Individual Self Reflection 2020 on World Humanitarian Summit Commitments and Initiatives - International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Stakeholder Information

Organisation Name
International Organization for Migration
(IOM)

Organisational Type
UN

City and Country where Headquartered
Geneva, Switzerland

Focal Point Name
PRD

Region
Global

Twitter ID
@UNmigration

1B Act early

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to act early upon potential conflict situations based on early warning findings and shared conflict analysis, in accordance with international law.	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts
Commit to make successful conflict prevention visible by capturing, consolidating and sharing good practices and lessons learnt.	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is a member of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Reference Group on Risk, Early Warning and Preparedness. As a member of this group, IOM works to develop and utilize shared analysis of risks to contribute to inter-agency early warning initiatives. In 2017, IOM developed internal processes to gather information on risks, early warning and general preparedness efforts that is used to contribute to interagency analysis whilst also guiding on efforts to improve preparedness actions in high risk areas. The internal process (Emergency Preparedness Monitoring) continued to be used and improved in 2018.

1. IOM continues to carry out systematic monitoring of risks and country level capacity to respond to these risks through the its Emergency Preparedness Monitoring report. The methodology for the report was developed in 2017 and further improved in 2018. Through the reporting process, IOM is able to monitor risks in priority countries (up to 30 countries per reporting cycle) over a 6-month period. It is developed twice a year and used to contribute to interagency discussions and reports such as the Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) report.
2. IOM continues to carry out capacity-building initiatives to further strengthen the capacity of country offices and first line responders. In 2018, IOM trained 26 staff and 2 standby partners to be part of IOM's surge capacity in response to crises.

In addition, IOM is committed to prevent displacement and mitigate its negative effects. The recognition of conflict as a driver of, and an obstacle to durable solutions for displacement, underlies its contribution to sustain peace. Conflict sensitivity is a priority in IOM's humanitarian, transition and recovery, and development activities around migration crises.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

☑ Global Partnership for Preparedness
☑ Grand Bargain
☑ New Way of Working

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Data and analysis
☑ Field conditions, including insecurity and access
☑ Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Efforts are underway to improve risk analysis and preparedness monitoring capacity in-country. However, lack of or flexible of funding limits the amount of mitigation/prevention. Data gathering is an important aspect of IOM's work and conflict-sensitive approaches require additional collection of sensitive information as part of contextual analysis.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make <u>collective progress</u> to achieve this transformation?

In 2019, IOM will be working on identifying institutional minimum preparedness actions that can the implemented to respond to the risks identified. Continued engagement will be done in inter-agency platforms that facilitate common analysis, early warning and the development of tools to implement inter-agency preparedness at the country level.

Keywords

Displacement, Preparedness

1C Remain engaged and invest in stability

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to improve prevention and peaceful resolution capacities at the national, regional and international level improving the ability to work on multiple crises simultaneously.	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts
Commit to sustain political leadership and engagement through all stages of a crisis to prevent the emergence or relapse into conflict.	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts
Commit to address root causes of conflict and work to reduce fragility by investing in the development of inclusive, peaceful societies.	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

In 2018, IOM expanded its portfolio of peacebuilding projects to help individuals, communities and institutions address the root causes of conflict and manage conflict triggers and dynamics. IOM had a total of 77 projects across 26 countries. Programmatic responses include addressing socio-economic and political conflict drivers through community policing, the facilitation of reconciliation and reintegration of former combatants/fighters, improving access to institutions and services, and building community resilience and social cohesion through community violence reduction, participation and engagement processes. Across IOM's peacebuilding programming, specific attention is paid to gender and youth, as well as thematic work in human rights and protection, land, property and restitution, transitional justice, health, psychosocial support, and livelihoods.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

☑ Grand Bargain
☑ New Way of Working

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Field conditions, including insecurity and access
☑ Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)
☑ Human resources/capacity

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Lack of access and insecurity can prevent or interrupt project implementation. Restrictions relating to certain types of funding complicate programme design and implementation. Limited capacity on specialized interventions requires staff training or hiring of external experts, resulting in potential delays and costs.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

IOM will coordinate peacebuilding efforts with higher level political processes; Favour multi-donor approaches to programming; Link peace building programming to macro peace-making efforts; Share problem analysis as foundation for programming.

Keywords

Community resilience, Gender, Youth

1D) Develop solutions with and for people

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
IOM commits to continue to refine and expand the work of former combatants, reintegration and security sector reform as a critical peace building partner in the international community.	Operational	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

In the context of assisting in the transition and recovery of conflict affected societies and communities, IOM has supported Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) programmes for ex-combatants/fighters and their communities of return, through more than 120 projects over the last 25 years. IOM's involvement in DDR derives from the Organization's commitment to the prevention and resolution of the drivers of crisis-induced displacement, as well as its mandate to provide reintegration assistance for migrants and displaced populations, including ex-combatants/ fighters. In 2018, IOM implemented 28 DDR projects in 5 regions, covering 9 different countries. While IOM supports a range of DDR processes including support to disengagement and demobilization processes, its primary contribution to DDR is in reintegration work at the individual, community and structural/institutional levels. At the individual level, IOM supports ex-combatants/fighters and their dependents in their transition to civilian life through vocational, educational, business development and skills training, health and psychosocial support, administrative assistance and a range of social reintegration activities. Simultaneously, through context-specific, community-based efforts to rebuild social cohesion and provide for material recovery, IOM works to strengthen communities and create environments conducive to sustainable return, reintegration and reconciliation.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

☑ Grand Bargain
☑ New Way of Working

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Data and analysis
☑ Field conditions, including insecurity and access
☑ Strengthening national/local systems

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

In 2018, IOM faced with new problems in contexts that lack underlying conditions which have historically defined the DDR work, making progress slower. Building multi-stakeholder and intra-governmental platforms led by civilian governments presents new challenges in contexts of conflict.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make <u>collective progress</u> to achieve this transformation?

Development and circulation/validation of lessons learned from nascent engagements tailored to reintegration in contexts of ongoing conflict. Establishment of coherent approaches to governmental engagement to create national strategies and frameworks for reintegration in contexts of violent extremism and ongoing conflict. IOM will continue engagements with the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration.

Keywords

Community resilience, Displacement, Strengthening local systems

2A Respect and protect civilians and civilian objects in the conduct of hostilities

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to promote and enhance the protection of civilians and civilian objects, especially in the conduct of hostilities, for instance by working to prevent civilian harm resulting from the use of wide-area explosive weapons in populated areas, and by sparing civilian infrastructure from military use in the conduct of military operations.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

During the reporting period, IOM took concrete steps in promoting respect and protection of the human rights of migrants including internally displaced persons (IDPs) affected by armed conflict - raising awareness amongst humanitarian actors and authorities on how to ensure effective delivery of protection services. To this end, IOM conducted trainings and webinars on child protection, including a pilot training on Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) in cooperation with the UASC task team, as well as on protection mainstreaming and inclusion.

