Grand Bargain annual self-reporting exercise:

IOM

Contents

Work stream 1 - Transparency

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

- **IOM is committed to achieve the highest level of transparency and accountability. The Organization maintains the highest standards in financial management and reporting and is in full compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). IOM obtained its 2015 IPSAS certificate within the annual certification audit of IOM accounts in April 2016, with unqualified opinion. IPSAS 39 was released by the IPSAS Board in 2016, and will replace IPSAS 25 from 1 January 2018, with earlier adoption encouraged. IOM is in the process of adopting the new standard within its 2016 Annual Financial Statements. With the aim to demonstrate transparency, IOM publishes information about its operations within its Annual Programme and Budget and Annual Financial Reports available on www.iom.int, including details on funding received for its project activities. The IOM Global Tender list is also released annually on IOM's website.**

- **IOM also publishes financial data on the OCHA Financial Tracking Services (FTS) platform and reports on its programmatic expenses to the OECD-DAC. These initiatives allow IOM and its partners to in a timely as well as transparent manner monitor the Organization's funding progress against agency specific and inter-agency humanitarian response plans and flash appeals. Likewise, it supports real-time decision-making at both national and global levels across its humanitarian response programmes.**

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- **To implement and monitor its commitments under this work stream IOM has established an internal taskforce on institutional transparency and accountability. Via the aforementioned task force IOM has initiated discussions with IATI in order to gauge adjustments required for IOM to subscribe to the initiative. Following initial consultations, both internal and external, IOM has taken steps to initiate the necessary institutional reforms allowing it to report in accordance to the IATI standard. IOM recognizes that its level of reporting through the IATI platform will be incremental, in line with the approach adopted by other UN agencies that have previously joined the initiative. In turn, IOM became a formal member of IATI on 1 March 2017 and will start initial reporting to IATI by February 2018. The Organization views FTS and IATI as two complimentary reporting platforms and will as such continue to log financial contributions towards its humanitarian response with FTS. IOM has also begun drafting a new information disclosure policy, which will provide overarching guidelines on the Organization's approach to publicizing data.**

- **In line with its commitments towards transparency the Organization has also begun reviewing the manner in which it tracks humanitarian funding requirements and contributions made by donors. This has been done through a revision of its Humanitarian Compendium, which outlines the organization's country based humanitarian programming, on the basis of inter-agency planning processes and additional IOM programming priorities. Efforts are made towards integrating information on contributions received into the Humanitarian Compendium systematically. The same information will be updated into the FTS in order to ensure consistency between IOM's internal tracking of resources and the FTS platform. IOM's revised Humanitarian Compendium methodology was introduced on 1 January 2017.**

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- **To support the Organization in adapting to the IATI standard, and in order to move from financial to non-financial data reporting, IOM has committed to the development of IATI compliance milestones that stretch over a 3-year period. Milestones in need of direct attention include among others, the development of an interface between IOM internal accounting systems and IATI standards to facilitate reporting; the development of information disclosure policy; and the development of an institutional transparency policy.**

- **Moving forward, the Organization remains committed to contribute to the collective work towards greater transparency and support progress to the best of its ability. To this end, IOM is confirmed to participate in the workshop "Working together to improve humanitarian transparency", to be convened on the 29 March 2017 by the co-conveners of the Grand Bargain work stream on Transparency. The Organization will similarly seek to engage actively in future initiatives of this nature.**

4. Efficiency gains (optional for year 1)

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

5. Good practices and lessons learned (optional for year 1)

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

Work stream 2 - Localization

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

- **As a proximity organization, IOM primarily relies on direct implementation as its preferred assistance delivery modality. As a result, the amount of resources it channels to implementing partners is limited.**

- **To support local and national responders in their role as first responders and in the attempt to promote and support localized emergency response efforts IOM will, over the course of 2017, proceed to expand its capacity building activities in support of national and local responders. Over the past three years, such efforts have gone to benefit an average ranging from 8,000 to 10,000 national responders per year. For transparency and accountability purposes the Organization also commits to review its methodology for the disbursement and tracking of funds channeled to national and local responders, which in 2016 amounted to approximately 5% of its total funding received.**

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- **IOM has undertaken strategic planning activities towards the expansion of its programming and related capacity building activities in support of national responders. Such programming and activities are targeting civil protection authorities, usually mandated to respond to disasters and coordinate humanitarian action. In this regard, improved disaster management and response capacity at national level is a key priority of the organization, also within the framework of its global co-leadership of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster.**

