

CORE COMMITMENT	RESPONSIBILITIES: 'INDIVIDUAL' (All, Donor or Aid Organisation) or 'JOINT' (All, Donor or Aid organisation)	WHAT ACTION WAS TAKEN IN 2021 TO ACHIEVE THIS COMMITMENT?	WHAT WERE THE RESULTS/OUTCOMES OF THIS ACTION?	WHERE RELEVANT, WHAT RESULTS WERE REPORTED AT COUNTRY LEVEL AGAINST THIS COMMITMENT? (Please specify countries AND results)	HOW WERE CONSIDERATIONS OF GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT[1] INTEGRATED IN YOUR INSTITUTIONAL EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT THIS COMMITMENT?	INDICATOR DEVELOPED BY WORKSTREAM CO-CONVENERS	PLEASE REPORT THE REQUESTED DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR
WORK STREAM 1 - TRANSPARENCY							
1.2. Signatories make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances.	Individual - all	On IATI, IOM was able to add additional data by calendar year to the data published in 2021, boosting IOM's IATI Dashboard scores. IOM also launched a dedicated evaluation repository which contains 515 evaluations. This progress optimized IOM's new case management system, which has enabled IOM to produce reports on case numbers and trends on a quarterly basis for improved transparency.	As part of the effort to enhance transparency, IOM continued to increase the level of publicly available information about its projects and programmes, not only to improve visibility but also to support decision-making and accountability. IOM was able to increase its score on the IATI dashboard from 35 to 93 at the end of 2021, with almost 3,000 projects published last year.	At the country level, missions are now better able to extract and use lessons learned and findings as a result of the improved efforts to inform decision-making at all levels (policy, strategy and programmatic). Country offices have also improved their transparency on other data-sharing mechanisms such as FTS due to the change of systems and processes in IOM.	Among the 515 reports in the evaluation repository, gender is cross-cutting across all reports. The evaluation repository enables internal/external audiences to view these reports and draw on lessons learned from gender inclusion across IOM's areas of work.	Are you (or any of your affiliates) using IATI data and accessing IATI-compatible data platforms and tools (or different data standards/platforms/tools) in order to enable evidence-informed decision-making, greater accountability and learning? [2] (Yes/no question) Can you expand on your above answer, giving an example(s) of how you use or are intending to use data published via IATI, or when applicable via other data standards/platforms/tools?	Yes, IOM uses IATI data and access IATI-compatible data platforms for comparative analysis in programming with similar organizations.
WORK STREAM 2 - LOCALISATION							
2.1. Increase and support multi-year investments in the institutional capacities of local and national responders, including preparedness, response and coordination.	Individual - all	In 2021, IOM continued to support 3 localization pilots projects launched in 2020 aimed at localizing the CCCM framework and supporting national authorities and local actors to lead displacement responses. IOM hosted a global stocktaking workshop on localization in CCCM programs on September 2021. The workshop gathered 13 Country Offices. The purpose of the workshop was to review actions undertaken on localization at cluster and operational level, by sharing lessons learned from five operations Somalia, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Indonesia	Capacity building activities were continued in Indonesia and Ethiopia and a capacity mapping exercise Bangladesh completed. Deeper engagement of local and national authorities in the camp management response was achieved in both Ethiopia and Indonesia through contextualized trainings in local languages and coaching. A case study on localization, training materials related to GBV incident reporting based on online application of Pocked Guide and short vides in two countries align with component to mainstream GBV	Somalia localization strategy through cluster engagement with partners to develop a localization framework and workplan with indicators to measure progress. In Ethiopia contextualized capacity building initiatives targeting local authorities and remote training package for government site managers in 5 languages to cover basic concepts of site management and GBV risk mitigation. Indonesia capacity needs report with findings from NNGOs government officials. GBV pocket guide training conducted in Indonesian	All capacity building initiatives involve gender inclusion, promotion of meaningful participation and components to mainstream GBV prevention and risk mitigation.	% of partnership or funding agreements that incorporate multi-year institutional capacity strengthening support for local and national responders, with optional reporting on the % awarded to women-led and or women rights' organizations[3]	Data not available at the time of reporting. Additional information on this indicator may be provided at the interview stage.
2.4. Achieve by 2020, a global aggregated target of at least 25% of humanitarian funding to local and national responders as directly as possible to improve outcomes for affected people and reduce transaction costs.	Individual - all	IOM continued to engage with local and national NGOs as part of the global pilot for the COVID-19 response. CERF-funded USD 25M project allowed 24 frontline to rapidly scale-up their existing responses and in some specific cases to scale-up response in underserved areas (such as in Eastern Sudan), thereby contributing to the effort of localization of the COVID-19 response in 2021.	IOM as grant manager has adapted its contract processes and formats to allow for the greatest possible flexibility. Funds were able to be deployed rapidly, often within 20 days of acceptance of the project proposal. From this allocation, WASH and health activities also had a longer-term positive impact beyond the COVID-19 response as they improved access to clean water and hygiene practices across the board. The pilot allocation met, and in many cases exceeded, activity targets, and	In total the NGOs provided assistance and services directly to 1.7 million people, including 493,000 women, 791,000 children and 35,483 persons with disabilities. Countries such as Bangladesh, South Sudan and Libya exceed the planned target by 166%, 149% and 137%, respectively.	The projects approved through the CERF pass through mechanism included gender considerations as part of the projects. Some of the projects approve are directly tackling gender-based violence in selected countries.	% of humanitarian funding awarded as directly as possible to local and national responders, with optional reporting on the % of that funding awarded to women-led and/or women rights' organizations.	Data not available at the time of reporting. Additional information on this indicator may be provided at the interview stage.
WORK STREAM 3 - CASH-BASED PROGRAMMING							
3.1+3.6. Increase the routine use of cash, where appropriate, alongside other tools. Some may wish to set targets.	Individual - all	IOM provided direct support to over 30 country operations, shared tools, guidance and literature reviews on CBI and webinars and workshops at all levels. The IOM CBI Manual was developed, aimed at supporting programme teams to design CBI according to best practices and following internal procedures. This was done to increase the use of CBI in the	This equipped COs with the capacity to enhance the quality of CBI. The sessions enhanced the capacity of staff members and their offices and improved awareness and readiness to implement CBI while also providing a platform to share practical experiences, lessons learned and best practices and engage in discussions. In total, more than 800 IOM staff members participated across 87 COs, 8 PRs	Several COs received in-country support from HQ on developing internal processes and assessing feasibility, including the Canary Islands, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Curaçao and Guatemala. IOM held in-person CBI training for staff in Nigeria, Turkey and Tanzania (East Africa region). As a result, there was an increase of 100% in the number of IOM COs implementing CBI from	All actions and outputs have been considered from a sex, age, gender and disabilities perspective. As an example, the Cash-Based Interventions Manual emphasizes gender mainstreaming, protection and disability inclusion.	Total volume (USD value) transferred through cash, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	As institutional instruments to measure the volume of assistance transferred through cash and vouchers were implemented in May 2020, the new budgeting and accounting structure is still being implemented and the number may
	Individual - all	IOM actively attended and contributed to inter-agency and multilateral initiatives, including the Grand Bargain and related fora. IOM followed up with the UNCCS to ensure inclusion in initiatives and alignment with processes and standards, and discussions on the interoperability of systems with	IOM worked with the UNCCS on collaborative procurement and shared information on contracts with FSPs from IOM COs with participating agencies. Work was done to ensure clauses on common procurement in IOM contract templates to work closer with partners on harmonized transfers and	IOM participated actively in Cash Working Groups at all levels. IOM (co-)led Cash Working Groups in Ethiopia and South Sudan, and the Cash Consortium of Yemen. At the country level, IOM worked with local and international actors to implement CBI and coordinated on areas such as	All actions and outputs have been considered from a sex, age, gender and disabilities perspective.	Total volume (USD value) transferred through vouchers, transfer value only, excluding overhead/support costs	As institutional instruments to measure the volume of assistance transferred through cash and vouchers were implemented in May 2020, the new budgeting and accounting structure is still being
WORK STREAM 4 - REDUCING MANAGEMENT COSTS							

