



GLOBAL ANNUAL REPORT

2021

OPERATIONS AND EMERGENCIES

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On the heels of the initial global shock of the COVID-19 pandemic, 2021 was marked by heightened multi-dimensional vulnerabilities, widening inequality, and ongoing conflict- and climate-induced displacement. From mounting, complex humanitarian needs in northern Ethiopia and Afghanistan to the mass destruction wrought by Typhoon Rai in the Philippines, 2021 presented a series of new challenges to be navigated alongside continued pandemic response and mobility restrictions.

Despite the depth and scope of need, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) continued to be one of the largest agencies responding to crises worldwide, including conflict, violence, slow and sudden-onset disasters, and epidemics. Guided by its Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF), IOM intervened across the various phases of crises through multi-sectoral interventions, catering to the situation on the ground through data-driven responses in coordination with partners and stakeholders.

In 2021, the organization's work on the mobility dimensions of crisis had an operational reach of over 31.7 million people, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, migrants, and hosting communities, either directly or as part of community-based programmes. While IOM experienced a lower overall reach than in 2020, the organization's reach in 2021 was similar to that of pre-pandemic years, with COVID-19 prevention, mitigation, and responses mainstreamed into normal programming.

IOM remained a leading actor in life-saving emergency responses and actively engaged in the humanitarian coordination system. In 2021, the organization held a coordination role in 142 coordination structures taking the form of clusters, working groups (WGs), sectors, platforms, and taskforces. At the field level, with direct data collection coordinated through the organization's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), IOM served as a primary source of objective and impartial data on displacement. DTM informed over 84 per cent of humanitarian needs overviews (HNOs) and humanitarian response plans (HRPs) in 2021, paving the way for stronger partnerships and more timely, efficient, and targeted responses.

With the aim of ensuring resilience and sustainability, IOM supported a wide array of programmes inclusive of humanitarian, transition, and recovery programming, as well as resettlement and humanitarian return operations. In 2021, IOM implemented cash-based interventions through activities in 119 countries, reaching nearly 1.9 million beneficiaries, while Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) operations reached over 3.9 million people living in 1,561 displacement sites across 35 countries, a slight increase in reach as compared to 2020. The organization simultaneously enacted transition and recovery (TR) projects across 87 countries, reaching over 5.3 million beneficiaries and demonstrating the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN) in action. IOM's mandate and experience in direct implementation continued to give the organization a unique comparative advantage in 2021.

IOM's work in preparedness, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and resilience helped prepare states and communities for and minimized the impacts of crises. With an extensive operational footprint in fragile contexts, IOM continued to develop interventions in line with the HDPN, a participatory approach that prioritizes understanding local contexts, involvement of diverse stakeholders, and the building of sustainable and inclusive partnerships. As part of its overall approach, IOM prepared the ground for the progressive resolution of displacement, as well as for longer-term transition and recovery, at the start of crises, wherever possible. Its presence throughout all phases of crises fostered trust and long-lasting relationships with populations, authorities, and communities, resulting in holistic and localized approaches in support of national and local authorities.

This report provides a snapshot of IOM's crisis-related activities in the areas of emergency preparedness and response (PR), through TR, resettlement, and movement management (RMM). The report is based on the inputs collected through the organization's yearly reporting exercises and outlines areas of significant achievement as well as opportunities for future growth and scale-up within the humanitarian system.

Looking toward 2022, IOM will continue to expand its crisis programming under HDPN and link humanitarian interventions across all phases of crises with sustainable local solutions. The operational reach, partnerships, and frameworks developed by IOM in 2021 will serve as an important foundation for future preparedness planning, DRR, and resilience programming.

