

COMMITMENT	RESPONSIBILITIES: INDIVIDUAL (AI, Donor or Aid Organisation) or JOINT (AI, Donor or Aid Organisation)	WHAT ACTION WAS TAKEN IN 2022 TO ACHIEVE THIS COMMITMENT?	WHAT WERE THE RESULTS/OUTCOMES OF THIS ACTION?	WHERE RELEVANT, WHAT RESULTS WERE REPORTED AT COUNTRY LEVEL, AGAINST THIS COMMITMENT? (Specify country/countries (AOB results))	HOW WERE CONSIDERATIONS OF GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT INTEGRATED IN YOUR INSTITUTIONAL EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT THIS COMMITMENT?	INDICATOR DEVELOPED BY WORKSTREAM CO-CONVENERS	PLEASE REPORT THE REQUESTED DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR FOR 2022	PLEASE REPORT THE REQUESTED DATA 2022 FOR INDICATORS 2.4, 7.1 AND 8.2 (TO ALLOW COMPARISON WITH 2021) - CELLS HIGHLIGHTED IN GREEN
WORK STREAM 1 - TRANSPARENCY								
1.2. Signatories make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments and circumstances.	Individual - all	IDM has improved transparency and efficiency through increasing IATI reporting and using IATI data to inform programming; optimized IOM's project cycle management software PIMMS for more comprehensive data on programme results, resources & data insights; increased publications in IOM's evaluation repository; and optimized Office of Inspector General's case management system.	Efforts to enhance transparency and increase the level of publicly available information about IOM's projects and programmes support of decision-making, accountability, and visibility. IOM IATI dashboard score increased to 96 from 93 in 2021 with over 3,500 projects published. Data published included grant revenue, GB earmarking (classifications, expenditures and disbursements to implementing partners (IP), with Cash Based Initiatives (CBI) and Vouchers separate from other response types. Evaluation repository reports increased to 597 from 515.	Improvement in IOM corporate systems allowed better data aggregation at country level to inform decision-making and project development. IOM's reporting to IT5 is decentralized, but country offices refer to internal guidance to harmonize reporting and IOM's project management corporate system tagging of inter-agency Plan Codes contributed to better FTS reporting.	Gender is a mandatory field for all projects developed in IOM's project cycle management software and is embedded in IOM's Strategic Results Framework. This enables IOM to aggregate data to assess impact and gaps in mainstreaming gender equality and social inclusion.	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? [1] (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 with regards to publishing confirmed funding information on the IOM Global Crisis Response Plans (ICRP) platform which has replaced the previous IOM humanitarian compendium. It also uses the platform for comparative analysis in programming across organizations. IOM's IATI dashboard score for 2022 was 96.	
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	IDM has policies on the percentage (up to 7% or higher if donor agreed) of indirect costs that Local and National Actors (LNAs) are eligible to claim. IOM actively contributed to the IASC Guidance on Overheads to UNMO. IOM continued the localization of the CCM Framework and is developing its Institutional Localization Framework & Guidance Note. Localization indicators are included in IOM's Strategic Results Framework, IOM's Women's Participation Project, which promotes women and girls' participation in camps and camp-like settings, intensified efforts to expand partnerships with local NGOs in the 7 project countries.	Overhead allocation to local and national actors supports their institutional development and capacity. The localization of the CCM Framework supports national authorities and local actors to lead displacement responses. Better and more streamlined localization at the field level and the inclusion of localization indicators in the Strategic Results Framework all help speed up delivery on IOM's localization commitments.	National roadmaps for localization of the CCM Framework were developed in Indonesia and Ethiopia. Contextualized evaluation center management guidelines were developed in Bangladesh and Vietnam. IOM provided CCM trainings and coaching in local languages; supported translations of the CCM Minimum Standards Handbook into 13 languages; and sponsored N/LAs to attend global meetings and trainings.	All capacity building initiatives integrate gender mainstreaming and inclusion considerations, promotion of meaningful participation and components mitigation. IOM provides training on PSEA to partners, including local and national responders. In collaboration with WFP and Translators Without Borders, IOM developed communication materials in 22 local languages.	% of partnerships 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 2022 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	In 2022, IOM was finalizing guidance to be launched in 2023, to harmonize implementing partner management and streamline and simplify the due diligence and risk assessment processes for NGO partnerships, for more efficiency and a reduced burden when partnering with local and national NGOs.	Streamlining and simplifying due diligence and risk assessment for NGO partners increases efficiency and reduces burden on local and national partners.	Through Rapid Response Fund (RRF) mechanisms in Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan, IOM provided direct funding to 43 National NGOs. 27 of these national NGOs were also provided with capacity building activities. More than half of these national NGOs have subsequently secured funding opportunities from other donors and funding mechanisms.	Of the 43 national NGOs to which IOM provided direct funding through RRF were women led organizations. RRF targets acute, emergency humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable populations in target locations.	Total volume, and % 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.	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. Increase the routine use of cash, where appropriate, alongside other tools. Some may wish to set targets.	Individual - all	IDM directly supported 40 country operations and developed and shared tools and guidance, including an enhanced version of the IOM CBI Manual, guidance on the procurement and administrative processes for CBI, templates for CBI agreements, consent forms, training and webinars, to facilitate and increase the use of CBI.	The newly developed guidance, tools and templates facilitated the design, implementation and monitoring of quality CBI programming and decreased inefficiencies. Capacity building initiatives improved the ability of IOM operations to implement and monitor CBI implementation. In total, 1,760 IOM staff members participated across 145 Countries, 9 Regional Offices (RO) and Head Quarters (HQ).	In 2022, IOM invested in planning, implementation, and monitoring of country-level projects that use CBI modalities through face-to-face training in 14 countries. The number of affected people reached by IOM's CBI increased 162 percent between 2018 and 2022, while the number of Country Officers implementing CBI in 2022 relative to 2019 increased by 526 per cent.	Gender equality and women's empowerment considerations are integrated in IOM's institutional efforts to increase the use of CBI. In the IOM CBI Strategy, IOM commits to the centrality of protection, gender and inclusion mainstreaming in CBI and to local partners capacity building, including women-led organizations and other organizations, emphasizing gender inclusion and sustainable development.	USD 171 million		
