

Grand Bargain in 2018:
Annual Self Report – Narrative Summary

Name of Institution: International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Point of Contact (name, title, email): Vincent Houver; Deputy Director, Department of Operations and Emergencies; vhouver@iom.int

Date of Submission: 26 March 2019

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

Question 1: Reflecting on the information you have provided in the Excel spreadsheet, please highlight the 2 or 3 key outcomes or results relating to the Grand Bargain that your institution achieved in 2018?

Two key achievements by IOM related to the Grand Bargain are its increased contributions to joint needs assessments and analyses, and its investments in cash-based initiatives leading to more strategic decision-making in this area. In 2018, IOM's data – through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) – was utilized in 65% of Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP), informing humanitarian operations, recovery, and durable solutions. This data served as either the primary source of information or was considered in addition to other sources. As its institutional tool to gather information on displacement and needs, IOM considers the DTM's data as a contribution to the collective approach to ensuring that life-saving assistance is provided to populations affected by crises.

Given the international commitments on cash-based interventions as a prioritized modality through which to provide humanitarian assistance, IOM has allocated resources and dedicated personnel to develop an internal strategy on CBI. In 2018, IOM's CBIs nearly doubled in coverage and guidelines are in the process of being developed for application in multiple contexts and sectors where IOM is engaged. This also includes efforts to improve beneficiary data management systems, internal coordination and harmonization of CBI programme design, and peer-to-peer learning and information exchange.

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

Many of the IOM initiatives carried out with regards to Grand Bargain commitments have positively impacted the manner in which IOM delivers humanitarian programming. This includes at the methodological level, such as CBI allowing for more expansive and efficient coverage; and to ensure accountability to the people we serve and those we respond to, enhancing IOM's principled approach to service delivery and humanitarian interventions. In addition, multiple initiatives undertaken to meet Grand Bargain commitments have synchronized, such as: AAP, PRIMA, joining global portals to improve efficiency and transparency, efforts to adhere to new markers, simplified reporting mechanisms, and ensuring that these are used and upheld internally and by partners. These efforts serve to enhance IOM's contributions as a global and local actor, while sustaining and delivering on the international community's collective commitments.

Question 3: How has your institution contributed to the advancement of gender equality and women’s empowerment¹ in humanitarian settings through its implementation of the Grand Bargain? What results/outcomes have been achieved in this regard? (please outline specific initiatives or changes in practice and their outcomes/results). Please refer to the Guidelines for definitions of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, which are included in this self-report template package.

In line with IOM’s Gender Equality Policy and Institutional Framework for Addressing GBV in Crises (GBViC Framework), IOM has been committed to promote gender equality and ensure that the specific needs of each gender and age group, especially those of women and girls in terms of protection and access concerns, are addressed across sectors and throughout all programme activities. IOM has also integrated measures to mitigate safety risks, including GBV, and further ensure that the principles of do-no-harm, safety, and non-discrimination guide all activities across the different workstreams.

Question 4: How has the humanitarian-development nexus been strategically mainstreamed in your institutional implementation of the Grand Bargain commitments? Please explain how your institution has linked commitments 10.1 - 10.5 with other commitments from other workstreams.

In order to more effectively operationalize the Humanitarian-Development-(Peacebuilding) Nexus HD(P)N and mainstream this across IOM’s implementation of the Grand Bargain commitments, IOM embarked on an effort to advance the organization’s approach the HD(P)N in 2018. This included the appointment of an HDN adviser; an internal workshop on 13 – 14 November 2018, which brought together key practitioners across departments and divisions in its headquarters as well as Directors, Chief of Missions, Regional Thematic Specialists, and relevant field staff from a number of regional, liaison and country offices representing all dimensions of the HDPN; and a five-country case study looking at the experiences of operationalizing the HDPN in Colombia, Mali, Nigeria, Somalia and Turkey. Through these initiatives, IOM explored experiences, lessons learned and identified some of the Organization’s comparative advantages in its efforts to contribute to collective outcomes and the broader spirit of the HDPN. The study also explored enabling factors and barriers to the operationalization of the HDPN in the political, crisis and coordination context of the cases. The findings from this research helps IOM contribute to and advocate for more effective engagement in other workstreams, such as localization (2); needs assessments (5); quality funding (7).

IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) was highlighted as particularly relevant for improving joint analysis across the nexus. To this effect, IOM undertook an exercise to improve indicators for durable solutions and peacebuilding as well as to map the use DTM data for transition and recovery programming. Progress was also made to use DTM data in IOM’s own development programming as well as among development partners. To further

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

mainstream HD(P)N in needs assessments, IOM underlined the importance of joint analysis and for United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) and Country Commons Assessments (CCAs) to link to Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) and Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs) in its input to the guidance notes for the revised UNDAFs.

With regards to quality funding, IOM contributed to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) HDN Task Team's input to the consultation on the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC) recommendation on the 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.

IOM expanded its Rapid Response Fund (RRF), accessible by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), to South Sudan, Ethiopia and Sudan, thereby contributing to mainstreaming HD(P)N in its localization efforts. The fund, initially used as a humanitarian fund, is broadening into the HD(P)N by including HDN in its criteria. Additionally, IOM also had a session on the HDPN in its annual humanitarian consultations with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in September 2018.

In 2018, IOM also undertook an internal evaluation of its Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF), which is designed to promote a comprehensive and coherent response, prior to, during and after a crisis occurs, in line with the HDPN. This action has helped IOM further mainstream HDPN across its operations and across various Grand Bargain commitments. In 2019, other existing and forthcoming tools will bring further guidance to the HDPN efforts, including i.a. the community stabilization guidance note, conflict sensitivity guidance, diaspora engagement tools, labour market surveys, entrepreneurship policy guide and training, and a Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) handbook launched in 2018.