- **The Global CCCM Cluster Strategy 2017-2021 published in January 2017 makes direct reference to the positive influence and need for inclusive programming that adheres to local contexts via two of its four strategic objectives (SO): SO 3: Strategic and Inclusive Support and collaboration, and SO 4: Responses Fit-for-Purpose. Moreover, to enhance transparency and inclusiveness in the governance of the Global CCCM Cluster, and improve its ability to meet its global responsibilities the Global Cluster has established a strategic advisory group (SAG). The SAG membership include, the two Global Cluster Coordinators, four Non-governmental Organizations, one UNHCR field-level representative and one IOM field-level representative. IOM will, together with its global cluster co-lead and the broader membership of the CCCM cluster, continue to advocate for more effective and efficient humanitarian assistance at all levels via its role in the Global CCCM Cluster.**

- **At inter-agency level, IOM has participated actively in the Humanitarian Financing Task Team (HFTT), in particular its sub-group on Local Actors Engagement and the Partner Capacity**

Assessment. Via this sub-group IOM has been involved in the strategic planning towards the commissioning of field-focused study with the provisional aim to review existing practices and mechanisms to improve local actors' engagement in the programming and delivery of humanitarian assistance. Furthermore, the Organization has contributed towards initial planning towards the proposed localization marker.

- **Besides its participation in the HFTT, IOM have continued to actively contribute to Grand Bargain initiatives convened under the auspices of the Grand Bargain work stream on Localization. This includes, among other initiatives, the workshop on Localization organized in Geneva by the work streams co-conveners IFRC and the Netherlands.**

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- **During the course of 2017 IOM will introduce a new set of policies and guidelines to facilitate the channeling of financial resources to those amongst civil society and non-governmental organizations it partners with in delivering humanitarian assistance, aiming in particular at reducing the amount of time it takes the Organization to pass funds on to its partners after a decision to that effect has been made. In this regard, IOM will also continue to work together with UN agencies with the intent to join existing inter-agency initiatives designed to streamline the vetting of non-governmental organizations' accounting and control systems.**

- **IOM is committed to continue its inter-agency collaboration via the HFTT and will remain an active partner in the task team throughout the systems reform towards the implementation of the Grand Bargain commitments.**

4. Efficiency gains (optional for year 1)

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

5. Good practices and lessons learned (optional for year 1)

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

Work stream 3 - Cash

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

- **Cash-Based Interventions (CBI) is a strategic priority for IOM, which has employed cash in its delivery of assistance to populations of concern for the past two decades, across the full spectrum of its programming portfolios, whether in support of the reintegration of returning migrants and victims of trafficking, in forced displacement settings, to the benefit of both IDPs and refugees, and in transitional contexts, through community-based engagement, particularly in urban environments. As an example of the scale of these operations, since 2007, IOM has implemented more than 130 projects involving cash-based transfers in at least 45 countries. Such project include different types of transfer including unconditional and conditional grants, cash for rent, cash for work, and voucher programmes. The Organization is committed to increase and enhance its ability to deliver aid through CBI in a timely and accountable manner and at scale.**

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- **In view of the increasingly systematic use and strategic expansion of CBI across the organization, IOM has established a CBI working group and initiated a review of its global approach to CBI through the publication of an IOM compendium on CBI. This compendium outlines Organizational best practices along with the various accountability and delivery mechanisms currently in use in the field. IOM has also developed country-level standard operating procedures to support monitoring and evaluation of its CBI. Tools developed are flexible to accompany IOM's wide spectrum of cash programming as well as that of the local context.**

- **IOM has also contributed to the Inter Agency Standing Committees (IASC) efforts to streamline humanitarian approaches to CBI, including the initiatives led by the World Bank, whose recommendations were endorsed by IOM. Moreover, IOM have in 2016 been co-leading the Global Shelter Clusters Cash Working Group and continues to actively participate in country level cash working groups where operational relevant, and the Geneva Cash Working Group.**

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- **Building on its initial activities, in 2017, IOM aims at producing a new set of organization-wide operational guidelines governing the application of CBI in displacement and other humanitarian contexts which the organization intervenes in. This will include elements relevant to resource management, and criteria on the basis of which CBI may be considered a preferable aid delivery modality, including an assessment of market capability, beneficiary preferences, do no harm considerations and cost effectiveness.**

IOM also intends to introduce transparency and accountability tools to better track aid volumes delivered through CBI in order to measure the evolution of its approach in this regard. This will in part be supported by the expansion of IOM's organizational results based management platform: the Project Information and Management Application (PRIMA). PRIMA is currently only available as a pilot across a very limited number of IOM projects. In late 2018, it will be extended to include all project activities. This will allow IOM to better facilitate the effective and transparent administration of projects. PRIMA will enable project managers to conduct more in-depth project management; enable consistent, insightful analysis across IOM projects; facilitate collation and sharing of operational data and project information; and simplify reporting. This capability would, among else, strongly support deeper analysis of the Organization's engagement in CBI.

