

**Grand Bargain in 2019:
Annual Self Report – Narrative Summary**

**Name of Institution: International Organization for Migration
(IOM)**

**Point of Contact (please provide a name, title and email to
enable the consultants to contact you for an interview):
Tristan Burnett; Deputy Director a.i., Department of Operations
and Emergencies; tburnett@iom.int**

Date of Submission: 14 February 2020

(NB. Please limit your answer to no more than **3 pages in total** – anything over this word limit will not be considered by ODI in their analysis. Please respond to all of the questions below.)

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 2019?

In 2019, one of IOM's key achievements to meet the Grand Bargain commitments is its developments in its cash-based initiatives within the organization. In 2019, the organization has ensured its inclusion in initiatives, and alignment with processes and standards under inter-agency frameworks such as the Common Cash System Statement, and is contributing partner to the Cash-Based Interventions (CBI) Effectiveness Evaluation Exercise rolled-out in Bangladesh last year, leading to more strategic decision-making in this area. In 2019, the organization has also published the IOM Strategy for Humanitarian CBI and sought to enhance the interoperability of the agencies beneficiary information and registration systems in two major crises in order to better inform targeting and intervention design, while ensuring an efficient application of resources and common evidence-base for beneficiary data.

In addition, through Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), IOM's data continued to be frequently shared with humanitarian actors to inform their responses. As such, 81% of the Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP) used DTM as full or partial data source for Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) numbers. The increased engagement and use of DTM data and analysis for HNOs showed supports to the improvement of the overall quality score of HNOs from the previous year. Further, IOM was among the top three data providers among all UN organizations on Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) in 2019.

Question 2: Please explain how the outcomes/results have or will lead to long-term institutional changes in policy and/or practice.

Several activities completed against the Grand Bargain commitments have led to positive changes in practices related to IOM humanitarian programming. At the methodological level, IOM has identified common mechanisms on Cash-Based Interventions (CBI) to enhance the interoperability of the agencies beneficiary information and registration systems, while creating tools to foster functional community-based complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFM) and inclusive community participation, and coordinating procurement activities with other stakeholders in order to reduce the costs of relief items. Further, in its effort to meet the Grand Bargain commitments, institutional processes and systems, such as the development of an internal IATI data web portal, the roll out of PRIMA and the internal evaluation and report on the use of unearmarked funding, and implementation of the expanded and harmonized material master data, continued to increase internal and external transparency, while enhancing the quality of reporting to better capture results.

Question 3: How has your institution contributed to the advancement of gender equality and women’s empowerment¹ 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.

As part of IOM’s commitments to promote gender equality and reduce gender-based violence (GBV) risks in camps and camp-like settings, the organization sought to understand how women’s participation in governance structures could contribute to reducing risks of GBV during 2019. With regards IOM’s work on the implementation of the Institutional framework for Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Crisis (GBViC), IOM developed a phased approach to ensure global compliance with the GBViC framework. In 2019, three IOM country offices in large crises developed an action plan to address GBV in-country based on the framework. Further, the continuation of activities under the Women’s Participation Project that IOM is carrying out in Bangladesh, South Sudan and Nigeria continue to promote the active participation of women and girls while integrated many measures to mitigate protection risks, including GBV. In 2019, IOM promoted the inclusion of women with disabilities in decision-making and in camp governance structures in Bangladesh, playing an essential role in advocating for their rights and promoting inclusion across sectors. Likewise, in South Sudan, IOM supported women in Wau to stand for camp-wide leadership elections to assist their own community through formal leadership.

Question 4: 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.

In order to transcend the humanitarian development divide, IOM began to review and advance its approach the Humanitarian Development Nexus in 2018. Since then, IOM has continued to mainstream the humanitarian-development nexus through its institutional Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF), which is a pragmatic, flexible and evolving tool that can be adapted to the circumstances, e.g. the type of crises, local conditions, the presence and capacity of other parties, the slow- or sudden-onset nature of the crises, the availability of resources, humanitarian access and security considerations, but also IOM’s added value. In 2019, in order to bring further guidance to the HDPN efforts, IOM developed internal guidelines for community stabilization approaches in humanitarian crises to facilitate transition from humanitarian towards longer-term recovery efforts. The internal guidelines have provided a technical basis for establishing coherence

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

between country offices and the quality of programming overall, contributing to collective outcomes and the broader spirit of the HDN.

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) continued to be relevant for improving joint analysis across the HD(P)N. In this regard, IOM continued to work across thematic areas to better understand how data can further support development and peace actors to better address underlying vulnerabilities and root causes of humanitarian needs over a multi-year horizon. As a result, more and extended partnerships with development actors were created and increased HDN-related analysis activities within the DTM operations have been conducted, informing relevant IOM and wider programming in countries, such as Ethiopia, where IOM's DTM has worked on durable solutions' index to measure the progress towards overcoming vulnerabilities by examining specific criteria outlined within the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Through DTM, IOM continued to raise the importance of joint data analysis and needs assessments with other key stakeholders to further mainstream the HDN in inter-sectoral analysis. By adopting joint assessments through DTM, IOM is working towards strengthening its evidence base for transition and recovery operations, and striving towards achieving collective outcomes for both humanitarian and development programming and actors alike.