Moreover, in 2018, IOM held a protection retreat to share best practices, lessons learnt and ways forward with its field staff on major protection concerns in humanitarian settings and on how to enhance service provision to the most affected by conflict- such as children, gender-based violence survivors, victims of trafficking and persons with disabilities. Additionally, IOM provided specific guidance on how to assist migrants detained on the grounds of immigration status, and on the available alternatives to detention.

Finally, IOM supported a Geneva Graduate Institute research on IOM's interactions or lack thereof with non-state armed groups (NSAGs) across field missions in order to understand the challenges faced by IOM's staff in access and delivery of humanitarian assistance.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

☑ Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
☑ Field conditions, including insecurity and access
☑ Multi-stakeholder coordination

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Earmarked funding limits the Organization's capacity to engage in long-term activities related to the protection of the human rights of migrants at the country or regional level.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

IOM will continue investing in capacity-building by providing specific trainings to protection officers and other staff on how to effectively uphold the human rights of all migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) affected by conflict.

Keywords

Disability, Displacement, IHL compliance and accountability, Migrants

2B Ensure full access to and protection of the humanitarian and medical missions

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
IOM commits to use its Principles for Humanitarian Action to support the efforts of States to fulfil their responsibilities to protect and assist crisis-affected persons. In line with the Charter of the United Nations and in the spirit of the humanitarian imperative to save the lives and alleviate human suffering, IOM is committed to providing humanitarian assistance and protection in accordance with international law and norms, wherever it is required.	Operational	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to ensure all populations in need receive rapid and unimpeded humanitarian assistance.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Commit to promote and enhance efforts to respect and protect medical personnel, transports and facilities, as well as humanitarian relief personnel and assets against attacks, threats or other violent acts.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

Demonstrating commitment to upholding legal norms and humanitarian principles, and ensuring access, in 2018, IOM invested in further operationalization and dissemination of its commitments to principled humanitarian action. Training materials and tools have been developed to support the implementation of the institutional humanitarian policy, Principles for Humanitarian Action, and the latter has been integrated into multiple in-house trainings targeting operational, managerial and policy staff as well as implementing partners. As of 2018, IOM is encouraging and offering to its staff at all levels, to achieve professional certifications in key humanitarian competency areas, such as international humanitarian law and the application of humanitarian principles in practice, in collaboration with the International Association of Professionals in Humanitarian Assistance and Protection (PHAP). In order to inform further internal reflection on access to rapid and unimpeded humanitarian assistance, a study on IOM's engagement with armed non-state actors has been undertaken.

In line with its comprehensive approach to migration crisis that bridges humanitarian with development responses while respecting the primacy of humanitarian principles, in 2018, IOM has finalized multiple country-level crisis response strategic plans through a methodology that fully integrates the principles guiding humanitarian action.

In line with its commitment to effective and principled humanitarian partnerships, IOM has maintained active engagement at all levels with various actors, including consultation with humanitarian civil society partners. As a full member of the IASC, IOM continues to promote full access to and protection of humanitarian and medical mission.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

☑ Grand Bargain
☑ New Way of Working

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
☑ Field conditions, including insecurity and access
☑ IHL and IHRL compliance and accountability

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Lack of compliance with IHL and insecurity, including deliberate targeting of humanitarian workers and assets, impede ensuring effective access to assistance and protection. Neglected status of crises with high humanitarian needs, as well as donor preferences, are further challenges to principled action and coverage.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make <u>collective progress</u> to achieve this transformation?

More effort on collective advocacy is needed for respect for IHL and humanitarian principles in conflict, which are both necessary pre-conditions for ensuring safe, rapid and unimpeded access. Collective advocacy on IHL is particularly timely as this year marks the 70th anniversary of the Geneva Conventions.

Keywords

Humanitarian principles

2C Speak out on violations

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to speak out and systematically condemn serious violations of international humanitarian law and serious violations and abuses of international human rights law and to take concrete steps to ensure accountability of perpetrators when these acts amount to crimes under international law.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

As part of its efforts to ensure respect and protection of human rights, IOM supported and will continue supporting its Member States, stakeholders and civil society to comply with international humanitarian law and international human rights law standards and principles and to thus effectively address human rights violations to the benefit of migrants and IDPs.

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Earmarked funding limits the Organization's capacity to engage in long-term activities at the country level and/or the field.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make <u>collective progress</u> to achieve this transformation?

In line with its commitments to increase compliance with international legal frameworks, IOM will continue working on the development of a human rights reporting tool mapping available mechanisms to report on human rights violations.

Keywords

IHL compliance and accountability

2D Take concrete steps to improve compliance and accountability

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
IOM will work towards fully implementing the PSEA Minimum Operating Standards, including by developing operational tools and clear guidance for the field on agency commitments and activities to protect against sexual exploitation and abuse.	Policy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
IOM commits to mitigate vulnerability and build resilience within its shelter programming by finalizing and operationalize its shelter assessment and monitoring toolkit in regards to GBV. The GBV Shelter Toolkit will include tools to perform rapid gender analysis, practical guidelines in terms of gender action planning as well as guidance on how to extend referral pathways to GBV and protection actors within the shelter context.	Policy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
IOM will take measures to ensure that its staff members provide humanitarian assistance and services in a manner that respects and fosters the rights of beneficiaries, prevents SEA against beneficiaries (abusive and exploitative sexual activities with beneficiaries are absolutely prohibited), and creates and maintains an environment that prevents SEA.	Policy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Working toward strengthening investigation and protection responses to SEA allegations, IOM, along with OHCHR, will take a lead role in strengthening collective responses in this area, including by promoting the development and sharing of best practices on enforcing Code of Conduct breaches and on referring SEA cases that may arise to criminal misconduct to competent authorities; supporting efforts to operationalize the recommendations for preventing the re-recruitment of individuals disciplined for SEA, and to enforce PSEA contractual clauses with implementing partners; and contributing to efforts to ensure that the interagency response to SEA includes adequate protection and redress, including adequate assistance for survivors.	Operational	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to promote and enhance respect for international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and refugee law, where applicable.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Commit to speak out and systematically condemn serious violations of international humanitarian law and serious violations and abuses of international human rights law and to take concrete steps to ensure accountability of perpetrators when these acts amount to crimes under international law.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

Implement a coordinated global approach to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in crisis contexts, including through the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Fully comply with humanitarian policies, frameworks and legally binding documents related to gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's rights.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity Leave No One Behind

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)

In 2018, IOM developed two new protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) training packages for IOM staff and IOM's Implementing Partners. The training has adopted an interactive methodology and it provides accurate information on procedures and guidelines to follow on the reporting process, the management of expectations when a case is reported and the duty of care responsibilities towards victims. These training packages have been established alongside the creation and implementation of the "We Are All In" misconduct platform. The "one-entry door" platform aims at making access to information on misconduct easier for all IOM staff, while also providing training and other awareness raising materials and streamlining the reporting process.