4.5. Make joint regular functional monitoring and performance reviews and reduce individual donor assessments, evaluations, verifications, risk management and oversight processes.	Joint - donors					N/A[4]	N/A
	UN agencies	IOM is an active member in the UN Proc Network. IOM also joined the inter-agency pharmaceutical WG and formalized arrangements for COs to follow on other agencies' LTAs, thus relying on the lead agency's review process. IOM contributed financially to be part of the Inter-Agency Evaluation of the COVID-19 Hum Response and confirmed its participation on the IAE for Afghanistan and Northern Ethiopia	In 2021, IOM followed on 13 LTAs issued by other UN agencies an engaged in collaborative biddings on 24 instances, thus saving administrative resources for the organization by not redoing a process, including the contract review, which another agency had already done or sharing the work (in case of collaborative undertakings).		Neither gender equality nor women empowerment are factored into the undertaking of joint contract review processes.	# of UN agencies adopting the UN Partner Portal to harmonize UN processes for engaging civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations, and reduce duplicate information reviews/requests of partners.	The participation of IOM in the United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP) is currently at the final stages of internal coordination, including verifying the financial resources needed for full operationalization
	Civil society					% of civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations partners of the UN agencies adopting the common UN Partner Portal process.	The reporting responsibility for this specific target is with UN agencies that are using the Portal

