

# IOM USER GUIDE: SCREENING FORM FOR MIGRANTS VULNERABLE TO VIOLENCE, EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE

Purpose of this form: This form can be used at all migration stages: pre-departure, transit, post-arrival, and return. The purpose for undertaking a vulnerability screening will vary depending on the migration stage of the migrant. At pre-departure stage, vulnerability screening is undertaken to predict vulnerability to violence, exploitation, and abuse (VEA) during the planned migration process, so that the migrant can receive appropriate counselling and preventive measures can be put in place. At transit stage, the screening can also be used to identify vulnerable migrants in order to take measures to prevent them from experiencing harms during the process, and/or to develop appropriate protection and assistance plans if harms have already occurred. During the post-arrival phase, vulnerability screening is undertaken to identify vulnerable migrants who experienced harm during or after the migration process for the purpose of developing protection and assistance plans. During the return phase, vulnerability screening is undertaken to identify vulnerable migrants who experienced harm during the migration process so that adequate assistance services can be provided. It is also useful to identify the factors that contributed to the migrant's vulnerability so that that appropriate recovery and reintegration plans can be developed and implemented.

When to use this form:

- **Initial screening:** If you have reason to believe that the migrant is vulnerable to violence, exploitation and/or abuse, and you have sufficient time to complete the full screening, you can use this form. If you have reason to believe that the migrant is a victim of trafficking before you start the interview, you should use the trafficking in persons screening form instead. If you obtain information during a vulnerability screening that indicates the person may be a victim of trafficking, you should conduct additional screening for trafficking, using the trafficking in persons screening form. This is because victims of trafficking often have a higher level of protection available to them.
- **After rapid screening:** In some contexts, the rapid screening form might be the most appropriate choice for initial screening, for example, when limited time is available to interview a migrant or when there are many migrants to screen. If the rapid screening has indicated potential vulnerability to violence, exploitation or abuse, this full screening form for migrants vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse should be used to gather additional information. Note that some of the questions in this form are the same as in the rapid screening form.
- **After victim of trafficking screening:** In some cases, a person might be screened for trafficking and found to not be a victim of trafficking, but to still be vulnerable to violence, exploitation or abuse. This form can be used to assess someone's vulnerability to violence, exploitation and/or abuse and their eligibility for assistance services, even if they are not a victim of trafficking.

Estimated time needed to complete the form (without interpretation): 45 minutes.

## Interview data

*This section gathers general information on the interview itself: where it was conducted and by whom. It is important to complete this section so that you can quickly retrieve information on the individuals you have interviewed, for example in case you want to add additional info from your case notes. It is also important for data and information purposes to keep track of where and when an individual was originally registered and interviewed.*

**Date of the interview:**

Enter the date on which you conducted the interview. The international date format is DD/MM/YYYY. If there is any doubt about how the date can be interpreted, write it out in full, e.g., 1 January 2020.

**Name of interviewer:**

Enter your name.

**Location of the interview:**

Enter the name of the village, town or city in which you conducted the interview.

**IOM Office**

Indicate which office you work for. The country in which the office is located must always be indicated. If you work for a sub-office, make sure you specify what country the sub-office is located in.

**Use of interpreter:**

Tick yes if you used an interpreter and no if you did not.

**Name of interpreter:**

If you used an interpreter enter their name. If you did not, leave blank.

**Children**

*This section is to be completed only if the individual has not attained the age of majority under national legislation or, in the absence of national legislation, if the individual is less than 18 years of age.*

**Select the relevant scenario and proceed according to the corresponding instructions.**

As part of its child safeguarding measures, IOM requires permission from a legal guardian before conducting an interview. If there are compelling reasons to conduct the interview without this permission (for example, the child is alone and you cannot find the legal guardian, or the legal guardian is suspected of involvement in trafficking or violence, exploitation or abuse of the child) then you need to get prior approval from LEG. If you have this approval you can upload it (if using the online version of the form) or print and store it together with the paper copy of the screening form, keeping in mind safe storage of sensitive documents (refer to IOM Handbook on Protection and Assistance for Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse and the IOM Data Protection Manual).

The legal guardian should be provided with the text explaining what it is they are consenting to. If you are using the print version of the screening form, they can read it off the form and sign in the appropriate location. If you are using the online version of the form, provide them with a copy of the Interview Consent Form for the Legal guardian. If they are not able to read, you can read the text out loud to them, exactly as written. They can then give their consent by signing the Interview Consent Form for the Legal guardian, or by providing a video or audio recording of them stating that they have read or heard the information and they understand it and give their consent for the child to be interviewed.