IOM remained an active member of the IASC Task Team on accountability to affected populations (AAP)/PSEA and IASC's official liaison with the UN Working Group on sexual exploitation and abuse. IOM continued the roll-out of the IASC PSEA Toolkit by creating and successfully delivering three regional "training of trainers" in East Africa, Middle East and North Africa, and West Africa regions that capacitated 75 PSEA Network Co-Chairs and Coordinators from 19 responses, who will further cascade down acquired knowledge through trainings and regional platforms. IOM continued exercising its unique mandate providing technical assistance on request to 26 in-country PSEA Networks and Country Teams on collective PSEA activities.

Gender-based violence prevention and response

IOM continued its work on mitigating vulnerability to gender-based violence in its shelter work through developing tools, capacity-building and supporting global initiatives. As co-lead of the gender-based violence (GBV) Risk Reduction Working Group of the Global Shelter Cluster (GSC), IOM produced a booklet, Distribution of Shelter materials, NFI and Cash: Guidance to reduce the risk of gender-based violence, which has been used in field- and global-level events and widely disseminated to cluster partners. Workshops were conducted in five countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Turkey and Yemen) to continue expanding GBV-prevention and mitigation mainstreaming responses in shelter, non-food items and site-planning activities. IOM continued its work developing and updating key tools to support these efforts, including the Site Planning booklet on Guidance to reduce the risk of gender-based violence. IOM also produced a third video on GBV mainstreaming - the theme of this video is how to respond to a disclosure of GBV incidents for non-specialists.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

☑ Grand Bargain

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Buy-in
☑ Field conditions, including insecurity and access
☑ Human resources/capacity

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Limited continuity of activities and their impact on programmes, particularly important for volatile environments where Government and humanitarian turnover makes longer-term impact harder to ensure. Further, lack of dedicated PSEA Coordinators, sustainable funding, and challenges in engaging actors in collective initiatives create obstacles in fully institutionalizing PSEA in country responses.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Working on more systematized training and workshop materials, as well as targeting countries more than once, can support the process and enhance the impact of activities. Also, build the capacity of existing and potential PSEA Coordinators and create a Talent Pool to facilitate recruitment; strengthen linkages between in-country PSEA and accountability to affected populations to

establish effective inter-agency community-based complaints mechanisms; share best practices of in-country PSEA Networks and Country Teams on collective PSEA with the field and at global level.

Keywords

Gender, PSEA

2E Uphold the rules: a global campaign to affirm the norms that safeguard humanity

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to promote and enhance respect for international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and refugee law, where applicable.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

According to its commitment to protect and promote human rights, in particular as articulated through Human Rights Upfront and the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP), IOM has led an internal review process aimed at identifying the challenges, opportunities and current practice in two interlinked areas: (i) how the Organization implements human rights due diligence; and (ii) how IOM can safely, ethically and appropriately respond to violations of human rights in line with its mandate and internationally-recognized good practice.

This three-stage process started in 2018 and will be fully completed by June 2019:

a. Initial internal report describing IOM's human rights commitments, obligations, and preliminary assessment of IOM's practice in responding to human rights violations in the field (fully completed in September 2018);

b. Assessment of over 25 missions worldwide to capture IOM's field practice in dealing with incidents and human rights due diligence (to be finalized by Q1 2019) and subsequent recommendations for action (to be finalized by Q2 2019)

c. Implementation of Internal Guidance (to be finalized by Q2 2019)

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Buy-in
☑ Funding amounts

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

The lack of funding and donor buy-in impacts human rights, due diligence in particular, needs to be spearheaded by the donor community, as it is limiting the organization's capacity to expand its portfolio on Human Rights Upfront.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make <u>collective progress</u> to achieve this transformation?

Donor commitment to Human Rights Upfront and the HRDDP is needed for entities to secure the necessary funding, member state support and internal technical capacity to implement their obligations in line with these policies.

Keywords

Humanitarian principles, IHL compliance and accountability

3A Reduce and address displacement

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
IOM commits to assisting communities forcibly displaced by conflicts to participate in conflict analysis and needs assessment, and support national governments to address root causes of conflict and forced displacement.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
IOM commits to continue its work in response to natural disasters, to strengthen local response capacities, to manage risk and displacement, and endeavors to improve the approaches, frameworks and policies that guide and govern them. IOM will achieve these objectives by working in a coordinated manner with key global stakeholders to build and foster synergies on key cornerstones such as its Displacement Tracking Matrix, and create common platforms in order to understand, anticipate and trigger early action with regard to disaster-related displacement.	Operational	Leave No One Behind Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
IOM commits to continue its work to reduce vulnerabilities and foster the resilience of displaced populations, other migrants and affected communities by strengthening coping capacities and promoting self-reliance. This approach will be operationalized through a new IOM framework outlining efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations (PRDS).	Operational	Leave No One Behind
IOM, within its capacity as a CCCM cluster lead agency, commits to reduce the vulnerability and foster the resilience of individuals suffering from displacement by achieving gender parity within camp governance structure.	Operational	Leave No One Behind

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to a new approach to addressing forced displacement that not only meets immediate humanitarian needs but reduces vulnerability and improves the resilience, self-reliance and protection of refugees and IDPs. Commit to implementing this new approach through coherent international, regional and national efforts that recognize both the humanitarian and development challenges of displacement. Commit to take the necessary political, policy, legal and financial steps required to address these challenges for the specific context.	Leave No One Behind
Commit to promote and support safe, dignified and durable solutions for internally displaced persons and refugees. Commit to do so in a coherent and measurable manner through international, regional and national programs and by taking the necessary policy, legal and financial steps required for the specific contexts and in order to work towards a target of 50 percent reduction in internal displacement by 2030.	Leave No One Behind

Acknowledge the global public good provided by countries and communities which are hosting large numbers of refugees. Commit to providing communities with large numbers of displaced population or receiving large numbers of returnees with the necessary political, policy and financial, support to address the humanitarian and socio-economic impact. To this end, commit to strengthen multilateral financing instruments. Commit to foster host communities' self-reliance and resilience, as part of the comprehensive and integrated approach outlined in core commitment 1.	Leave No One Behind
Commit to collectively work towards a Global Compact on responsibility-sharing for refugees to safeguard the rights of refugees, while also effectively and predictably supporting States affected by such movements.	Leave No One Behind
Commit to actively work to uphold the institution of asylum and the principle of non-refoulement. Commit to support further accession to and strengthened implementation of national, regional and international laws and policy frameworks that ensure and improve the protection of refugees and IDPs, such as the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol or the AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala convention) or the Guiding Principles on internal displacement.	Leave No One Behind

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

IDPs (due to conflict, violence, and disaster)

IOM's Displacemet Tracking Matrix (DTM), the largest information system on human mobility, continued to actively participate in the Grand Bargain Needs Assessment work streams and co-led the outcome on Use of Data as well as contributed to the Joint Inter-Sectoral Analysis Group and also co-lead to the data work stream under the GP20 Plan of Action [cf. 20th Anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement]. IOM has co-led the development of the Needs Assessment Ethos document alongside UNHCR. The document outlines the values, principles and ethical behavior within the work of coordinated needs assessment and analysis. IOM also remained an active participant of the Expert Group for Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS), in particular the IDP subgroup, to support the drafting of the International Recommendations for IDP Statistics (IRIS), which outlines key recommendations for National Statistical Offices to manage official statistics on IDPs.
Further, guided by its Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations (PRDS) Framework, in 2018, IOM promoted resilience-orientated response and recovery, enabling impacted populations to better resist and recover from shocks and stressors, as a preventative action to reduce risks of further displacement through community stabilization projects in 17 countries, reflecting IOM concern towards achieving durable solutions in fragile contexts, in order to foster stability and integration.

