



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations (OIM)
Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)

Cross-Cutting Issues

The 2015 IOM Principles for Humanitarian Action (PHA) underpin partnerships IOM forms for humanitarian response, and articulate IOM's responsibilities vis-à-vis its partners. The following issues impact all sectors, partners and activities and are considered at all phases of grant discussions, from inception to project close-out. All Applicants must address the cross cutting issues within proposals without exception.

The beneficiaries of project activities are the main stakeholder in all anticipated responses. Individuals, families and communities are recognized as agents in their own development and in proactively finding solutions. IOM use evidence-based programming and encourages community engagement at all phases of the program cycle: assessment, registrations, interventions and during M&E. Interventions follow a process that stress community ownership and active involvement in project inputs to build sustainable interventions and results. Project inception should include discussions with communities explaining project goals and objectives, and how target beneficiaries will be identified. IOM encourages Applicants to include vulnerable members of the host community to mitigate potential conflict among beneficiary populations. Women, youth and vulnerable groups are actively sought out and encouraged to participate, including through coordinating with relevant national and local-level groups (including traditional leadership structures, religious and business leaders, and women and youth groups).

Protection Mainstreaming¹

Overarching protection mainstreaming principles include:

1. Prioritizing safety and dignity and avoid causing harm: delivering services and assistance in ways that preserve the physical integrity of individuals and communities, are culturally appropriate and avoid any unintended negative consequences, for example scheduling interventions at times that do not clash with daily economic activities and don't expose beneficiaries to risks of external attacks or threats;
2. Securing meaningful access according to needs and not on the basis of age, sex, gender, nationality, race, ethnic allegiance. Services and assistance are provided in an adequate scale, within safe and easy reach, are known by the affected individuals and accessible by all groups;
3. Accountability to Affected Population (AAP): enabling affected individuals and communities to play an active role in the measurement of the quality of interventions, and through transparency in project design and implementation, encouraging feedback through Inter-agency feedback and complaints mechanisms, and ensuring strong M&E processes; and
4. Ensuring inclusive participation and empowerment for decision making processes, building on affected capacities and assisting people to claim their rights. Grantees are encouraged to jointly identify solutions through open dialogue.

To maximize the efficacy of humanitarian responses, Applicants will be required to abide by principles of humanitarian protection, in particular through specifically targeting and delivering services to populations with identified vulnerabilities. This may differ according to the sector/sub-sector and will be based on needs assessments and local community engagement (i.e. pregnant or lactating women, female headed

¹ IOM's Principles for Humanitarian Action (2015) in line with the IASC Policy on Protection in Humanitarian Action, October 2016 aims to mainstream protection throughout its programming, therefore each target Sector includes information about protection mainstreaming.

households, children, the elderly, sick or disabled). Distributions or services provided should not negatively impact the health and safety of the beneficiaries or community relations.

Gender Integration

Globally, IOM is committed to ensuring that the particular needs of all women and men, are identified, taken into consideration and addressed, led by the IOM Gender Mainstreaming Policy 1995. The IOM PHA refer to special consideration given regarding how gender and age affect an individual's social vulnerabilities, opportunities and ability to make independent and informed choices. Tolerance, understanding and respect for all, without distinction as to race, gender, religion, color, national origin, marital status, sexual orientation, age, physical disability or political conviction are embedded within all projects and programs.

IOM integrates a gender perspective in project design, implementation and M&E. It is particularly relevant in South Sudan, where women constitute a large portion of humanitarian beneficiaries and face significant gender based discrimination and violence. Female-headed IDP households face increased responsibilities and workloads, including caring responsibilities. Male and female returnees experience displacement and re-integration differently, particularly as each gender's experiences during conflict has been different. This aspect is particularly relevant in settings in which a person's gender may have dictated their experiences – e.g. as a combatant or as someone affected by sexual violence. IOM activities engage under “do no harm” principles, with the role of each gender carefully monitored to analyze impacts on reducing existing inequalities and improving equitable access to basic rights, services, and resources. Programs are tailored according to the specific needs of different gender groups and their perspectives actively sought by the implementing partner, including to corroborate information provided.