- **IOM will in 2017 reinforce its institutional capacity and country level preparedness to deliver cash-based interventions to beneficiaries as well as the establishing of new and strengthening of existing partnerships for the delivery and coordination of cash-based assistance to its beneficiaries.**

4. Efficiency gains (optional for year 1)

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

5. Good practices and lessons learned (optional for year 1)

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

Work stream 4 – Management costs

1. Baseline (only in year 1)
Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

- **IOM is tasked by its Member States to systematically seek, identify and implement cost efficiency measures in order to reduce the operating and management costs in its delivery of all programme activities. This includes maintaining a low international to national staff ratio at global level, as well as a low number of staff members at Headquarters (300) in comparison to its field presence (10,000), with an emphasis on outsourcing back office functions to lower cost locations (2 global administrative centers are in place in Panama and Manila, Philippines) and global cost saving policies have long been in place, such as the exclusive use of economy class for staff travel, and the negotiation of preferential airfare agreements with air carriers. IOM produces regular reports to its membership outlining those cost savings and identifying additional measures in this regard.**

2. Progress to date
Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- **Across the broader humanitarian system, IOM is currently engaged in discussions with UN agencies towards the identification of savings in the areas of procurement of humanitarian relief items. This includes the possibility to adopt a more coherent approach towards the establishment and management of common Non-Food Items (NFI) pipelines at field level, particularly where IOM and partners are involved in sectors of assistance which tend to make use of similar items, such as Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, and Emergency Shelter and NFI.**

- **Internally, IOM is in the process of rolling out new approaches to Supply Chain Management. This includes, with support from the Government of Norway, a multi-year process through which IOM started to establish global pre-positioning hubs in order to supplement field delivery capacities in mid-sized emergency contexts. IOM's first two hubs were established in Kenya and the Philippines.**

- **In support of the collective progress towards the commitments of this work stream IOM has participated in the technical workshop "Reducing Duplication and Management Costs". This workshop was convened on 23 March 2017 in Geneva by UNHCR and Japan, the co-conveners of the work stream on Management Costs. IOM will in 2017 continue to participate in support of the co-conveners and contribute to the overall outcome of this work stream. As a result of its joining the UN System in September 2016, IOM is now also engaged in UN system wide efforts to achieve greater harmonization and coherence of cost structures, within the High level Committee on Management (HLCM), the Chief Executive Board (CEB) and subsidiary inter-agency coordination bodies.**

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- **IOM is to expand the Organizations pre-positioning modality by expanding its networks of hubs to a third location. Further, IOM will strengthen its Global Procurement and Supply Unit, based at IOM's service center in Manila, Philippines, through the creation of new expert positions, and the introduction of new procurement tools, including greater reliance on Long Term Agreements with suppliers, the production of so-called white stocks, to be mobilized as the needs arise, and the negotiation of new agreements with private sector service providers which may help facilitate more cost efficient shipping modalities.**

4. Efficiency gains (optional for year 1)

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

5. Good practices and lessons learned (optional for year 1)

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

Work stream 5 – Needs Assessment

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

- **IOM's principal approach to needs assessment is anchored in efforts to ensure more systematic and comprehensive roll out of its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in all contexts affected by displacement. Over the years, DTM has emerged as the humanitarian community's most effective instrument to gauge displacement volumes and locations, and identify related humanitarian assistance requirements across all sectors of relevance to a particular response framework, in a manner that is delinked from IOM's own internal programming priorities and resources. With both core and earmarked support from key donors, IOM has been able to apply the DTM to over 40 humanitarian contexts. Data derived from the DTM currently represents the single largest source of information on internal displacement in the world. At the country and regional level, data from DTM contributes to inter-agency needs assessment and analysis leading to the development of common reports such as Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs) and other information management initiatives. At the global level, IOM shares data with the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) for the Global Report on Internal Displacement. The expansion of the DTM has been made possible through strategic engagement with key humanitarian partners, including donors, NGOs, UN agencies, the private sector and academia.**