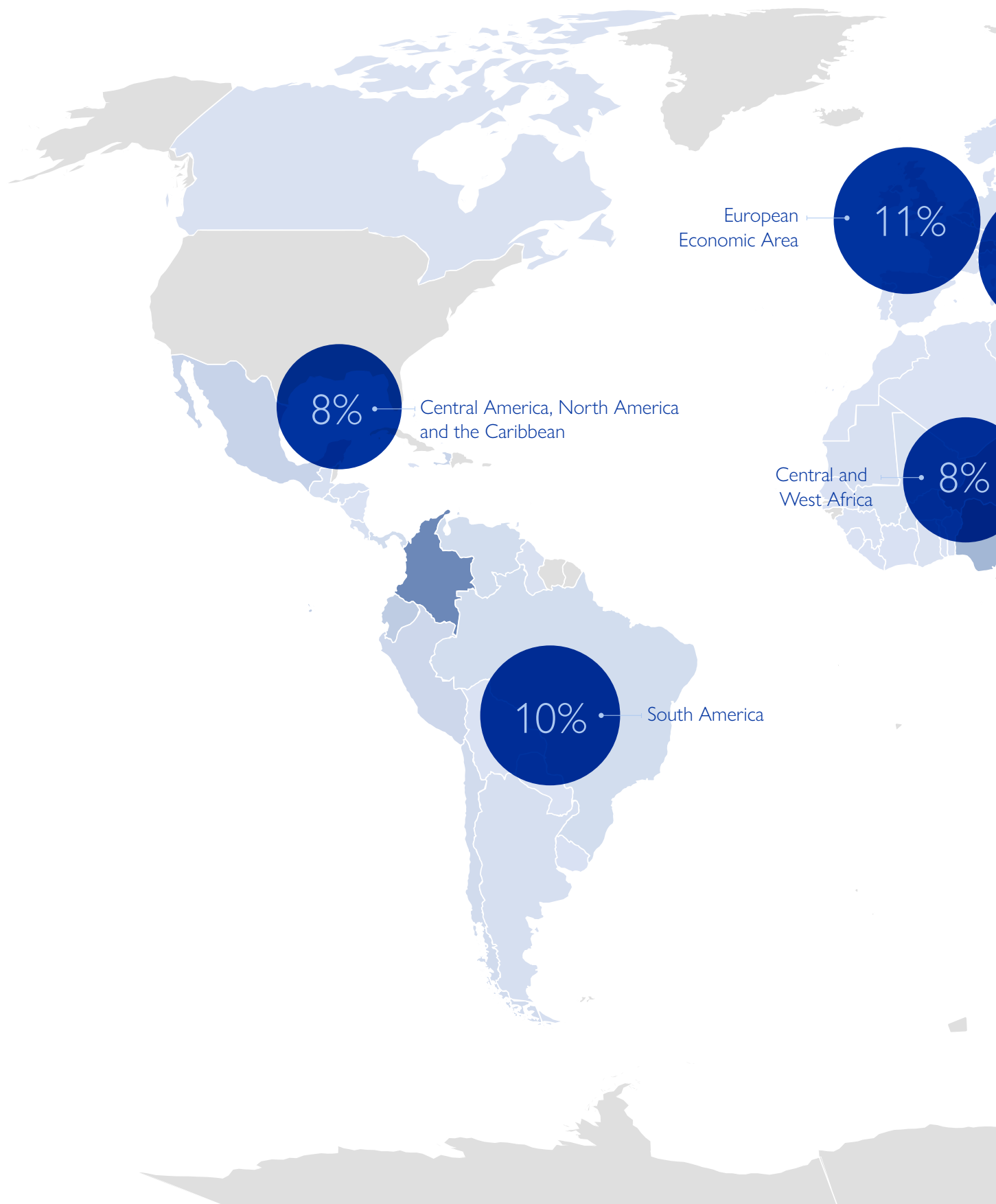
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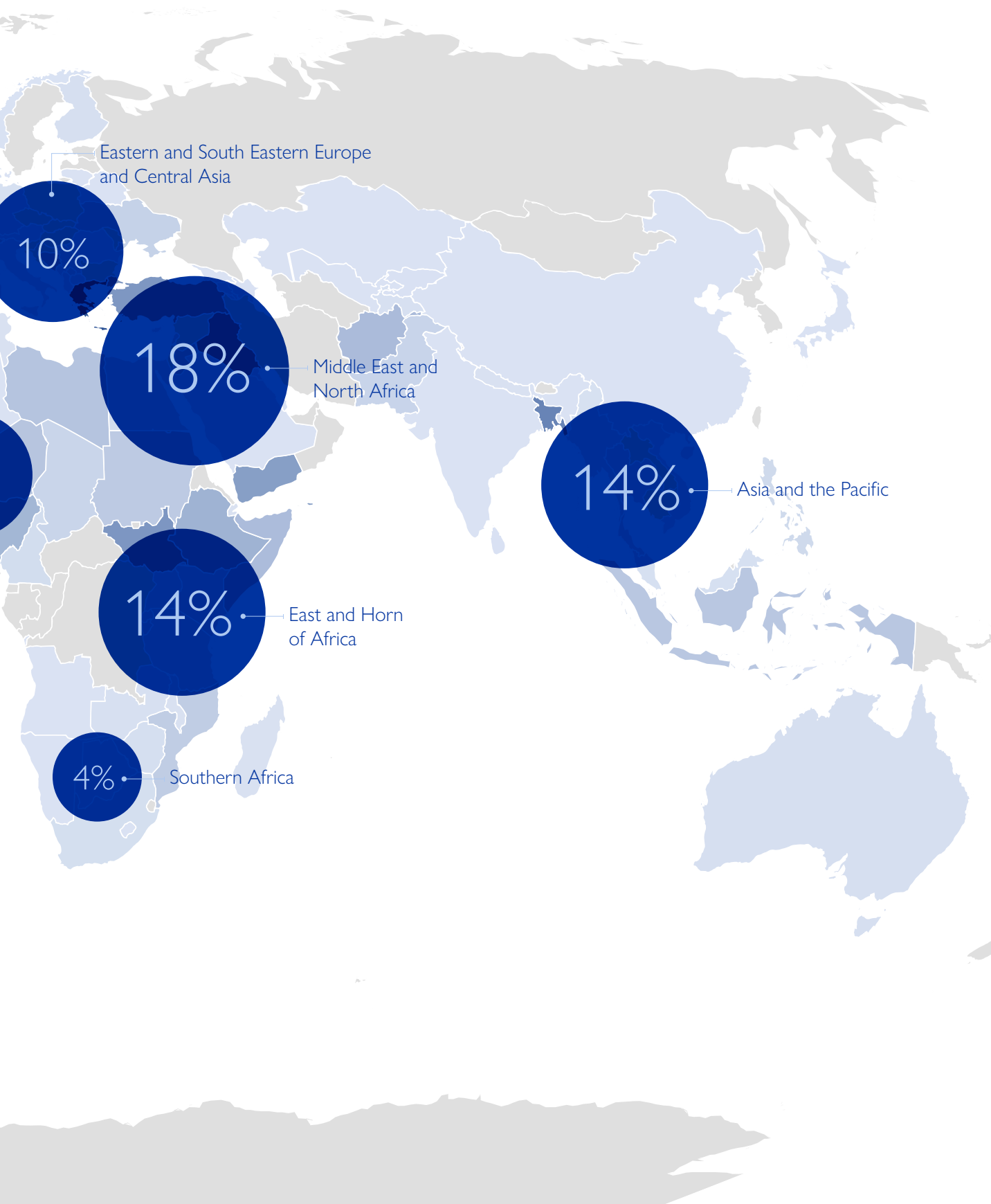
ACRONYMS

