Grand Bargain in 2021:

Annual Self Report – Narrative Summary

Name of Institution:
International Organization for Migration (IOM)

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(NB. Please limit your answer to no more than **4 pages in total** – anything over this word limit will not be considered. Please respond to all of the questions below.)

Grand Bargain in 2021

Question 1: Reflecting on the information you have provided in the Excel spreadsheet, please highlight the 2 or 3 key outcomes or results relating to the Grand Bargain that your institution achieved in 2021?

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) role in supporting the improvement of overall quality of HNOs/HRPs has been strengthened throughout the year, and data continued to be frequently shared with humanitarian actors to inform their responses. **The number of HNOs to which DTM data contributed has grown to 84%** in 2021, from 80% in 2020. IOM`s new Internal Displacement Data Strategy (IDDS) 2021-2025 outlines a high-level course of action for IOM to enhance its internal displacement data operations, including in support to the improvement to the joint needs assessment and analysis. **IOM`s contribution to the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) process, including hosting the inter-agency project on behalf of the Steering Committee, is a reflection of IOM`s organizational commitment to support the improvement of joint needs assessment and analysis**.

In 2021, IOM continued to support three localization pilot projects aimed at **localizing the CCCM framework and supporting national authorities and local actors to lead displacement responses**. CCCM localization efforts focus on three priority areas of responsibilities -disaster preparedness, disaster response, and coordination- as essential steps to ensure the progressive localization of CCCM responses.

IOM facilitated the rapid and flexible deployment of funds to the immediate humanitarian consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, enabling an early humanitarian response via front-line NGOs at a time when COVID-19 related restrictions limited response efforts from other actors, thereby **contributing to the effort of localization of the COVID-19 response.**

Question 2: Briefly explain how the outcomes contribute to achieving the Grand Bargain 2.0 enabling priority 1 (quality funding).
Enabling priority 1: A critical mass of quality funding is reached that allows an effective and efficient response, ensuring visibility and accountability.
(For ease of reference, see Senior Officials Meeting recommendations here.)

In response to COVID 19, the ERC had released an additional US$25 million from CERF's rapid response window in 2020 to directly support frontline organizations' lifesaving health and water and sanitation responses in 6 countries (Bangladesh, the CAR, Haiti, Libya, South Sudan and Sudan). This multi-country allocation was **channelled to the selected NGOs through IOM, benefiting from IOM's expertise in flexibly working with affected populations and local and national organizations**. The CERF funds enabled 24 NGOs (of which one-third are national NGOs) to provide life-saving assistance to 1.7 million people. The CERF funds helped address the most pressing humanitarian needs with regard to health care (including mental health and psychosocial support), water, sanitation and hygiene, gender-based violence and child protection based on in-country priorities outlined in the Global HRP for COVID 19. The allocation allowed frontline NGOs to scale-up their existing responses and in some specific cases to scale-up response in underserved areas (such as in Eastern Sudan). The pilot project was successful in ensuring that **funds were deployed rapidly,** often within 20 days of the proposal being accepted. Funds were also **deployed flexibly** with a **robust revision**

mechanism to allow rapid reprogramming. This allowed for: a) meeting the (changing) needs on the ground; b)flexibility in deploying funds to make sure they were being utilized and spent.

While IOM invested own resources in excess of the overhead it received from CERF to build capacity and support the NGOs, IOM also participated in, and contributed its experience to, the discussions of IASC Results Group 5 on Humanitarian Financing on cost classification and standardization of overhead costs.

Question 3*: Briefly explain how the outcomes contribute to achieving the Grand Bargain 2.0 enabling priority 2 (localisation and participation).*
Enabling priority 2: Greater support is provided for the leadership, delivery and capacity of local responders and the participation of affected communities in addressing humanitarian needs.

IOM`s AAP Framework was released as a mandatory instruction in 2021, establishing a common approach for implementing and mainstreaming AAP throughout the Organization`s crisis-related work as contained in its Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF). The framework helps to **ensure quality and responsive programming in line with the evolving needs of beneficiaries, affected populations and communities** and enforce the Organization's zero tolerance against sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and other misconduct. It **strengthens compliance on AAP mainstreaming in humanitarian programming and supports the IASC Collective AAP Framework rollout.**

To strengthen the implementation of AAP, IOM launched a **certificated self-paced online training available for staff, non-staff, and partners to enhance the capacity needs of local responders on AAP**. The online training was rolled out alongside a blended **in-depth version of the course to increase IOM's capacity to contribute to AAP collective efforts** via training of AAP focal points. In addition, **rapid response trainings were held to support local efforts** in Tenerife and in Ethiopia response, **where IOM co-leads inter-agency AAP efforts**.

2021 also saw **increased sensitisation efforts on leadership and AAP in the form of a multi-day training and workshop session for IOM Chiefs of Mission, and Deputy Chiefs of Mission and Regional Thematic Specialists** in the Latin America and Caribbean region **to strengthen collective AAP at the HCT level.** This effort aimed to develop joined-up understanding of the importance of affected communities' participation in addressing humanitarian needs and **support planning at the level of leadership to ensure improved advocacy at all levels.**

The CCCM Cluster continued to successfully **build and develop technical capacities of local actors** through trainings and workshops as an initial **access point for local actors to start engaging in coordination mechanisms.** Translation of global guidelines and tools supported engagement at the local level. It is to be noted that while progress has been achieved in 2021 despite COVID 19 restrictions, localization efforts continue to be highly disrupted due to the pandemic. **Ensuring meaningful participation and active engagement** will also often also require additional and/or dedicated capacity and resources. The cluster can play a vital role in advocating for operational agencies to partner/mentor local actors for both technical as well as coordination guidance. However, most cluster teams do not have capacity to provide the mentorship for local actors and rely on operational agencies to take this forward. This can initially be in the form of implementing partners. There is a need however to expand the

mentorship from purely technical/operational aspects to include organizational capacity such as resource management.