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- **IOM has engaged in strategic discussions with key partners, both donors and fellow humanitarian agencies. Via such discussions the Organizations has been able to initiate an expansion of its DTM capacities at regional level, this with intent to undertake more in-depth studies and analysis on available information, whilst fostering broader inter-regional data sharing, studies and analysis. Moreover, to ensure that primary DTM data collected and regional analysis undertaken can feed into ongoing efforts for enhanced inter-agency data exchange and evidence-based responses IOM is also advancing its ongoing collaboration with OCHA-Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX). By the end of 2016 IOM was among the top five organisations on HDX in terms of page views and dataset downloads. IOM datasets on HDX represent the resource with the most downloads among all of the organisations contributing to HDX – IOM datasets are, besides via the HDX website, available to users directly via HDX Python API. IOM data is today made available on HDX alongside the external publication of its information packages. This practice ensures that data shared with partners in a timely and accountable manner. IOM raw data collected through its DTM mechanism, and the resulting analysis, where available, is systematically made available to all IASC partners, and other stakeholders subscribing to the same rules of engagement, so that is may inform partners' and sectors' specific intervention strategies.**

- **Within the framework of its global leadership of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, IOM has been able to further its commitment to comprehensive, context-sensitive, and timely needs assessments at an inter-agency level. Strategic Objective 2 (Information and Feedback-driven Quality Responses) of the Global CCCM Cluster Strategy 2017-2021 confirms the clusters commitment to have its activities and interventions driven by efficient information management systems, based on sound analysis pertaining to the needs of the affected population. This is with the intent to ensure inclusive and people centered CCCM programming across the global plethora of CCCM actors and contexts.**

- **IOM have actively engaged with the broader community of the work stream on needs assessments via its participation in the technical workshop in Brussels organized by the co-conveners (ECHO and OCHA) of this work stream. IOM is committed to continue supporting the collaborative efforts toward the commitments of this work stream and will participate to this end in events to come in 2017.**

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- **Through the DTM, IOM will continue to contribute to inter-agency information management initiatives at the global, regional and country level.**

- **Besides continuing the aforementioned projects, IOM intends to capture data in regard to 80% of newly identified situations of internal displacement in the world and to continue expansion into contexts in which DTM is currently not active. IOM will also continue enhancing its efforts to integrate key protection indicators into DTM's standard operating procedures.**

- **IOM and OCHA HDX have, as co-collaborators, been provided funding towards the direct integration of IOM staff at the HDX headquarters in The Hague, Netherlands. This will allow an extension of the current IOM-HDX partnership and ensure more efficient collaboration in terms of data collection, sharing and analysis, with the intent to benefit humanitarian programming and strategic planning among its partner agencies. IOM is currently underway recruiting the staff member to be integrated with OCHA HDX.**

4. Efficiency gains (optional for year 1)

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

5. Good practices and lessons learned (optional for year 1)

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

Work stream 6 – Participation Revolution

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

- **IOM applies multiple methodologies and approaches which in recent years have served to enhance the organization's accountability to those it seeks to assist. IOM has initiated an institutional effort to introduce a single policy framework across its field operations, defining IOM's institutional approach towards Accountability towards Affected Populations (AAP) and the mechanism it employs to adhere to such objectives in conducting its activities. Such efforts will remain consistent with IOM's commitments to the IASC, and will enhance what has been initiated through the IOM's protection mainstreaming institutional approach to crisis response, which has AAP among its key pillars. The development of the policy will be led by IOM's inter-departmental working group on AAP.**

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- **In 2016, the IOM AAP working group launched an in-depth cross-sectoral review of its AAP policies and activities in relation to the IASC commitments, looking critically at lessons learned, undertaking regional and country-level consultations and drawing from best practices and operational realities.**

- **As the lead of the Global CCCM Cluster IOM has sought to advocate for global cluster commitments towards this work stream. IOM, together with the broader membership of the global cluster, has committed to participatory and feedback-driven CCCM programming across its four Strategic Objectives (SO) of the Global CCCM Cluster Strategy 2017-2021. This is most notable in SO 1 and 2 which commit cluster activities to be people-centred and driven by information and feedback of the affected population. To this end, SO 1 and 2 also mutually support the global cluster in achieving SO 4 (Responses fit-for-purpose) that besides this work stream also reference the commitments of the work stream on localization.**

