find a **safe location** for you and the survivor to speak.
- Explain **mandatory reporting** to the survivor: if the survivor tells you that an IOM/ any aid worker committed SEA, you have an obligation to report to your organization; give the survivor the option of choosing if they want their personal information to be included in the confidential report to investigators or not.
- Inform the survivor about **available services** - know who your **service providers** are (Health, Safety, MHPSS) and use GBV/ CP/Protection **referral pathway**, if there is one.
- Ensure **informed consent** when referring to services: ensuring that a survivor agrees to access services on the basis of their having full information, including risks and benefits; them being competent to decide; and no coercion, threats or promises of benefits being used to secure that consent.
- Remind the survivor they can **seek services later**.

2. Report through existing mechanisms

- IOM's [We Are All In](#) Platform or OIOintake@iom.int
- In case you need further support, contact your PSEA Officer or Focal Point.

BOX E – USEFUL RESOURCES

- [IOM's PSEA Toolkit and Checklist](#)
- IOM Registration Handbook (forthcoming)
- Repository of good practices for integrating PSEA in the beneficiary selection processes.