Cross-border, disaster and climate related displacement

In 2018, IOM launched a project in West Africa involving returning migrants in community reintegration projects. It aimed at supporting community-level climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction so as to reduce displacement and forced out-migration linked to climate change and disasters. Further, IOM partnered with other UN agencies, civil society and the Platform on Disaster Displacement to roll out joint policy guidance tools to support reducing and addressing displacement in the context of disasters and climate change, including the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, the Words into Action guidelines on Disaster Displacement, and the Toolbox on Planned Relocation to Protect People from Disasters and Environmental Change.
IOM also continued advocacy, communication and capacity building activities for policymakers together with its partners to help States and the international community at policy level to prepare for and address cross-border displacement due to disasters and climate change.

Other

In the Americas, IOM established and led, jointly with UNHCR, the Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform, following the UN Secretary-General's appointment. The platform convenes close to a hundred partners to facilitate a coherent and well-coordinated analysis, strategic planning and operational response to the outflow and situation of Venezuelan migrants and refugees across 16 transit and destination countries in the Americas and the Caribbean. In the Middle East and Northern Africa region, IOM continues, jointly with UNHCR, to provide operational coordination and advisory role to the collective effort to

address the needs of people in the move through Libya and Yemen and inform durable solutions. Migrants in mixed flows were traditionally not a de-facto target population in traditional humanitarian response plans, thus falling through the cracks and not on the radar for dedicated assistance and solution-finding. This coordinated approach using IOM's mandate and operational footprint ensures they are not left behind and are at the forefront of assistance.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

☑ Centre for Humanitarian Data
☑ Grand Bargain
☑ New Way of Working
☑ Platform on Disaster Displacement

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)
☑ Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis, planning, funding and/or response
☑ Multi-stakeholder coordination

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Limited capacity for analysis and efforts to resolve displacement require strong national leadership, multi-stakeholder engagement across actors. In the absence of flexible funding streams to fund programmes addressing drivers of displacement in the long term, activities are often organized with limited funding, and limited capacity for long term follow up.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Commitment from partners to improve accessibility and comparability of data on displacement while field support and further dissemination of the tools by IOM and Partners will be implemented. Support more targeted investment into longer-term programmes is needed to help to build capacity to prevent, reduce and address displacement in the context of climate change and disasters.

Keywords

Climate Change, Community resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction, Displacement, Migrants

3B Address the vulnerabilities of migrants and provide more regular and lawful opportunities for migration

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
IOM commits to strengthening understanding of migration and related resource transfers, including remittances, as a potential tool to support disaster preparedness and recovery, and to work with relevant actors to further disseminate and operationalize this understanding.	Policy	Leave No One Behind
IOM commits to work to improve migrants inclusion in disaster preparedness, response and recovery efforts, by supporting the capacities and coordination of disaster risk management authorities, foreign services, migrant groups themselves and other relevant actors.	Operational	Leave No One Behind

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

During 2018, IOM engaged diaspora or transnational communities in 12 countries in relation to humanitarian issues. In the context of the Venezuelan crisis, IOM collaborated with a Panama-based diaspora professional association to provide services to vulnerable Venezuelan migrants and supported the US Government in educating diaspora communities from Bangladesh, Haiti, and Philippines on issues of disaster response, preparedness and disaster risk reduction. In 2018, the IOM's iDIASPORA online platform was also created to serve as a hub for resources. It is intended to include a section for diaspora contributions in humanitarian settings.

IOM was involved in 28 countries providing financial literacy programs, awareness-raising programs on addressing migrants and their families' financial well-being, and improving knowledge of the financial gains arising from migration. IOM also worked with Government and other stakeholders to advocate for remittance transfer cost reduction; improving market transparency and competition and enhancing financial literacy for migrants and their families.

Together with its governmental counterparts, IOM also conducted 43 awareness, coordination and capacity-building events on migrants' inclusion in emergency management in 32 locations. These events targeted 1,144 individuals from 23 countries in Africa, Asia and the Americas. Key target audiences included national emergency management institutions, international organizations, private sector and civil society entities. Six events also targeted migrant representatives in South Korea and Thailand, aiming to improve their engagement in emergency management arrangements.

In terms of reporting, IOM, alongside OECD and UNHCR, also contributed to a G20 report on the Diaspora Skills Contributions. Portions of this report focused on the potential contribution of diaspora skills in crisis situations. IOM launched a Policy Guide on Entrepreneurship for Migrants and Refugees in collaboration with UNHCR and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

☑ Platform on Disaster Displacement

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Data and analysis
☑ Funding amounts
☑ Strengthening national/local systems

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Absence of data of remittances in crisis results in a lack of understanding of the funding requirements and actors involved. Lack of funding limits the capacity to analyze the situation and set up necessary mechanisms to address the problem. There is difficulty in scaling up relevant activities, making them sustainable.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make <u>collective progress</u> to achieve this transformation?

Building and sharing of information tools across multi stakeholder partners in the humanitarian area. Improving partnerships with key actors (both governmental and non-governmental) and collaborations with key individuals within them; securing funds for staff and operations, including for key long-term follow-up action; mainstreaming migrant issues in broader processes supporting relevant capacities.