Next, you will need to gather information about the legal guardian: their name, the nature of their relationship to the child, and their contact information.

Finally, specify if you are conducting the interview with the child in the presence of their legal guardian or not. If you are not conducting the interview in the presence of the legal guardian, indicate the reason why. Note that the legal guardian needs to give you permission to interview the child without their presence.

### **Consent or assent**

*The purpose of this section is to guide you through the process of informing the migrant about the purposes of the interview and of obtaining their consent (in the case of mentally competent adults) or assent (in the case of adults with a mental disability and children).*

*The following terms are used in this section:*

- *Consent: This is a process that occurs when a person with the capacity to consent agrees to participate in the interview and to the collection of their personal data, after having been informed of and having considered all the relevant facts associated with data collection and data processing.*
- *Assent: The expressed willingness of a person without the legal or other capacity to consent to their participation in the interview and the collection of their personal data after having been informed, in an appropriate way, of the purpose of the interview and the use of their personal data.*

### **Has the individual been informed of the purpose of the interview?**

This screening form is intended for use in identifying persons in need of IOM assistance. Explain this to the migrant. If you want, you can use the following script:

- IOM will use the information gathered during the interview to identify any assistance needs you may have. If assistance needs are identified, IOM will try to provide you with the necessary assistance or refer you to other people or organizations who may be able to assist.

### **Has the individual been informed on actual and potential use of the data that will be gathered in the interview?**

If the person is intended as a person in need of assistance, some of the data gathered during the interview will be used in order to provide the assistance. Explain to the migrant how the data might be used in order to facilitate assistance. If you want, you can use the following script:

- In order to provide you with assistance, IOM may need to share some of your personal data with other IOM staff members or offices. If IOM assists you to access services from another person or organization, we may need to share some of your personal information with them to enable them to provide assistance. However, IOM will only share your personal information with others if you give us permission. Completion of the interview does not guarantee that IOM or other people or organizations will be able to provide you with assistance.

### **Has the individual been informed on IOM's use of non-identifying data for research purposes?**

IOM may use anonymous data collected during the interview for research purposes. Explain this to the migrant, clearly describing how only non-personal, anonymized data is used for research. If you want, you can use the following script:

- The data collected during this interview may also be used for information and research purposes. Any data used for these purposes will be anonymous. For example, your name and other identifying personal information will be removed before anyone uses the data for information and research purposes.

**Has the individual been informed that IOM has an obligation to prevent harm from occurring to other people and may share non-identifying information gathered during the interview with law enforcement or other actors to prevent such harm?**

If you obtain information during the course of the interview that indicates that other people are being harmed or are at risk of harm, IOM has an obligation to take action. This may involve reports to the police or other officials so that other people can be helped. Explain this to the individual. If you want, you can use the following script:

- IOM has an obligation to prevent harm from occurring to other people. If you share with us any information about other people who are in immediate danger, IOM may share this information with the authorities so that the people in danger can be assisted. IOM will never give any personal information to the authorities without your permission.

**Does the individual consent/assent to the interview?**

Ask the individual if they agree to do the interview. Let them know that they can change their mind and stop the interview at any time, or that they can choose to only answer some questions and not others. If they are adults with the capacity to consent, give them a copy of the Interview Consent Form for Adults. They should read the text and then sign the page to demonstrate their consent. If they are unable to read, you can read the text to them, exactly as written. They can then mark the page with their fingerprint, or mark (x). They can also provide verbal consent, which you should record and retain.

Children should also assent to the interview, but they do not have to sign anything and you do not need to record their verbal assent.

**Migrant data**

**What is your family name?**

Enter the individual's family name. It is very important to get the spelling of this name correct.

**What is your given name(s)?**

Enter the individual's first name. It is very important to get the spelling of this name correct.

**What is your date of birth?**

IOM uses the standard international format DD/MM/YYYY for dates. If the individual does not know their exact date of birth, indicate that it is an estimate. For example, in some cultures people do not keep track of their date of birth so it is customary to use 1 January and the date of birth as their birthdate. It is also possible that the individual only knows the year of their birth, or an estimated year. It is ok to only enter the year, and to indicate if that is the exact year or an estimated year. If the person uses a date other than the Gregorian calendar, enter the date in the notes section so that you can convert it to Gregorian later. You can also tick don't know or refused.