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- **By July 2017, IOM will have an updated working draft AAP framework, which will be further refined through internal and external consultations over the course of the year.**
- **IOM will continue to engage within the IASC Task Team on AAP and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) to improve existing approaches and methodologies. In this regard, IOM aims to provide technical assistance to Humanitarian Country Teams and in-country PSEA Networks to establish and/or strengthen collective SEA prevention and response measures. Building on the lessons learned during a pilot project that IOM**

coordinated on behalf of the IASC, IOM commits to roll out the IASC Best Practice Guide to Establish Inter-Agency Community-Based Complaint Mechanisms (CBCMs) and to champion for their implementation, so that PSEA is standardized in all humanitarian settings. In order to help assure accountability of the humanitarian community towards those populations it seeks to assist, IOM will continue to provide critical support to such inter-agency efforts.

- **IOM will continue and further its efforts to identify camp-based initiatives to strengthen women's participation in camp governance and will develop guidance on how to better support women's engagement with the aim to reducing their vulnerability and exposure to protection risks.**

- **IOM will continue to support collective outcomes of this work stream at local, regional and global level by actively contributing and supporting the co-conveners of this work stream in planned and future events. To this end, IOM is set to participate in the conference scheduled for 30 March 2017 by the co-conveners of the work stream.**

4. Efficiency gains (optional for year 1)

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

5. Good practices and lessons learned (optional for year 1)

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

Work stream 7 - Multi-year planning and funding

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

- **IOM is dependent on voluntary contributions to deliver the totality of its global programmes. The overwhelming majority of those contributions are tightly earmarked at the project level, with very limited contributions spreading beyond a 12 month period. As a result, the Organization's planning is done on a yearly basis.**

- **Please refer to work stream 8 for further discussion of this point.**

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

4. Efficiency gains (optional for year 1)

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

5. Good practices and lessons learned (optional for year 1)

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

Work stream 8 - Earmarking/flexibility

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

- **IOM has witnessed a considerable expansion across all aspects of its humanitarian programming in this decade, a development attributable to the multiplication of humanitarian crises, both large scale natural disasters and protracted displacement situations resulting from conflict, as well as the organization's own efforts at increased predictability, accountability and partnerships. However, the organization continues to operate with financial resources channeled to IOM operations through tightly earmarked contributions – flexible financing, un-earmarked contributions and core support for humanitarian action and institutional strengthening represent less than 3% of the Organization's budget.**

- **IOM remains committed to its project-based accounting model, which it has no intention to amend, based on continued institutional assessment of the benefits it brings in terms of accountability, transparency and cost-effectiveness. Certain elements of IOM humanitarian response such as preparedness and the sustainability of its interventions in protracted displacement contexts would benefit from a more long-term, predictable and flexible funding approach.**

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- **IOM has engaged in strategic discussions with some of its key humanitarian donors with a view to determining funding priorities and define modalities for multi-year as well as more flexible approaches to funding.**

- **Consistent with and in support of the aforementioned discussions, IOM has made initial headway to establish a Migration Resource Allocation Committee (MIRAC). In establishing the MIRAC IOM is introducing a mechanism with the objective to allocate softly-earmarked financial contributions in a transparent, efficient and responsive manner. In support of the MIRAC the Organization will develop internal guidelines, including detailed criteria, indicating the manner in which the organization proposes to allocate softly-earmarked financial contributions made by donors. Such efforts remain internal at this stage, as there is no single definition of what constitutes unearmaked funding across the board, which in turn compels IOM to continue using those definitions approved by its governing bodies. IOM will continue to review such elements, as consensus emerges at inter-agency level, in coordination with its governing bodies.**

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- **Moving forward IOM will conclude the establishment of the IOM MIRAC, including the development of internal guidelines governing the allocation of softly-earmarked financial contributions. Representatives part of the MIRAC are also set to continue engage with Grand Bargain signatories to allow for an external as well as inclusive validation of said guidelines. This includes an agreement with counterparts on the manner in which IOM will report on softly-earmarked financial contributions. Core to the formulation of these guidelines will be key considerations and outcomes of current and future Grand Bargain initiatives, especially such under the auspices of the work stream on earmarking and the flexibility of funding as well as that of the Humanitarian Financing Task Team (HFTT).**