Keywords

Emergency Response, Migrants, Strengthening local systems

3D Empower and protect women and girls

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
IOM commits to increase its gender and protection mainstreaming by extending the capacity of its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) system to be able to identify and monitor vulnerability indicators in relation to GBV.	Operational	Leave No One Behind

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Empower Women and Girls as change agents and leaders, including by increasing support for local women's groups to participate meaningfully in humanitarian action.	Leave No One Behind
Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the Outcome documents of their review conferences for all women and adolescent girls in crisis settings.	Leave No One Behind
Ensure that humanitarian programming is gender responsive.	Leave No One Behind
Fully comply with humanitarian policies, frameworks and legally binding documents related to gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's rights.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity Leave No One Behind

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

Empowerment of women and girls

In 2018, the Women's Participation Project was pursued, providing Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) actors with the tools to design strategies aimed to enhance displaced women's participation, including within site governance structures. Activities were implemented in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria, and South Sudan (with the Norwegian Refugee Council). Efforts were made towards better disability inclusion. The Women in Displacement on-line platform was launched, providing a space for CCCM agencies and humanitarian practitioners to share knowledge and tools on strategies to enhance the participation of women and girls affected by forced displacement. The platform was developed with the Women's Refugee Commission, in coordination with the global CCCM Cluster. IOM also participated in the revision and finalization of the Camp Management (CM) Standards, a core commitment in the Global CCCM Cluster in 2018. All five standards include components on gender equality and gender-based violence. In 2018, IOM CCCM team organized 12 training and workshops benefiting 326 staff, partners and authorities from 43 countries. There were 26 deployments of CCCM Experts from headquarters to 12 locations, including 6 countries affected by displacement crises. The revised Global CCCM Cluster training package integrating GBV was used throughout 2018 in various CCCM and site management operations.

Gender equality programming

IOM further pursued the integration of protection and GBV indicators into Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) operations. DTM, as standard procedure generates datasets with sex and age disaggregated data. DTM staff proactively work to ensure a gender balance in its key informant networks. Seventy-five per cent (75%) of active DTM operations have protection (GBV/CP) indicators which are integrated into data collection activities. IOM hosted the Global GBV Area of Responsibility Information Management Specialist, who collaborated with the DTM team. Building on the work done with the Child Protection Area of Responsibility, a guidance note on the use of DTM data was developed by GBV specialists.

The DTM also strengthened collaboration with key protection actors to improve the quality of data and analysis through the

development of the DTM & Partners Toolkit.

IOM, in partnership with UNICEF, continued to work on the joint project to improve the evidence-base of needs and risks faced by children in situations of forced displacement or migration. Phase I ended in 2018 with a 3-country pilot to test the developed DTM indicators, joint Standard Operating Procedures, tools and training curriculums.

IOM improved its effort to understand trafficking trends, including risks affecting women and girls developing a specific counter-trafficking module for the DTM global training package.

Sexual and reproductive health

Displaced persons living in camps or settlements face higher Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) risks including pregnancy complications, GBV and exposure to HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, which require a holistic array of multi-sectoral interventions. The lack of access to safe health services and referral pathways for women and girls hinders essential prevention and continued care for pregnancy, childbirth emergencies and related mental health needs. These issues can be exacerbated by the breakdown of local governing systems that protect the rights of men, women and children.

In 2018, IOM programmes with integrated SRH activities grew by 10% compared with the previous year. IOM globally provided 220,406 antenatal care (ANC) consultations, supported 16,500 deliveries by skilled birth attendants, and supported referral of 2,905 women for emergency obstetric care. In Bangladesh, IOM enhanced access to SRH care for Rohingya Refugees in partnership with UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA. Community Health Workers (CHW) were trained to support community-based identification of pregnant mothers and referral for ANC and delivery. To date, 28,559 mothers were identified at household level and linked to a health service allowing a 116% increase in the number of facility-based births/month.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

☑ Grand Bargain

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Data and analysis
☑ Field conditions, including insecurity and access
☑ Gender and/or vulnerable group inclusion

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Challenges related to access and security limited constrained the implementation of activities; funding remains too limited to increase the scale of operational initiatives supporting the empowerment of women, girls, persons with disabilities and individuals at risk of marginalization in displacement crises.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Continue integrating GBV and protection-sensitive indicators into DTM to reach 85% of active DTM operations by the end of 2019. Strengthen IOM's collaboration with the GBV Area of Responsibility, the Child Protection Area of Responsibility and the Education Cluster through the deployment of a DTM Project Coordinator for children on the move to continue strengthening the inter-agency partnership and ensure project gains, by operationalizing the developed systems and guidelines.

Keywords

Disability, Gender, Migrants, Protection

4A Reinforce, do not replace, national and local systems

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
IOM commits to developing a set of policy and guidance frameworks governing the use of its cash based approach, from both a programmatic and technical standpoint.	Policy	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
IOM commits to engage in appropriate forms of advocacy and clear messaging on principles and effective humanitarian assistance at the global, regional, national and local levels with all relevant actors. IOM is accountable to the persons and the States concerned, and its partners within the humanitarian response system. IOM is committed to strengthening its accountability mechanisms and to keeping them under continuous review.	Advocacy	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
IOM commits to further support national and local governments design and implement planned relocation and evacuation processes for people living in at-risk and disaster affected areas, as well as for people displaced by disasters, that result in reduced exposure to future hazards and do not affect people's well-being and resilience.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to a new way of working that meets people's immediate humanitarian needs, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years through the achievement of collective outcomes. To achieve this, commit to the following: a) Anticipate, Do Not Wait: to invest in risk analysis and to incentivize early action in order to minimize the impact and frequency of known risks and hazards on people. b) Reinforce, Do Not Replace: to support and invest in local, national and regional leadership, capacity strengthening and response systems, avoiding duplicative international mechanisms wherever possible. c) Preserve and retain emergency capacity: to deliver predictable and flexible urgent and life-saving assistance and protection in accordance with humanitarian principles. d) Transcend Humanitarian-Development Divides: work together, toward collective outcomes that ensure humanitarian needs are met, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years and based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors. The primacy of humanitarian principles will continue to underpin humanitarian action.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Commit to reinforce national and local leadership and capacities in managing disaster and climate-related risks through strengthened preparedness and predictable response and recovery arrangements.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Commit to increase investment in building community resilience as a critical first line of response, with the full and effective participation of women.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

Commit to ensure regional and global humanitarian assistance for natural disasters complements national and local efforts.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Commit to increase substantially and diversify global support and share of resources for humanitarian assistance aimed to address the differentiated needs of populations affected by humanitarian crises in fragile situations and complex emergencies, including increasing cash-based programming in situations where relevant.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity
Commit to empower national and local humanitarian action by increasing the share of financing accessible to local and national humanitarian actors and supporting the enhancement of their national delivery systems, capacities and preparedness planning.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

Strengthening national/local leadership and systems

IOM has been building capacities in Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) around disaster preparedness in Nepal and the Philippines using the Mass Evacuation in Natural Disasters (MEND) Guide. In Nepal, awareness raising activities were conducted in earthquake-prone regions, and capacity-building activities were delivered to identify evacuation sites and mitigate risks to water supply points. In the Philippines, MEND trainings and simulations were conducted at the national and local level in three areas, and the Government is looking at expanding these initiatives. Further, IOM, with the German Federal Agency for Technical Relief within the framework of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM), finalized the Mass Shelter Capability project that sought to improve disaster preparedness in regards to emergency temporary shelter for a large number of persons in need of protection. It helps disaster management authorities to take informed decisions about shelter following a disaster, and on evacuations, where people will be sheltered prior to an emergency. It covered 34 participating states.
In 2018, IOM and UNHCR's Regional Platform for the Venezuela response's main goal was to reinforce national leadership capacities to deliver primary assistance, offer protection, facilitate integration and manage cross border mixed flows.