### **What is your sex or gender?**

Ask the individual their sex or gender. Do not assume you know the answer by their appearance. Write down whatever they tell you. This section is not binary (male/female) as some individuals consider their sex or gender to be something other than male or female. You can also tick don't know or refused.

### **In what country do you normally live?**

This is also known as "the country of habitual residence." It is the place that the person considers home, and where they normally live, regardless of if their stay in that country is regular or irregular, or if they are a citizen/national of that country (regardless of length of stay). Write the name of the country or tick don't know or refused.

### **In what country/countries do you have citizenship/nationality?**

Enter the country/countries of citizenship/nationality. If the individual does not know what citizenship/nationality means, explain it to them. If they do not appear to have citizenship, try to find out if they are stateless. See below for common definitions of the two terms. You can also tick don't know or refused.

- Citizenship: a status whereby a person is recognized by custom or law as being a legal member of a sovereign state or belonging to a nation.
- Statelessness: a person who is not considered as a national or a citizen by any state under the operation of its law.

### **What is your marital status?**

Choose one of the options, or tick don't know or refused. Some people have difficulties answering this question due to their backgrounds and beliefs. An alternative way of asking this question can be "do you have a husband, wife, or partner that you normally live with?"

Note: the term "co-habiting" refers to two people (same sex or opposite sex) who are living together in a romantic/ sexual relationship.

### **How many family / household members are here with you?**

Enter in the number they say.

### **Please describe the types of family / household members here with you.**

Indicate the number of people in each relevant age category. Check that the total number matches the previous question (including the respondent).

### **Do you have any travel or identity documents with you, or do you have access to them?**

If the person has their identity documents, or knows the information from their identity documents, enter the information if they agree to provide it. Issuing entity refers to the government or organization that issues the document. You can also tick don't know or refused.

### **Can we contact you to follow up?**

Ask them if IOM can contact them in the future for any necessary follow up. If they say yes, record contact information. If they cannot be contacted by phone, email, or social media but they know where they will be staying (e.g., a section of a camp, a hotel, a friend's house) or there is a place that they can be reached (e.g., a workplace, a food distribution point) then note down the address or describe the physical location. If they do not know where they can be reached, tick don't know.

### **Are there any conditions for contacting you?**

Ask them if there is anything you should know about when and how to contact them. For example, they may ask that you only physically approach them if they are on their own, or at certain hours of the day, or only via SMS instead of phone calls. Write down the conditions as specified by the migrant.

### **Contextual indicators: vulnerability to violence, exploitation and abuse screening**

*This section includes a list of contextual indicators. You should indicate, based on your own understanding of the local context, if the migrant has any attributes that should be considered a risk factor for migrant vulnerability. You should be familiar with the local context and take responsibility for keeping abreast of developments.*

### **Country of origin, transit, or intended destination country**

The interviewer should obtain information on the individual's origin, transit, and intended destination.

- If any of the countries listed are considered a risk factor, tick yes.

### **Race / ethnicity**

The interviewer should obtain information on the individual's race and/or ethnicity. Race and ethnicity are contested concepts, but in general, race is associated with biology and the belief that there are different races with different biological characteristics, while ethnicity refers to different cultural characteristics, such as language and customs. In some contexts, individuals of a particular race or ethnicity may be more vulnerable to VEA.

- If you think the individual's race or ethnicity is a risk factor in this context, tick yes.

### **Religion**

The interviewer should obtain information on the individual's religion (including no religion). In some contexts, individuals belonging to a religious minority or with no religious affiliation may be more vulnerable to VEA.

- If you think the individual's religion is a risk factor in this context, tick yes.

### **Political beliefs**

The interviewer should ask if the individual holds political beliefs that they believe increase their risk of discrimination or harm.

### **Sexual orientation**

The interviewer should obtain information on the individual's sexual orientation. In some locations it may be difficult (or even dangerous) to question an individual's sexual orientation. If this is the case in your context, you may wish to avoid asking specifically about sexual orientation, and instead ask if the individual thinks they are at risk due to any factors related to their personal relationships and/or sexual practices. In many contexts persons who engage in non-heterosexual sexual practices or relationships may be targeted for VEA.