	Individual - all	IDM is active within the cash coordination model at all levels and regularly contributes to the work and outputs of the Cash Advisory Group (CAG) including in support of the Cash Working Groups (CWGs) at the country level.	N/A	N/A	N/A	USD 9 million		
WORK STREAM 4 - REDUCING MANAGEMENT COSTS								
4.5. Make best use of functional monitoring and performance reviews and reduce individual donor assessments, evaluations, verifications, risk management and oversight processes.	Joint - donors							
	UN agencies	IDM advocates for the UN PSEA Common Partner Assessment where possible. In 2022, IOM managed 10 interagency humanitarian hubs. IOM implements Common Pipelines to limit duplication of efforts in procurement and logistics as well as its Common Pipeline Request Tracking System to streamline management and partner requests. IOM works with the UN collaborative tenders and UN LTA piggybacking.	Humanitarian Hubs have significantly improved humanitarian actors' access to affected populations and reduced operational costs by providing common accommodation, meeting, and communication facilities in isolated field locations. Pipeline partners accessed quality stocks with minimal administrative effort. The CPRTS improved Clusters' efficiencies by reducing delays in communication.	IDM established 3 interagency basecamps in Afghanistan (Barnal, Qiyam and Khost) following the earthquake in the north of 310 people. Hubs in Nigeria and South Sudan conducted studies to reduce operational costs such as fuel and electricity. In 2022, IOM launched new common pipelines in Ukraine, Pakistan, and Sudan. IOM's CPRTS was implemented in 2 of these countries.	Common Pipeline item selection is done with consideration to the gender of beneficiaries. IOM's Common Pipeline Request Tracking System provides a provision to track whether gender specific needs are met.	# 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.	IDM is in the process of joining the LNPP	
	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	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, methodological, 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 organizations.	DOHA TO PROVIDE INPUTS - FOR OTHER SIGNATORIES OPTIONAL	IDM continued to provide data for the strengthening of the HPC processes. IOM has been hosting the joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (IAF) project and expanded key initiatives such as DTM & Partners Toolkit, Data Science and Ethics, and Data Responsibility. IOM further developed its global indicator library for DTM Operations and partners.	23 of the 29 published HMOs and IHRF used DTM data (86%), a parallel increase to quality score of the HMOs. The topics of data responsibility, data coordination (especially inter-sectoral analysis) and data for solutions are taking center stage in discussion around humanitarian data globally.	The 2022 countries where HMOs were supported with DTM data included Afghanistan, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Iraq, Lebanon, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Colombia, Libya, Sudan, Ukraine, Yemen and Haiti.	Gender disaggregated data is widely covered in the regional and national 2022 DTM trainings. Additionally, IOM DTM training materials for the inclusion of 5m and Age Disaggregated Data (SADC) 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.			
	DOHA TO PROVIDE INPUTS - FOR OTHER SIGNATORIES OPTIONAL							
WORK STREAM 6 - PARTICIPATION								
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.	DOHA TO PROVIDE INPUTS - FOR OTHER SIGNATORIES OPTIONAL	IDM manages an inter-agency project to strengthen leadership for systemic collective AAP. IOM is taking steps to enhance internal capacity for collective AAP through extensive training rollout and strategic stocktaking.	The AAP basic training became mandatory for all staff in humanitarian response and was completed by over 3,000 staff worldwide. A comprehensive in-depth AAP training has been completed by 149 staff in key roles. An AAP Global Stocktaking workshop was organized with 30 AAP focal points and 5 Chiefs of Mission participating.	AAP good practices were reported in Turkey, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Iraq, Nigeria, Cambodia, Moldova, and Yemen. Bespoke AAP trainings were provided in Ukraine, Peru, Ecuador, and Mozambique.	Women empowerment is integrated in AAP training and guidance. IOM's dedicated interagency PSEA team provides technical support to HCTs and PSEA Networks upon request.			
	DOHA TO PROVIDE INPUTS - FOR OTHER SIGNATORIES OPTIONAL	The Women Participation Project (WPP) expanded.	Capacity building activities under the WPP support community-designed and -led activities that enhance women's meaningful participation in displacement settings, with a focus on disability inclusion. This was achieved using the Women's Participation Toolkit, accessible through an online platform.	WPP was expanded into Yemen and continued in Bangladesh, South Sudan, Nigeria, Somalia and Mozambique with intensified vocational trainings and literacy and numeracy courses for women, incl. women with disabilities, and awareness-raising sessions on GBV, CCM and participation targeting men as well as women.	IDM continued extensive capacity building activities at the field level, including with local actors, to promote the inclusion of gender considerations and address GBV in crises (2000+ practitioners trained). 44 IOM missions reported actively implementing actions to address GBV in crises, demonstrating progress in the institutionalization of the Institutional Framework on addressing GBV in crises.			
WORK STREAM 7-8 - ENHANCED QUALITY FUNDING								
7.1.a. Signatories increase multi-year, collaborative and flexible planning and multi-year funding. Aid organizations ensure that the same terms of multi-year funding agreements are applied with their implementing partners[4].	Individual - all	IDM 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 detailed conditions, making it very difficult to pass any flexibility down to IPs.	Aside from the Inter-agency FCDO humanitarian EC funding, IOM receives nominal multi-year funding. As of end of 2022, seven (Belgium, UK, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea) multi-year agreements for unearmarked funding were ongoing.	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 needs assessment, cash-based programming and protection.		Total volume, and % 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.	Data not available at the time of reporting. Additional information on this indicator may be provided at the interview stage.