Cash-based programming

Throughout 2018, IOM has continued to expand and systematize its use of cash-based interventions (CBI) as a means to empower beneficiaries and strengthen the resilience of crisis-affected communities. For example, a comprehensive Strategy for CBI was drafted, including guiding principles for responsible humanitarian action and committing IOM to build on pre-existing capacities of national and local systems. Furthermore, when combined with well-designed programming, CBI may produce positive multiplier effects on local market systems. To ensure such effects, IOM has continued to develop its Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for CBI, provided surge support to country offices (i.e. Chad, the Philippines and Somalia) and organized a global workshop for field staff involved in CBI implementation. Continuously throughout the year, IOM has taken steps to increase the flexibility of internal administrative systems with a view towards facilitating the use of national financial infrastructure and local service providers in crisis-affected areas. As part of such reform, tools and templates pertaining to legal, resource management and risk mitigation aspects of program delivery have been collected, revised and developed for disseminated to a wide array of field staff.

Building community resilience

IOM provided capacity-building support to governments to help strengthen national capacity to build community resilience in the context of disasters and climate change through several regional (Pacific, Caribbean and Central America) and national (Ethiopia, Philippines and Vanuatu) workshops, based on IOM's capacity-building programmes and manuals on Migration, Environment and Climate Change, Migrants in Countries in Crisis and other training material. Some of the regional workshops were organized jointly with the Platform on Disaster Displacement.

Other

Globally, IOM has engaged in clear messaging on principled and effective humanitarian action including through various IASC structures and mechanisms up to the Principals' level. As appropriate, IOM has used humanitarian principles to advocate with donors that apply geographic restrictions to delivery of assistance, including due to counter-terrorism legislation. IOM is committed to principled humanitarian partnerships and requires that its implementing partners commit to respect for humanitarian principles when delivering humanitarian responses. To further strengthen effective and principled crisis response partnerships, IOM consults its humanitarian NGO partners through a dedicated annual forum.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

☑ Global Alliance for Urban Crises
☑ Global Partnership for Preparedness
☑ Grand Bargain
☑ Platform on Disaster Displacement
☑ Risk and Vulnerability Data Platform
☑ The Global Alliance for Humanitarian Innovation
☑ The Inclusion Charter

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
☑ Buy-in
☑ Funding amounts

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Finance/administrative systems do not always support interaction with local market actors. There is lack of funding committed towards such endeavors, whose impact is hard to demonstrate in the short-term. Preparedness efforts, as well as mechanisms that hold every stakeholder accountable, rely on buy-in from national and local responders.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make <u>collective progress</u> to achieve this transformation?

Internal systems should be reformed to better allow for the inclusion of small-scale vendors and local financial service providers. Increased inter-agency coordination leading to the development of coherent and harmonized approaches is required on both national and global levels. Development of guidance for new coordination modalities in mixed flows. Investment in preparedness activities that develop the capacities of primary stakeholders.

Keywords

Cash, Climate Change, Community resilience, Emergency Response, Humanitarian principles, Local action, Preparedness, Protection, Strengthening local systems

4B Anticipate, do not wait, for crises

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
IOM commits to continue its work in response to natural disasters, to strengthen local response capacities, to manage risk and displacement, and endeavors to improve the approaches, frameworks and policies that guide and govern them. IOM will achieve these objectives by working in a coordinated manner with key global stakeholders to build and foster synergies on key cornerstones such as its Displacement Tracking Matrix, and create common platforms in order to understand, anticipate and trigger early action with regard to disaster-related displacement.	Operational	Leave No One Behind Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
IOM commits to reinforce its long term perspective to climate change by introducing environmental markers and streamlining environment considerations in its programming.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to a new way of working that meets people's immediate humanitarian needs, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years through the achievement of collective outcomes. To achieve this, commit to the following: a) Anticipate, Do Not Wait: to invest in risk analysis and to incentivize early action in order to minimize the impact and frequency of known risks and hazards on people. b) Reinforce, Do Not Replace: to support and invest in local, national and regional leadership, capacity strengthening and response systems, avoiding duplicative international mechanisms wherever possible. c) Preserve and retain emergency capacity: to deliver predictable and flexible urgent and life-saving assistance and protection in accordance with humanitarian principles. d) Transcend Humanitarian-Development Divides: work together, toward collective outcomes that ensure humanitarian needs are met, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years and based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors. The primacy of humanitarian principles will continue to underpin humanitarian action.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Commit to accelerate the reduction of disaster and climate-related risks through the coherent implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, as well as other relevant strategies and programs of action, including the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity
Commit to improve the understanding, anticipation and preparedness for disaster and climate-related risks by investing in data, analysis and early warning, and developing evidence-based decision-making processes that result in early action.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

Disaster risk data collection/analysis

With an extensive network of over 5,000 enumerators and 125,000 key informants in the field, and a wealth of historical data from past responses, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has continued to innovate with key partners.
IOM advanced its work with IDMC and Flowminder, to generate advanced analytics and models for displacement in disasters. Flowminder have unitized mobile phone metadata and DTM data to better understand disaster- related displacement trends by population groups, which fed into the development of predictive analysis and displacement risk modelling. The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) has developed displacement risk models that foster crowd-sourcing to enable enhanced statistical analysis and ensure that the value of available data is fully utilized. These areas of innovative analysis drive support to inform operational partners and government authorities responsible for disaster preparedness and response.
The DTM assumed the co-chair role of the data and knowledge working group of the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) to help IOM steer the discussion on data collection and analysis, ensure that existing efforts and partnerships are considered, and harness better the academic debate within the forum. DTM continued to pursue partnerships with academic institutions to supplement analytical capacities and maximize use of data for learning and development.

Preparedness

IOM continued to support the efforts at country and regional level to bolster both internal and inter-agency preparedness for potential large-scale disasters and escalation of conflict situations that could lead to large-scale displacement situations by providing contingency planning and organised preparedness workshops. IOM contributed to preparedness for natural disasters in seven countries (including Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Nepal and the Caribbean region) and to four countries for conflict escalation (including Libya, South Korea and Yemen).
IOM's Camp Cluster and Camp Management (CCCM) engagement with civil protection resulted in the Mass Shelter Capabilities Toolbox (MaSC) in 2018. Based on consultations and workshops with civil protection experts from 32 different countries within the European Union (EU) Civil Protection Mechanisms (EUCP), partners agreed upon standardized tools to be used by EU member states in its preparedness for large-scale natural disasters requiring a camp management response. This project complemented the CCCM joint IOM – EUCP training held in Slovenia that had participants from over 20 European countries and established a draft framework for joint deployments, where civil protection and IOM would work closely to respond to the early requirements of the temporary management and coordination of camps or collective centers, before turning them over to longer-term management authorities.