- If you think the individual's sexual orientation is a risk factor in this context, tick yes.

### **Head of household**

The interviewer should obtain information on the individual's family structure. In some contexts, single-, child-, elderly-, or disabled-headed households may be more at risk of VEA. Select all that apply.

- If you think the individual's family structure is a risk factor in this context, tick yes.

Use the information collected in Section "Migrant data" to fill out the following questions:

### **Individual's nationality / citizenship is a risk factor in this context**

Indicate if the individual's nationality or citizenship should be considered as a risk factor for migrant vulnerability to violence, exploitation and abuse. For example, in some contexts, individuals of a particular nationality may be targeted for exploitative practices.

### **Individual's sex or gender is a risk factor in this context**

Indicate if the individual's sex or gender should be considered as a risk factor for migrant vulnerability to violence, exploitation and abuse. Note that sex refers to the physical and biological characteristics that distinguish males and females while gender refers to the roles, behaviors, activities, and attributes that a given society at a given time considers appropriate for men and women. Sex is biologically determined by birth as male, female, or inter-sex, while an individual's gender may change over time. In some contexts, some sexes are more vulnerable to violence, exploitation, and abuse than are others. In some contexts, persons of a particular gender are targeted for violence and abuse.

### **Individual's age is a risk factor in this context**

Indicate if an individual's age should be considered as a risk factor for migrant vulnerability to VEA. For example, in some contexts, the elderly may be more vulnerable to abuse.

### **Individual indicators: vulnerability to violence, exploitation and abuse screening**

*This section asks questions with the aim of identifying migrant vulnerabilities. It focuses on factors directly related to the individual. Some of the questions may indicate that the person is vulnerable to violence, exploitation, or abuse or has another form of vulnerability. Others may indicate that the person is at risk of or has been trafficked.*

### **What is your current migration status in this country?**

Ask the migrant if they know their current administrative migration status in the country and if they know, select the appropriate box. Common definition of the terms are listed below.

- Asylum seeker: A person who seeks safety from persecution or serious harm in a country other than his or her own and awaits a decision on the application for refugee status under relevant international and national instruments.
- Asylum seeker, rejected: A person who has made an application for refugee status under relevant international and national instruments but whose application has been denied and there are no further pending claims.
- Citizen: a person who is recognized by custom or law as being a legal member of the country.
- Foreign resident (regular): A person who has received authorization to live in the country (e.g., residence permit).
- Foreign student (regular): A foreign national who has received authorization to be in the country for the purposes of study (e.g., student visa).
- Foreign worker (regular): A foreign national who has received authorization to be in the country for the purposes of work (e.g., work permit).
- Irregular migrant (irregular entry): A person who entered the country without authorization.
- Irregular migrant (overstayed): A person who entered the country with authorization but did not leave when they were supposed to.

- Refugee:** A person who, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country.
- Stateless:** A person who is not considered as a national or a citizen by any state under the operation of its law.

The following status are indicators of vulnerability: asylum seeker (in process or rejected), irregular migrant (irregular entry or overstayed), refugee, and stateless.

### **Why did you migrate/leave home?**

Ask the migrant why they migrated or left home. It may be necessary to ask some probing questions, like why they wanted to leave home, or if they felt that they had to leave home for some reason. Based on their answer, tick the appropriate box. If they give you another reason that is not listed, include it in “other.” You can also tick don’t know or refused.

In some cases, migration journeys have been split into stages. For example, a migrant may have left their home country, and stayed in a transit country for several weeks, months, or even years while saving up for the next leg of their journey. Select all of the reasons given at any stage of the migration journey (for example, a migrant may have left their home country to look for work, but then left the transit country due to natural disaster). You can add information about migration stages and journeys into your notes. However, keep in mind that the purpose of this form is to rapidly screen for vulnerabilities, so it is usually not necessary to spend too much time getting a full account of the migration process.

Many of the choices given here are associated with vulnerability (such as leaving home due to a natural disaster) or trafficking (such as being promised a job). However, every context is different, and trends change over time.

- Use your knowledge of the context and current trends to indicate if you think the reason they left home should be considered an indicator of trafficking and/or vulnerability.

### **Who did you travel with?**

This question aims to find out more about who the migrant travelled with. Tick the appropriate box. If they mention a category that is not listed, include it in “other.” You can also tick don’t know or refused.