Grand Bargain and cross-cutting issues

Question 4: How has your institution contributed to the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment [1] in humanitarian settings through its implementation of the Grand Bargain? What results/outcomes have been achieved in this regard? (Please outline specific initiatives or changes in practice and their outcomes/results). Please refer to the Guidelines for definitions of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, which are included in this self-report template package.

IOM continues to be strongly engaged in **inter-agency initiatives on GBV** and was appointed the co -chair of the International Organizations Working Group (IOWG) of the Global Call to Action on Protection from GBV in Emergencies.

IOM continues to promote utilization of **gender analysis** to ensure that interventions are appropriate and met the needs of the different genders.

All **localization capacity building initiatives involve gender mainstreaming approaches**, and components to mainstream gender sensitive approaches in all humanitarian sectors that IOM is engaging in, particularly in **GBV prevention and risk mitigation**.

DTM continues to prioritize the inclusion of **sex and age disaggregated data** in all its data collection tools. To harmonize the various data collection efforts, the usage of the Central Data Dictionary (CDD) was also rolled out to the DTM's regional and field operations.

Gender equality and women empowerment is especially important in **conflict sensitive analysis** and to ensure **HDPN delivery**, therefore extra efforts were put into an IASC podcast on gender in the Nexus.

Question 5: How has the humanitarian-development nexus been strategically mainstreamed in your institutional implementation of the Grand Bargain commitments? Please explain how your institution has linked commitments 10.1 - 10.5 with other commitments from other workstreams.

IOM has strategically worked to mainstreaming the HDPN. An inter-departmental working group was set up at HQs to ensure consistency across the organisation. This group produced an **internal training for all staff on Global Frameworks and HDPN to ensure a better understanding on the Nexus**. IOM also contributed actively to the **development of the Global Nexus Academy**, in coordination with other UN Agencies and bilateral donor under the lead of OECD DAC. Furthermore, **guidance notes on how to mainstream the HDPN** in AAP, CBI, Health, WASH and Shelter were developed. IOM also developed **tools for conflict sensitive approaches and peace building to ensure stronger coherence** in operations. Moreover, work is also ongoing to ensure that Humanitarian Principals are safeguarded in all IOM operations. Efforts were made to ensure that IOM country offices were given **guidance on how to support**

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[1] Refer to the IASC definitions of gender equality and women empowerment, available here.

UNCTs joint analysis of the CCAs, the JIAF and the Cooperation Framework with a consistent HDPN lens.

In July 2021, IOM presented the **Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF)** to its Member States as the **analytic tool used to operationalise the HDPN**. The MCOF was revised with and addendum approved, to ensure that the HDPN is fully integrated, which reinforces the strategic qualities of the original Framework. MCOF reinforces IOM's HDPN approach to reduce needs, vulnerabilities and risks and build resilient and peaceful resilient societies, promoting **coherent and comprehensive analysis, planning, coordination, and programming across all of IOM's areas of work** and in support of Member States. As co-chair with UNDP of the CADRI partnership, IOM **strengthen the disaster risk reduction tool to have a strong HDPN approach**, to ensure that joint assessments are conducted in a coherent inter-agency manner. In late 2021 an external evaluation on IOMs work to mainstream and enhance the operationalisation of the Nexus started, which will be concluded mid-2022.

In IOMs Internal Displacement Data Strategy, all the strategic priorities touch upon the Nexus, with an emphasis on the **ethical use of data among the humanitarian, development, and peace actors**. The strategic priority Fragility, Solutions and Mobility looks comprehensively at the nexus and key data and evidence to achieve stronger outcomes and to better scale programming in fragile contexts. The importance of Strategic Priority on Data Governance, Data Protection & Data Security has also been highlighted in many recent operational contexts worldwide.

Question 6: **Has your institution taken any steps towards improving risk sharing with its partners? If so, please describe how.** (*For ease of reference, please see a set of actions to enhance risk sharing as suggested in the Netherlands and the ICRC* [Statement on risk sharing](.)[2]

In 2021, an inter-departmental Working Group enhanced policies and developed guidance on IOM engagement with implementing partners. IOM strengthened risk assessment and risk management of implementing partner arrangements and harmonized due diligence assessments. IOM has taken proactive measures to increase coordination and capacity building with its cross-border implementing partners operating in northwest Syria. This has included investments in training and technical advice on financial management, procurement, regulatory compliance, safety and risk management, access, and monitoring, among other topics. This has reinforced a close working relationship and constant information flow between IOM and its Partners, enabling problems to be identified and addressed together as partners – rather than a top-down outsourcing. This extends to IOM's role hosting the Whole of Syria PSEA Network. IOM has worked closely with PSEA Network partners to reinforce identification and referral pathways, more effectively spread awareness, and bolster investigation capacities. IOM also works with partners to ensure staff safety and Duty of Care are incorporated in program design and implementation. This includes robust risk mitigation efforts, provision of personal protective equipment for implementing staff, and support to staff to access services and resources as available and if needed.

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[2] During the 2021 Annual meeting and in consultation leading up to this Signatories have expressed a strong interest in advancing the risk-sharing agenda. As communicated, the Netherlands, ICRC and InterAction are in the process of setting up a Risk Sharing Platform. This work will benefit greatly from an inventory of Signatories' risk-sharing practices.