4. Efficiency gains (optional for year 1)

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

5. Good practices and lessons learned (optional for year 1)

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

Work stream 9 – Reporting requirements

1. Baseline (only in year 1)
Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

- **As a result of its reliance on tightly earmarked contributions (97% of the Organizations budget) by way of projects (an average of 3,000 projects run simultaneously), each of which is subject to dedicated reporting requirements, negotiated through individual contribution agreements. Except where global standards are in place, they require sometimes lengthy engagement on the part of the donor and IOM to reach mutually agreeable reporting modalities.**

2. Progress to date
Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- **As a member of the HFTT IOM has been actively involved in inter-agency initiatives with intent to map existing reporting criteria, including existing inefficiencies that accompanies ad hoc reporting requirements. To this end, IOM together with partners in the HFTT, provided support and participated actively to launch the study on Harmonizing Donor Reporting. The final study was published on 18 November 2016 and includes an in depth analysis of existing reporting requirements, formal as well as informal, and their effect on organizational efficiency. The report also proposes a reporting template (10+3 Template) that seeks to harmonize different reporting requirements across donors.**

3. Planned next steps
What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- **IOM plans to continue engaging with its donors, both individually and collectively, towards harmonization of reporting requirements, particularly where several donors fund similar activities in the same operating context. IOM is also undertaking more dialogue with its key donors towards strategic allocation of funding, based on actual needs, as identified by the Organization, rather than donor individual priorities.**

4. Efficiency gains (optional for year 1)
Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

5. Good practices and lessons learned (optional for year 1)
Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?

Work stream 10 – Humanitarian – Development engagement

1. Baseline (only in year 1)

Where did your organisation stand on the work stream and its commitments when the Grand Bargain was signed?

- **IOM has decades of expertise in transition and recovery programming that uses development-principled approaches to comprehensively address root causes driving forced and irregular displacement. IOM's locally-driven and contextualized portfolio of longer-term development-minded activities often begins in parallel to humanitarian efforts to assist displaced populations, and includes resilience-building, early recovery, social cohesion and peacebuilding, and local governance strengthening programming. By working with local community actors, including varied social groups, civil society and local governance structures, to reduce short, mid and long-term needs concurrently, IOM aims to ensure communities in home, host and long-term settlement countries are able to participate in crafting interventions that mitigate the mid and longer-term consequences of displacement-causing factors.**

- **To ensure its humanitarian action contributes directly to transition and recovery, as well as positive development outcomes, primarily those spelled out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, IOM has made several strategic investments. In this regard, the development of IOM's Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) has been key – the MCOF mandates the Organization to work holistically in its crisis response and ensure strategic planning across sectors (humanitarian, recovery, transition and development) and in the various crisis phases, with a focus on prevention and solutions to root-causes.**

2. Progress to date

Which concrete actions have you taken (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream?

- **IOM have developed and published its framework on the Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations (PRDS), this framework act as the Organizations durable solutions policy framework.**
- **IOM is in the later stages of developing a new policy on internally displaced persons (IDPs). To ensure external validation and an informed approach to its policy the Organization will host external consultations with key partners on 3 April 2017.**
- **IOM's Humanitarian Programming now includes both emergency relief and long term programming in order to account for the full spectrum of humanitarian activities undertaken in a given context.**
- **IOM currently participates in inter-agency risk and vulnerability analysis initiatives, including the provision of primary data towards the INFORM index and the IASC reference group on Risk, Early Warning and Preparedness at the global level. Moreover, at the country level, where inter-agency emergency preparedness efforts are in place, IOM engages and contributes to the process as appropriate.**

3. Planned next steps

What are the specific next steps which you plan to undertake to implement the commitments (with a focus on the next 2 years)?

- **IOM will enhance its efforts to address the root causes that drive vulnerability, instability and negative migration pressures. IOM will enhance DTM indicators and methodological approached to bridge data gaps between humanitarian and development programming, including risk and vulnerability analysis.**

- **IOM will use its PRDS Framework as a basis to strengthen collaboration with States and partners, and advocate for inclusive and resilience orientated responses which reflect the mobility dimensions of crisis situations.**

4. Efficiency gains (optional for year 1)

Please indicate, qualitatively, efficiency gains associated with implementation of GB commitments and how they have benefitted your organisation and beneficiaries.

5. Good practices and lessons learned (optional for year 1)

Which concrete action(s) have had the most success (both internally and in cooperation with other signatories) to implement the commitments of the work stream? And why?