AA	Anticipatory Action
AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
AoR	Area of Responsibility
ATS	Assistance Tracking System
BIP	Best Interests of the Child Procedure
CADRI	Capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative
CAR	Central African Republic
CBI	Cash-Based Intervention
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CBP	Community-Based Planning
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFM	Complaints and Feedback Mechanism
CFW	Cash-For-Work
CoM	Chief of Mission
CRISP	Sustainable Resettlement and Complementary Pathways Initiative
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CT	Counter-Trafficking
DCO	United Nations Development Coordination Office
DDRR	Disengagement, Disassociation, Reintegration, and Reconciliation
DIAP	Defining an Institutional Approach to Protection
DOE	Department of Operations and Emergencies
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRWG	Data Responsibility Working Group
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
ECRP	Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project
EP	Emergency Preparedness
EMPR	Emergency Preparedness Monitoring Report
ETT	Emergency Tracking Tool
EU EOM	European Union Election Observation Mission
EUAA	European Union Agency for Asylum
EVD	Ebola Virus Disease
EWEAR	Early Warning, Early Actions, and Readiness Analysis
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FMS	Flow Monitoring Survey
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GBViC	Gender-Based Violence in Crises
GBViMS	Inter-Agency Minimum Standards for Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies Programming
GCM	Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration
GCRP	Global Crisis Response Platform
GHO	Global Humanitarian Overview
GLO.ACT	Global Action Against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants
GMDAC	Global Migration Data Analysis Centre
GPC	Global Protection Cluster
HASM	Humanitarian Assistance to Stranded Migrants
HBMM	Health, Border, and Mobility Management
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HDPN	Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus
HLP	Housing, Land, and Property
HLP-ID	High Level Panel on Internal Displacement
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HPiE	Hygiene Promotion in Emergencies
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee

IDDS	Internal Displacement Data Strategy
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IG	Integrity Guideline
IGF	Internal Governance Framework
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IHRL	International Human Rights Law
IM	Information Management
IMRF	International Migration Review Forum
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LGA	Local Government Area
LORA	Local (Re)Integration Assessment
LPR	Land and Property Rights
MAAP	Mainstreaming Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations
MCOF	Migration Crisis Operational Framework
MEC	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Compliance
MECR	Migration, Environment, Climate Change, and Risk Reduction Division
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MHT	Mobile Health Team
MICIC	Migrants in Countries of Crisis
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPCA	Multipurpose Cash Assistance
MPCA	Multipurpose Cash Assistance
NFIs	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSAG	Non-State Armed Group
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OR	Office of Reparations
PDD	Platform for Disaster Displacement
PDM	Post-Distribution Monitoring
PFA	Psychological First Aid
POE	Point of Entry
PRD	Preparedness and Response Division
PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
RMM	Resettlement and Movement Management
RO	Regional Office
RRT	Rapid Response Team
SAG	Strategic Advisory Group
SBP	Standby Partner
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDL	Staff Development and Learning
SftS	Safe from the Start
SMS	Site Management Support
SRF	Strategic Results Framework
TB	Tuberculosis
TOR	Terms of Reference
TR	Transition and Recovery
TRD	Transition and Recovery Division
TWG	Technical Working Group
UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
UN	United Nations
UN SLG	United Nations Senior Leadership Group on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
VHR	Voluntary Humanitarian Return
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
WPP	Women's Participation Project
WRC	Women's Refugee Commission

MAP OF 2021 CRISIS PROGRAMMING





KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



IOM's work on the mobility dimensions of crises reached **31.7 million people**, including IDPs, refugees, and migrants.



IOM held a coordination role in **142 coordination structures** taking the form of clusters, working groups, sectors, platforms and taskforces, covering **62 countries**.



1.9 million individuals were supported through cash-based interventions (CBIs) in more than **119 countries**.



In 2021, IOM's CCCM operations reached over **3.3 million** people living in **1,561 displacement sites across 35 countries**, a slight increase compared to the people reached in 2020.



The **Women's Participation Project (WPP)*** was **active in seven countries**, including the rollout in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, and Yemen.



165 emergency deployments of 31 staff members to support **28 country operations**.



The movements and needs of over **39.1 million IDPs, 26.2 million IDP returnees, and 7.1 million returnees** from abroad were tracked and monitored by the DTM.



Information on migration flows in **70 countries** was collected and produced by the DTM. The data produced by the DTM in 2021 was used as a full or partial data source for **84 per cent (21 out of 25) of the HNOs/HRPs** developed for the year.



IOM had water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) operations in **62 countries**, reaching approximately **10.4 million people** with WASH services



In 2021, **4.8 million people in 62 countries** benefited from IOM's shelter and settlements work, which represents an increase in 10 more countries than in 2020.



According to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS), in 2021, **IOM was the largest recipient of shelter funding**, receiving 23 per cent of the total funding reported by the sector.



73 country operations implemented protection interventions and programming in 2021. The IOM inter-agency team provided technical prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) **support to 48 countries** and 2 regional responses.



IOM had emergency health operations in **40 countries** with **4.3 million primary health care** consultations conducted.



31,349 community members, practitioners and professionals were trained in mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS).



IOM offices provided livelihoods assistance/programming to **802,145 individuals** affected by displacement and implemented transition and recovery projects across **87 countries**, reaching **over 5.3 million people**, demonstrating HDPN in action.



765,697 individuals in 313 communities were reached with support for durable solutions.



3.9 million individuals in 1,701 communities were reached with community stabilization initiatives.



175 countries were supported in conducting movement operations for **118,268 persons**.

*The WPP was developed by IOM and the Women's Refugee Commission in coordination with the Global CCCM Cluster as part of the global level Safe from the Start (SfS) initiative. Safe from the Start aims at reducing risks of GBV in camp and camp-like settings by pushing CCCM practitioners to develop adapted strategies and by enhancing women and girls' participation in displacement sites.

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS



Panoramic sight of Barwaqo 2, one year after the relocation. Photo: IOM/Foresight Films 2020. © IOM/Foresight Films 2020

The need for life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection reached its peak in 2021. New waves of violence and protracted armed conflict, climatic shocks such as floods, droughts, or earthquakes, and emerging and recurrent epidemics and diseases have pushed millions of people to live in extremely dire conditions. Countries such as Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Myanmar, Nigeria, Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Mozambique experienced new conflict or an uptick in violence, wherein more than 10.4 million people were newly displaced. The scale of the internal displacement in Ethiopia, mainly in Tigray region, and in the DRC, was particularly troubling with 5.1 million and 3 million people displaced respectively. Enhanced vulnerabilities in regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia and the Pacific (mainly due to disasters) were further exacerbated due to historic economic decline and a global recession triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change.