Specifically, applicants must consider gender balance, assure that all data on beneficiaries is disaggregated by sex and age, where possible, and analyzed and reported on accordingly. Applicants are encouraged to form representative community committees including gender balance of numbers and leadership roles, depending on context. Applicants should state methods to engage different groups (understanding childcare responsibilities, routes to project locations) and discuss how to mitigate those, or amend pathways to the overall outcomes.

Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities and Older Persons

The elderly and people with disabilities are particularly vulnerable during displacement. According to IOM's bio-metric registration information 3% of the registered population is 50-59 years old, while on average 2% are 60+ years old. Many families report having to abandon the aged and infirmed as they flee through difficult and swampy terrain. Other vulnerable groups include unaccompanied and separated children, disabled children and adolescents, vulnerable heads of household (children, single/persons with disabilities, elderly caregivers). The experience and skills of older people should be called upon during program design. Project activities aim for sustainability, ensuring that skills will be able to be handed down between generations. Applicants should take steps to include older people and people with disabilities by making assistance accessible and inclusive; and provide targeted assistance to meet the unique needs of older people and people with disabilities where necessary. This may mean triangulating information to ensure elderly/persons with disabilities are not 'hidden', or redoing assessments to ensure people are counted. Applicants must include information about how to respond to the needs of persons with disabilities and older persons in their proposals, and abide by Grant agreement clauses such as the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Conflict Sensitivity

To support peace and stability in a continually fragile environment, conflict sensitivity should be interwoven into activities as possible (e.g. equitable provision of business start-up kits). Actions should be informed by conflict analysis and the interaction programs will have on this context. To support impartial and conflict sensitive interventions, proposals should be informed by continuous contextual analysis.

Environment

Activities should respect environmental considerations. Special attention should be placed on avoiding depletion of natural water resources, with appropriate assessments analyzed to maximize resources while minimizing damage. Small business or farming activities should be as environmentally-friendly as possible. Certain materials are procured locally to reduce transportation and when there is availability and reputable sources.

Data Protection

Any personal data gathered during activities should follow strict data protection protocols in compliance with IOM's global Data Protection Guidelines (see Annex X).

Monitoring and reporting

Grant recipients will be required to provide interim and final reports (narrative and financial) based on the indicators in these Guidelines to ensure reporting on:

- **Relevance**, the extent to which the objectives of a program or project have been met/changed/need revision, owing to changing circumstances within the immediate context and external environment of that program or project.
- **Sustainability**, indicating the success of an intervention in providing a bridge to more protracted support (if appropriate).
- **Impact**, the immediate and long-term consequences of an intervention on the place in which it is implemented, and on the lives of those who are assisted or who benefit from the program.
- **Effectiveness**, the extent to which a program has been successful in achieving its key objectives.
- **Efficiency**, how well a given intervention transformed inputs into results and outputs.

Grantees will be required to submit Interim and final narratives and financial reports to IOM. The final narrative and financial report will be submitted to IOM according to indications in any signed agreement.

Following the grant selection, the RRF team will monitor and evaluate the implementation of the project. Field visits will be conducted to monitor project activities against stated targets within the framework of the grantees Project Proposal.

Grantees must ensure that a complaints mechanism is established in each project site and that beneficiaries are consulted throughout project implementation.

Applicants will mainstream protection in all M&E activities and components. This will include the adherence to "do no harm" principles in the design and implementation of all activities under this project. All sensitive information, including beneficiary names and contact details will be stored in a secure database and will not be publicly released. Any M&E conducted by the Grantee will apply conflict sensitivity in collecting quantitative and qualitative data by understanding the conflict dynamics in the context in which they operate, particularly with respect to inter-group relations, and act upon these understandings in order to minimize unintended negative impacts and maximize positive impacts. Grantees will ensure that staff members receive Code of Conduct training consistent with professional conduct including accountability, humanitarian principles and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).