Most of the choices here are associated with vulnerability (such as traveling alone) or trafficking (such as traveling with an agent). However, every context is different, and trends change over time.

- Use your knowledge of the context and current trends to indicate if you think the persons they travelled with should be considered an indicator of trafficking and/or vulnerability.

### **Have been lied to, tricked, manipulated, indebted, forced, given false promises, or otherwise deceived in order to get you to travel?**

If the migrant answers yes to this question, it is an indicator of trafficking and you should consider referring the person for in-depth screening for trafficking. Answering yes to this question is also an indicator of vulnerability.

### **Do you have a physical or mental disability?**

If the migrant answers yes to this question, it is an indicator of migrant vulnerability.

**Are you currently sick or injured, or do you have medical needs?**

If the migrant answers yes to this question, it is an indicator of migrant vulnerability.

**Have you ever been detained, incarcerated, or institutionalized?**

In general, any form of institutionalization is thought to be at least somewhat harmful to individuals. If the migrant answers yes to this question, it is an indicator of migrant vulnerability.

**Are you or have you recently been engaged in illicit activity?**

In general, exposure to criminality increases risk of exposure to violence, exploitation, and abuse. If the migrant answers yes to this question, it is an indicator of migrant vulnerability.

**Are you or have you recently been involved in prostitution or sex-related activities?**

In general, involvement in prostitution or sex-related commercial activities is associated with vulnerability to violence, exploitation, and abuse. If the migrant answers yes to this question, it is an indicator of migrant vulnerability.

**Do you have a history of substance abuse or misuse?**

This can include dependency, abuse, or misuse of alcohol, illegal or ‘street’ drugs like heroin or cocaine, or prescription drugs like opioids. If the migrant answers yes to this question, it is an indicator of migrant vulnerability.

**Do you speak and read the official language of this country?**

The inability to speak or read the dominant local language is an indicator of migrant vulnerability. This is relevant in a variety of contexts. For example, in a community of origin, a person may be illiterate, although able to speak the local language. Or, they may speak a minority, and/or unofficial language while not speaking or reading the dominant or official language. In transit or destination locations they may not know how to speak or read the relevant local languages. In general, not being able to speak and/or read the dominant language should be considered as a vulnerability factor.

**Are you now or have you recently been homeless?**

If the migrant answers yes to this question, it is an indicator of migrant vulnerability.

**What is your highest level of completed education?**

Select one of the given options. The first two options (no education or less than primary; and primary) are indicators of migrant vulnerability.

[For school aged persons] **Are you currently attending school?**

No school attendance is an indicator of migrant vulnerability.

**Do you think you have the skills and/or education necessary to get a job here?**

This question relies on the migrant’s self-assessment of the skills and education required. Not knowing what skills or education are required is an indicator of migrant vulnerability, as is belief or knowledge that they are un-qualified.

**Do you have sufficient resources to meet your basic needs (food, housing, clothing, etc.)?**

Answering no to this question is an indicator of migrant vulnerability. Note that this question does not refer to cash income, but to any resources. So, a person could have very little cash but a lot of resources (for example, livestock) that they use to trade or convert to cash to meet basic needs.

**Do you have a source of income that is sufficient to meet basic needs, is commensurate with your skills and experience, and is stable and secure?**

Lack of any source of income is an indicator of migrant vulnerability, as is insufficient income to meet basic needs, or if the source of income is non-commensurate with education and skills levels, as is a source of income that is not stable and secure.

**Are you the sole or primary provider for your household? and Do you have sufficient income / resources to meet your household's needs?**

Being the sole or primary provider for the household is not in itself an indicator of migrant vulnerability. However, if a person is responsible for a household and cannot fulfil their responsibilities, this is an indicator of migrant vulnerability.

**Are you financially responsible for people outside of your household? and Do you have sufficient income / resources to meet these responsibilities?**

Being financially responsible for people outside the household is not in itself an indicator of migrant vulnerability. However, if a person is responsible for people outside his or her household and cannot fulfil their responsibilities, this is an indicator of migrant vulnerability.

**Do you have any debts? and Are any of these debts to an agent, smuggler, trafficker, recruiter, or employer?**

Any personal debt is an indicator of migrant vulnerability. Indebtedness to an agent, smuggler, trafficker, recruiter, or employer is an additional indicator of vulnerability.

**Do you have sufficient access to health care?**

If the individual says no it is an indicator of migrant vulnerability.