Other

In 2018, IOM advanced on its institutional commitment and drafted its first environmental policy, the principal aims of which will be to align IOM actions with global environmental standards and improve the environmental sustainability, resource efficiency and quality of IOM outcomes. The draft includes three environmental standards (safeguards) in line with international best practice. The draft IOM Environmental Policy is currently under internal review.
As the Organization faces the most significant environmental risks at the project level, a project level tool to assess, manage and monitor environmental risks and impacts (environmental marker system) is simultaneously under development.
IOM supported Governments to build stronger evidence to better plan for and design policies to address future migration and displacement in the context of climate change and environmental risks. In 2018 IOM supported research on migration, environment and climate change in 25 countries, which will provide the basis for future policy and operational planning.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

☑ Platform on Disaster Displacement

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Data and analysis
☑ Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)
☑ Strengthening national/local systems

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Time series data on disaster displacement is usually not collected. For the relatively few events for which it is collected, the data is collected for only a short period of time and data collection stops before all internally displaced persons have returned home or found durable solutions diluting a holistic analysis.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make <u>collective progress</u> to achieve this transformation?

Collaborative multi-stakeholder platforms are an effective way to share information and good practices and join efforts to achieve common goals. Co-commitment from data producers to collect comparable, time-series data that is consistent and can feed into advanced analysis and modeling.

Keywords

Climate Change, Disaster Risk Reduction, Displacement, Innovation, Migrants, Preparedness

4C **Deliver collective outcomes: transcend humanitarian-development divides**

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
IOM commits to provide assistance on the basis of assessments of needs (through Displacement Tracking Matrix and other population needs assessments) that take into account the diversity of vulnerabilities and threats faced by the persons affected and it engages and negotiates with all relevant actors to ensure effective provision of humanitarian assistance and secure access to crisis-affected persons in line with a do-no-harm approach.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
IOM commits to supporting transition and recovery needs that support livelihoods, restoration of services and community engagement to improve participation, social cohesion and peace building through its stabilization programming and working across peace, development and security frameworks.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to a new way of working that meets people's immediate humanitarian needs, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years through the achievement of collective outcomes. To achieve this, commit to the following: a) Anticipate, Do Not Wait: to invest in risk analysis and to incentivize early action in order to minimize the impact and frequency of known risks and hazards on people. b) Reinforce, Do Not Replace: to support and invest in local, national and regional leadership, capacity strengthening and response systems, avoiding duplicative international mechanisms wherever possible. c) Preserve and retain emergency capacity: to deliver predictable and flexible urgent and life-saving assistance and protection in accordance with humanitarian principles. d) Transcend Humanitarian-Development Divides: work together, toward collective outcomes that ensure humanitarian needs are met, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years and based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors. The primacy of humanitarian principles will continue to underpin humanitarian action.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis and planning towards collective outcomes

By adopting joint assessments through the DTM, IOM is working towards strengthening its evidence base for transition and recovery operations, and in doing so, strive towards achieving collective outcomes for both humanitarian and development programming and actors alike.

In 2018, the DTM global survey included a section that specifically explored the utility of DTM operations to bridge the humanitarina-development nexus. The survey found 42.6% (26 out of 61 missions) confirmed that they did. In addition, two indicator libraries were developed to determine the extent to which specific indicators to durable solutions and peacebuilding were already in DTM tools and how they can be used to capture needs and opportunities for the development, stabilization and peacebuilding communities; and secondly, to reduce potential data gaps by formulating additional indicators related to durable solutions and peacebuilding.

DTM data also contributed to durable solutions assessments through the following: DTM integrated location assessment, DTM integrated return assessment and DTM return index in Iraq; and DTM household surveys conducted within the National Monitoring System in Ukraine.

Other

In order to transcend the humanitarian development divide, IOM began to review and advance its approach the humanitarian-development-peace nexus (HDNP) in 2018. This included the appointment of a humanitarian-development nexus adviser; an internal whole-of-organization workshop representing all dimensions of the HDPN; and a five-country case study looking at the operationalization of the HDPN in Colombia, Mali, Nigeria, Somalia and Turkey. Through these initiatives, IOM explored enabling factors and barriers to the operationalization of the HDPN in the crisis context as well as experiences, lessons learned and identified some of its comparative advantages.

To support transition and recovery, IOM's operated 114 community stabilization programmes in 39 countries, designed to reduce dependence on humanitarian aid and acute vulnerability and lay the foundations for recovery and progress towards solving displacement situations. These contributed to conditions for the restoration of normal social, economic and political life, by contributing to restoration of basic rights and security, and by promoting social cohesion, functioning state governance, non-violent political processes, effective social policy, livelihoods and service delivery.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

☑ Grand Bargain

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Buy-in
☑ Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)
☑ Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis, planning, funding and/or response

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

The ability to produce development-principled assessments and consequent analyses are limited by availability of relevant data. Assessments, analysis, funding and response often continue to take place in a humanitarian vacuum separated to development forums, making transition and recovery programming challenging.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Greater capacity is required to utilize existing humanitarian platforms for guiding development-oriented programmes. Greater commitment from both humanitarian and development partners is needed to overcoming divisions that might hinder collaboration. The inclusivity of actors engaged in humanitarian coordination is not reflected in development coordination, requiring the establishment of representative platforms for engagement across HPD actors.

Keywords

Displacement, Humanitarian-development nexus, Migrants

(5A) Invest in local capacities

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to empower national and local humanitarian action by increasing the share of financing accessible to local and national humanitarian actors and supporting the enhancement of their national delivery systems, capacities and preparedness planning.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

Direct funding to national/local actors

In 2018, IOM introduced a new tracking system in order to better gauge the scope of its financial support to local partners. Country-specific mechanisms for building local partners' implementing capacity were also introduced in the East Africa region

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

☑ Grand Bargain

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)

Keywords

Local action, Migrants

(5B) Invest according to risk

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to accelerate the reduction of disaster and climate-related risks through the coherent implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, as well as other relevant strategies and programs of action, including the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity
Commit to invest in risk management, preparedness and crisis prevention capacity to build the resilience of vulnerable and affected people.	Invest in Humanity

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

IOM supported countries to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) through investments in disaster prevention, resilience-building and early action. Guided by its multi-year DRR Strategic Work Plan, IOM implemented DRR-related projects in 50 countries in 9 regions, such as Mozambique, Rwanda or Yemen. Context and risk analysis underpinned initiatives, ensuring inclusive and gender equitable participation in efforts to build resilience and empower the most vulnerable. Inter-agency partnerships based on comparative advantage were pursued, e.g., IOM participated in joint DRR initiatives with the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) and the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD), as well as with FAO, UNDP, WHO and UN Environment Programme (UNEP) e.g. in Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Mauritius, Nigeria and Pakistan. In 2018, IOM launched its first implementation status report on DRR to assess its contributions to the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience. It found that IOM's risk reduction support had reached 1.4 million individuals in 675 communities, including training of more than 6,000 government officials. IOM's report helped strengthen its accountability.