	Individual - all						Total volume, and % 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.	Data not available at the time of reporting. Additional information on this indicator may be provided at the interview stage.
	Individual - all						Total volume, and % of multi-year humanitarian funding received that is allocated by aid organizations to implementing	Data not available at the time of reporting. Additional information on this indicator may be provided at the interview stage.	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 organizations reduce earmarking when channeling donor funds with reduced earmarking to their partners.	Individual - Donors						Total volume, and % of humanitarian funds provided by donors or received by aid organizations that are unearmarked/softly earmarked	Data not available at the time of reporting. Additional information on this indicator may be provided at the interview stage.	Data not available at the time of reporting. Additional information on this indicator may be provided at the interview stage.
	Individual - Aid organizations	IOM advocated for multi-year, predictable and flexible contributions. Efforts included increased visibility of unearmarked contributions at Governing Bodies meetings, advocacy to donors, enhanced reporting in interactive formatting. In 2022, IOM remained the main implementer 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 2022, one additional donor made an unearmarked contribution to IOM bringing the total unearmarked donors to 16, the highest number to date. Total 2022 contributions declined in part due to exchange rate fluctuations.	Unearmarked funding has enabled enhancing accountability, transparency, responsiveness, and efficiency at the field level.	IOM's gender policy was considered throughout allocation decisions made with unearmarked funding.		Total volume, and % 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.	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 2023 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, the 8+3 template was adopted for optional use by partners instead of the template agreed at the time of contracting. In 2022, IOM continued to use the same template for NGO partners.	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.	Use of 8+3 template reduces the reporting burden on local and national NGO partners who are able to use the same template for the different aid organizations that channel funds to them, ensuring that more time is used for effective and efficient humanitarian response.	The optional 8+3 reporting template 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?		The 8+3 reporting template is adopted for optional use by IOM's partners and also recommended for use in non-humanitarian contexts. The initial rollout was in the context of COVID-19 in an effort to reduce reporting burdens.
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.	DCHA AND UNDP TO PROVIDE INPUTS FOR OTHER SIGNATORIES OPTIONAL	In 2022, IOM developed 38 Crisis Response Plans (CRPs), outlining humanitarian, development and peacebuilding activities, grounded in sound analysis and strong partnerships. An addendum to IOM's Migration Crisis Operational Framework was presented to Member States in June 2022, outlining IOM's comprehensive response to crises, with an evaluation of IOM's HDPN approach finalized in July 2022.	The evaluation found that since adhering to the OECD/DAC Nexus Recommendation, IOM has made progress in its institutionalization and operationalization of HDPN, including use of the Migration Crisis Operational Framework to promote coherence across different programming areas.	71% of CRPs reflect contributions to all four objectives linking efforts to provide humanitarian and protection assistance with efforts to address the drivers and long-term consequences of crisis and displacement. IOM Mozambique developed a dedicated HDPN roadmap for Northern Mozambique.	Gender equality is highlighted as a cross-cutting issue in Migration Crisis Operational Framework. IOM is part of the IASC PSEA Thematic Advisory Group and the UN SEA WG which seek to foster greater collaboration and synergies on PSEA across the nexus.				