[If relevant] **Do you have sufficient access to education?**

If the individual says no it is an indicator of migrant vulnerability.

**Do you have sufficient access to financial services?**

If the individual says no it is an indicator of migrant vulnerability.

**Do you feel that you are well informed of your rights (at work, regarding employment, housing, education, safety, legal status, documents, etc.)?**

If the individual says no it is an indicator of migrant vulnerability.

**Have you experienced any of the following either before or during your migration process?**

Select all that apply. This question aims to find out if the migrant has already experienced harm during their migration process. Answering yes to any of these experiences is an indicator of both trafficking and vulnerability. Migrants who answer yes to any of these questions should also be screened for trafficking. People who have experienced any of these issues may require protection and assistance. You should be prepared with referral information so that you can refer them for services, if such services are available.

### **Household indicators: vulnerability to violence, exploitation and abuse screening**

*This section asks questions with the aim of identifying migrant vulnerabilities. It focuses on factors related to the individual's household and family life. Some of the questions may indicate that the person is at risk of or has been trafficked. Others may indicate that the person is vulnerable to violence, exploitation, or abuse or has another form of vulnerability.*

#### **Is your household in debt?**

If the individual says yes, it is an indicator of migrant vulnerability.

#### **Is there a history of violence or abuse in the household?**

If the individual says yes, it is an indicator of migrant vulnerability.

#### **Is there a history of preferential treatment or discrimination in the household?**

If the individual says yes, it is an indicator of migrant vulnerability.

#### **Are there members of the household involved in illicit activities?**

If the individual says yes, it is an indicator of migrant vulnerability.

#### **Is your household, in general, engaged or isolated from society?**

This question aims at understanding if the household is engaged in society, feels part of the community, etc., or if they feel isolated. The idea is that households engaged in society will have access to social resources to help them cope with problems, and that those who do not have access to such social resources are more vulnerable to violence, exploitation, and abuse. It will likely be necessary to ask some probing questions to get a response. If the respondent indicates that the household is isolated in society, it is an indicator of vulnerability.

#### **Does your community have sufficient resources and services to enable all members of your household's needs and aspirations to be met?**

This question is concerned with the community in which the individual lives or lived in. Most people in most places are concerned with some key services, like education, health care, etc. But there are also differences between communities. For example, in some locations arable land for agriculture may be the most important source of livelihoods for community members, while in other communities, jobs in the formal sector may be the most important. You may need to ask probing questions to get at the answer (e.g., what are the main sources of livelihoods in your community? Is there enough of this source of livelihood to meet demand? etc.). If the respondent indicates that there are not enough resources in the community, it is an indicator of vulnerability.

#### **Has any members of your household experienced any of the following either before or during your migration process?**

Select all that apply. This question aims to find out if anybody in the migrant's household has already experienced harm during their migration process. Answering yes to any of these experiences is an indicator of both trafficking and vulnerability. These individuals should also be screened for trafficking. People who have experienced any of these issues may require protection and assistance. You should be prepared with referral information so that you can refer them for services, if such services are available.

### **Assessment**

### **Is the individual vulnerable to violence, exploitation, or abuse?**

Based on the information the migrant has provided as well as your knowledge of the context, determine if the individual is vulnerable to trafficking, violence, exploitation or abuse and justify your decision in the space provided.

Tick yes, no or uncertain and justify your decision in the space provided.

#### **Action**

*Select one of the following options:*

- **IOM intake:** For cases where there are indicators of vulnerability and the migrant meets the criteria for intake into your programme. Different IOM programmes may have different criteria for intake. For example, some programmes may have a low barrier for entry (e.g., only a few indicators of vulnerability are sufficient for intake into a programme). Others may have a high barrier for entry, so only the most vulnerable, or persons with the most indicators of vulnerability, will be eligible for the programme. Some programmes may focus specifically on a sub-set of vulnerable migrants (e.g. children) and others outside of that sub-set may not be eligible for assistance.
- **IOM internal referral for further screening and/or assistance:** For cases where you have identified vulnerability but believe the migrant requires further screening and/or assistance from another colleague or another IOM Unit.
- **External referral:** For cases where there are indicators of vulnerability, but there are no IOM programmes for which the vulnerable migrant is eligible or assistance is best provided by another organization. Include the name of organization referred to.
- **Assistance declined:** You should still strive to provide the migrant with as much information as possible on where and when they can access services.