IOM engaged in key global policy processes of relevance to human mobility in the context of climate change and disasters, including the Global Compact for Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Human Rights Council. Through its engagement, together with partners, IOM contributed to the inclusion of the topic on these global agendas, promoting policy coherence across all of these processes for more effective and comprehensive response to mobility in the context of slow onset environmental degradation, disasters and climate change. In particular, IOM supported States in their advocacy and negotiation efforts through thematic briefings, background material and key messages to support efforts to integrate climate-change related mobility concerns into global policy processes.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

☑ Grand Bargain
☑ New Way of Working
☑ Platform on Disaster Displacement

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Funding amounts
☑ Information management/tools
☑ Multi-stakeholder coordination

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

The majority of disasters occur in fragile contexts, where the impacts of hazards are more severe and long-lasting for the most vulnerable, but DRR in such contexts is under-funded. Information management and coordination challenges directly affect the ability of key actors to move from policy commitments to action and implementation.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Donors, need to increase resources, incl. flexible multi-year funding, for DRR in fragile and conflict-affected contexts and adopt risk-informed and conflict sensitive approaches to socioeconomic development in such countries. Crisis response planning needs to address the root causes of humanitarian crises, build resilience by strengthening national and local capacity and empowering the most vulnerable in DRR.

Keywords

Climate Change, Community resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction, Displacement, Migrants, Preparedness

5D **Finance outcomes, not fragmentation: shift from funding to financing**

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to enable coherent financing that avoids fragmentation by supporting collective outcomes over multiple years, supporting those with demonstrated comparative advantage to deliver in context.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity
Commit to promote and increase predictable, multi-year, unearmarked, collaborative and flexible humanitarian funding toward greater efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of humanitarian action for affected people.	Invest in Humanity
Commit to broaden and adapt the global instruments and approaches to meet urgent needs, reduce risk and vulnerability and increase resilience, without adverse impact on humanitarian principles and overall action (as also proposed in Round Table on "Changing Lives").	Invest in Humanity

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

To promote financing of outcomes by adapting approaches to meet needs, reduce risk and vulnerability, and increase resilience, IOM underlined the importance United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and Common Country Analysis (CCAs) to link to Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) and Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs) in its input to the guidance notes for the revised UNDAFs. IOM also contributed to the IASC HDN Task Team's input to the consultation on the OECD-DAC recommendation on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus (HDPN), highlighting the need for transition and recovery programming that can contribute to conditions that are more conducive to development efforts as well as predictable, flexible and multi-year funding to this effect. These points were also stressed in a study conducted by IOM in 2018 on enablers and barriers to the operationalization of the HDPN, which will be shared with relevant stakeholders. IOM also pursued a shared vision across its own humanitarian, development, stabilization and peacebuilding interventions, through active Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) strategies supporting comprehensive and coherent programming in 13 countries. These are designed to promote a comprehensive and coherent response, prior to, during and after a crisis occurs, much in line with the HDPN. IOM undertook an internal evaluation of MCOF, which will help IOM further mainstream the pursuit of reducing needs, risks and vulnerabilities and enhancing resilience across its operations. Meanwhile other existing and forthcoming tools will bring further guidance to these efforts, including i.e. the community stabilization guidance note, conflict-sensitivity guidance, diaspora engagement tools, labour market surveys, entrepreneurship policy guide and training, and an SDG handbook launched in 2018.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

☑ Grand Bargain
☑ New Way of Working

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)
☑ Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis, planning, funding and/or response
☑ Strengthening national/local systems

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Developing strategies for increased resilience is challenging without national legal frameworks conducive to ending protracted crisis. Assessments, analysis, planning, funding and response often continue to take place in humanitarian or development silos, making transition and recovery programming challenging.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

More predictable, flexible, multi-year funding is needed, in particular to support transition and recovery programming that is crucial to support collective outcomes geared towards reducing needs risk and vulnerability while increasing resilience. National legal frameworks that are conducive to ending crisis would facilitate the articulation of collective outcomes that are nationally owned and safeguard humanitarian principles.

5E Diversify the resource base and increase cost-efficiency

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to increase substantially and diversify global support and share of resources for humanitarian assistance aimed to address the differentiated needs of populations affected by humanitarian crises in fragile situations and complex emergencies, including increasing cash-based programming in situations where relevant.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity
Commit to promote and increase predictable, multi-year, unearmarked, collaborative and flexible humanitarian funding toward greater efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of humanitarian action for affected people.	Invest in Humanity

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

IOM, even if not a donor, has facilitated the availability of flexible funding committed by donors for key sector-based humanitarian needs for operational partners responding to crises. IOM established and rolled out Rapid Response Funds (RRF) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (reached approximately 260,000 people), Ethiopia (reaching approximately 60,000 people), South Sudan (reached approximately 260,000 people) and Sudan (reached approximately 350,000 people), which enabled faster response times to the needs of displaced populations. Even though not of a multi-year nature per se, given the yearly funding contract with donors, some [operational partners] have carried on for several years with activities panning only on yearly basis.

In addition, IOM's Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Framework was piloted in three fragile contexts: Turkey (for the Whole of Syria), South Sudan and northeast Nigeria ensuring the Framework is fit-for-purpose and grounded on operational realities. The pilot produced technical findings on AAP mainstreaming in country strategies and humanitarian programming, as a precursor to developing the AAP guidance and tools for building capacity of staff and contributing to the collective accountability of humanitarian actors. Reinforcing the institutionalization of key accountability principles, IOM developed a Cash-Based Initiative (CBI) Strategy which outlines the organizations commitment to incorporate cross-cutting issues in program delivery and addressing differentiated needs identified by people affected by crises through community participation and feedback mechanisms. The CBI Strategy also constitutes an important reference document for fund-raising and donor interaction at country and global level. In addition, to ensure accountable management of resources, IOM has engaged in a multi-year and interagency exercise which aims to evaluate and improve both cost-efficiency and cost-effectiveness of Cash-based Interventions and the efforts in achieving commitments to AAP.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

☑ Grand Bargain
☑ New Way of Working

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☑ Field conditions, including insecurity and access
☑ Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)
☑ Multi-stakeholder coordination

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

The lack of multi-year funding hinders longer term planning specifically in protracted scenarios. At a decision-making level, working with multiple partner organizations under the auspices of a common donor are sometimes time consuming.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Further operationalization of the CBI Strategy will require significant internal advocacy and training in the field and across departments. Replicate the RRF approach across other key sectors, enable greater flexibility and longer time frames for its roll-out.

Keywords

Cash, Country-based pooled funds, People-centred approach

Additional Reports

Attachment
[IOM GB 2019 - Self report template narrative summary.pdf](#)
[IOM GB 2019 - Self report template spreadsheet - FINAL.xlsx](#)