WORK STREAM 5 - NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

5.1. Provide a single, comprehensive, cross-sectoral, methodologically sound, and impartial overall assessment of needs for each crisis to inform strategic decisions on how to respond and fund, thereby reducing the number of assessments and appeals produced by individual organisations.	Joint - all	IOM continued to provide data for the strengthening of HPC processes. IOM has been hosting the inter-agency JIAF projects and expanded key initiatives such as DTM & Partners Toolkit, Data Science and Ethics, and Data Responsibility. During the year, IOM launched the IDDS aiming to strategically leverage internal displacement data to further humanitarian, development, and peace action.	21 out of 25 of published HNOs and HRPDs used DTM data (84%), a parallel increase to quality score of the HNOs. The topics of data responsibility and data coordination are taking center stage in discussion around humanitarian data globally. IOM DTM has also observed an increased joint data exercise across its field operations.	The 2021 countries where HNOs were supported with DTM data included Afghanistan, Burundi, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, DRC, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe	IOM DTM standards advocates the inclusion of Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD) to support production of data and analysis specific to women, girls, boys and men and outlines the best practice to increase participation of women and girls.	Which challenges have you identified and which actions have you been taking over the past year to strengthen humanitarian needs assessments and needs analysis in field locations and at headquarters? To which extent are these actions contributing to better joint (multi-stakeholders) inter-sectoral needs analysis in the field?	Steps were taken to improve and align IOM DTM disability measures with global standards in DTM field operations worldwide and to integrate the disability inclusion indicator in data-collection activities.
	Joint - all					On a scale of 1 – 10, with 10 being the highest, please identify at what level of priority within your organization you consider the work to support coordinated needs assessments and analysis? What steps has your organization taken over the past year, if any, to ensure the requisite capacity is available to undertake this work.	10: IOM continues improving the tools, processes, and systems for DTM to push greater interoperability in support to improvement of joint and coordinated assessment and analysis. The launch of IDDS also reflects IOM's ambition and commitment to support further progress in this topic.

WORK STREAM 6 - PARTICIPATION REVOLUTION

6.1. Improve leadership and governance mechanisms at the level of the humanitarian country team and cluster/sector mechanisms to ensure engagement with and accountability to people and communities affected by crises.	Joint -aid organisations	The IOM AAP Framework was released as a mandatory instruction (IN/285), strengthening compliance on AAP mainstreaming in humanitarian programming and supporting the IASC Collective AAP	The Online AAP training reached 2,020 individuals. A more in-depth AAP blended training designed for AAP focal points benefited 67 staff worldwide. IOM is also training senior management on 'AAP and	IOM co-chairs in AAP inter-agency coordination in Ethiopia, Bangladesh and the R4V. In Ethiopia a common data platform has been established and they are rolling out data collection, analysis, and	AAP mainstreaming integrates guidance and policy on Gender and Diversity Inclusion and collaborates with internal PSEA task force. In R4V, AAP and PSEA	N/A[5]	N/A
	Joint -aid organisations	IOM's Women's Participation Project continued in Bangladesh, South Sudan, Nigeria, Somalia and Mozambique, leading to community-designed and led activities aimed at enhancing women's participation in displacement settings, with a focus on disability inclusion. This was achieved using the Women's Participation Toolkit, accessible through the online	At the global level, the partnership between IOM and NRC under Phase 5 resulted in additional tools and chapters to the Community Coordination Toolbox on community centres, community-led projects, M&E of participation, and user-centred tools. The Participation in Displacement Working Group as co-led by IOM and NRC continued to	Total number of stakeholders reached in 2021 was 6,424.	The Women's Participation Toolkit offers tools to engage in a meaningful and safe way with vulnerable groups, including persons with special needs and adolescent girls. A joint project with WASH global teams and WASH sector in South Sudan has led to integration of WPP	N/A[5]	N/A