[1] Refer to the IASC definitions of gender equality and women empowerment, available here: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1adVbc05PM157Ddgl_gjmc34y2D06A7?usp=sharing

[2] This could include: Using IATI data on humanitarian operations in their own or others' information tools or data visualizations; using IATI data or accessing IATI-compatible data platforms and tools to inform research, advocacy, programme planning, resource mobilization or monitoring; using IATI data for ITS reporting and potentially for EDHS.

[3] Capacity strengthening - a deliberate process that supports the ability of organizations and networks to institutionalize new or improved systems and structures, and individuals and groups to acquire or improve knowledge, skills, or attitudes, which are necessary to function effectively, achieve goals, and work towards sustainability and self-reliance

Women-led organization - an organization with a humanitarian mandate/mission that is 1) governed or directed by women or; 2) whose leadership is principally made up of women, demonstrated by 50% or more occupying senior leadership positions

Women's rights organization: 1) an organization that self-identifies as a women's rights organization with primary focus on advancing gender equality, women's empowerment and human rights; or 2) an organization that has, as part of its mission statement, the advancement of women's/girls' interests and rights (or where 'women,' 'girls,' 'gender' or local language equivalents are prominent in their mission statement); or 3) an organization that has, as part of its mission statement or objectives, to challenge and transform gender inequalities (unjust rules), unequal power relations and promoting positive social norms.

[4] Donors to report on provision of quality funding, indicating if these were provided through direct funding or through pooled funds

UN agencies, INGOs, ICRC and IFRC to report on receiving quality funding and passing it onwards to partners

Local NGOs /implementing partners to report on receiving quality funding

A Guidance Document on the Definitions of Multi-Year Funding, Flexible/Unearmarked Funding, and Multi-Year Planning is available here: <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/grand-bargain-official-website/multi-year-and-flexible-funding-definitions-guidance>