WORK STREAM 7+8 - ENHANCED QUALITY FUNDING

7.1.a. Signatories increase multi-year, collaborative and flexible planning and multi-year funding. Aid organisations ensure that the same terms of multi-year funding agreements are applied with their implementing partners[6].	Individual - all	IOM is working on identifying avenues for ensuring flexible arrangements so that partners may continue pursue effective access and delivery. IOM has developed measures towards partners to simplify procedures. However, most of the current funding that IOM receives is strictly earmarked and includes	Aside from the Inter agency FCDO humanitarian BC funding, IOM receives nominal multi-year funding. One additional multi-year agreement for unearmarked funding was signed in 2021. As of end of 2020, six (Belgium, UK, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea) multi-year agreements	Flexible funding has enabled IOM to plan, establish and strengthen its internal capacity in key technical areas to improve its leadership and coordination capacity at the field level. IOM was able to participate in global policies and processes in the areas of transparency, accountability, intersectoral		% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	Data not available at the time of reporting. Additional information on this indicator may be provided at the interview stage.
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	Individual - all	detailed conditionalities, making it very difficult to pass any flexibility down to IPs.	for unearmarked funding were ongoing.	needs assessments, cash based programming and protection.		% change of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by organizations that are multi-year.	Data not available at the time of reporting. Additional information on this indicator may be provided at the interview stage.
	Individual - all					% of multi-year humanitarian funding received that is allocated by aid organizations to implementing partners	Data not available at the time of reporting. Additional information on this indicator may be provided at the interview stage.
8.2. and 8.5. Donors progressively reduce earmarking, aiming to achieve a global target of 30% of humanitarian contributions that is unearmarked or softly earmarked by 2020. Aid organisations reduce earmarking when channelling donor funds with reduced earmarking to their partners.	Individual - Donors					% of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	
	Individual - Aid organisations	IOM advocated for multi-year and predictable flexible contributions. Efforts included increased visibility of unearmarked contributions, donor Meetings. In 2021, IOM remained the main implementor of flexible funds given the small volume of such funds within the organization.	Despite active consultations with Member States and donors, most of the current funding that IOM receives is strictly earmarked and includes detailed conditionalities. In 2021, two additional donors provided unearmarked/flexible contributions, bringing the total number of unearmarked/flexible donors to 15. Unearmarked and flexible funding levels reached the highest level yet recorded.			% of unearmarked/softly earmarked humanitarian funding that is allocated by aid organizations, with flexibility, to implementing partners	Data not available at the time of reporting. Additional information on this indicator may be provided at the interview stage.
WORK STREAM 9 - HARMONISED REPORTING							
9.1. Simplify and harmonise reporting requirements by the end of 2019 by reducing the volume of reporting, jointly deciding on common terminology, identifying core requirements and developing a common report structure.	Individual - all	In the context of COVID-19 to reduce burdens on IOM's downstream partners, and resulting from joint efforts led by IASC RG5, the 8+3 template was adopted for optional use by partners implementing humanitarian interventions instead of the template agreed at the time of contacting. In 2021, IOM continued to use the same template for IPs.	The 8+3 template and the accompanying guidance has allowed IOM partners to report less frequently, and reduces reporting to interim and final reports, where donor conditions allow.	Local implementing partners in countries highly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic were able to use the same template for the different aid organizations that channelled funds to them, limiting the burden of reporting and ensuring that more time is used for a timely and efficient response to the pandemic.	The optional 8+3 reporting template introduced for IOM specifically requires reporting against gender mainstreaming to capture how gender considerations were incorporated into project design and delivery. The template also requires capturing SADD for beneficiaries.	Are you using the common reporting template as the standard for reporting by your downstream partners? if yes, on which level (global, limited scope (e.g. regional)) If your scope is limited, please specify how and why?[7]	The 8+3 reporting template is adopted for optional use by IOM's partners implementing humanitarian projects. The initial rollout was in the context of COVID 19 in an effort to reduce reporting burdens. IOM wide adoption of the template is pending internal coordination.
HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS							
10.4. Perform joint multi-hazard risk and vulnerability analysis, and multi-year planning where feasible and relevant, with national, regional and local coordination in order to achieve a shared vision for outcomes. Such a shared vision for outcomes will be developed on the basis of shared risk analysis between humanitarian, development, stabilisation and peacebuilding communities.	Joint - all	IOM developed 47 Crisis Response Plans based on risk analysis between humanitarian, development and peacebuilding activities. IOM's comprehensive responses, which span the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, are grounded in sound analysis and built on strong partnerships, to provide humanitarian and protection assistance at the same time as the underlying causes and long-term consequences.	A 26% percent increase of multi-year crisis plans developed with an HDPN approach compared to last year.	IOM has worked in several countries to ensure that CCAs and JIAF country assessment had incorporated migration and displacement issues coherently. In 2021, IOM was also part of producing the IASC country examples on HDPN, including Somalia, Afghanistan, DRC and Colombia.	IOM is part of the IASC Nexus Gender Working Group to further strengthen this work.	N/A[8]	N/A