Unprecedented levels of displacement were observed around the globe, with nearly 90 million people remaining displaced from their homes due to armed conflict and disasters (UNHCR, 2022). By the end of the year, there were 59.1 million IDPs and 27.1 million refugees (IDMC, 2022; UNHCR, 2022). Additionally, 255.1 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance and protection as per the Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO). This is a significant (52 per cent) upsurge as compared to the 2020 GHO figures, where 167.6 million people were in need of life-saving assistance and protection (OCHA, 2021). Internal displacement was the most prevalent form of displacement in 2021 while conflict remained the key driver of internal displacement. Of the 59.1 million total IDPs worldwide, 53.2 million were displaced due to conflict and violence, and 5.9 million were displaced due to disasters and climate change-related incidents (IDMC, 2022). Approximately 38 million new internal displacements were reported in 2021, the second highest recorded number of new annual displacements observed in the last decade following 2020 (IDMC – NRC, 2022). As in previous years,

more people were displaced due to disasters and climatic shocks (23.7 million) than conflict (14.4 million) in 2021 (IDMC, 2022).

IOM continued to be one of the largest agencies responding to crisis situations worldwide, including to conflict, violence, slow- and sudden-onset disasters, and epidemics. In 2021, IOM's work on the mobility dimensions of crisis had an operational reach of over 31.7 million people, including IDPs, refugees, and migrants, either directly or as part of community-based programmes. In crisis contexts, IOM continued to address the whole spectrum of needs of crisis-affected populations, implementing sustainable and comprehensive solutions to support affected persons in coping better with the complex drivers of vulnerability. IOM provided humanitarian support in areas such as movement assistance, CCCM, MHPSS, shelter and settlements, health, and WASH. The organization declared two new corporate emergencies in Ethiopia and Afghanistan, in addition to the ongoing L3s in Syria, Yemen, and the COVID-19 pandemic (at the beginning of 2021), to speed up the provision of timely, relevant, and effective responses.



SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

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EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA

The humanitarian landscape remained extremely critical in the East and Horn of Africa, which continued to have some of the most complex human mobility challenges in the world. New waves of violence and protracted conflict, rapidly emerging climatic shocks (i.e. droughts and floods), and the ongoing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic combined with political instability, economic decline, and poor access to essential services, resulting in large-scale population movements and displacement both within and across national borders. At the end of 2021, 9.8 million people were internally displaced, and 4.9 million refugees were recorded in the Eastern and Horn of Africa region (IOM, 2021; UNHCR, 2022).

Reporting its highest number of internal displacements in 2021 (IDMC, 2021), the region recorded 65.7 million people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance and protection across Burundi, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, and Kenya as per Humanitarian Response Plans, Refugee Response Plans, and Flash Appeals released in 2021 (OCHA, 2021). In addition, more than 730,000 vulnerable migrants were in need of humanitarian assistance and protection as per IOM's regional Migrant Response Plan (MRP) for the Horn of Africa and Yemen. In response to the increasing humanitarian needs in the region, IOM continued to navigate the complex operational landscape, focusing on risk mitigation and providing principled life-saving assistance to people in need. IOM addressed the acute and growing humanitarian emergency through the provision of frontline multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance in locations where the organization had access and where vulnerabilities were high.

Ongoing clashes in Ethiopia's northern Tigray region and the expansion of armed conflict into neighbouring Amhara and Afar resulted in a large influx of IDPs and refugees to neighbouring countries in 2021, with approximately 2.1 million persons internally displaced by the Northern Ethiopia Crisis thus far: A total of 4.2 million people remain internally displaced in Ethiopia as a result of conflict and climatic shocks such as drought, floods, and locusts. Meanwhile protracted conflict in South Sudan continued to deepen the humanitarian crisis there, which was further exacerbated by unusually high levels of flooding and the COVID-19 pandemic. Although conflict decreased in 2021, violence continued in many pockets of the country and more than 1.7 million people remained internally displaced by the end of 2021 while 8.3 million people were in dire need of humanitarian assistance, including health, WASH, shelter and protection (OCHA, 2021).

Somalia was the worst drought-affected country in the Horn of Africa in 2021, with 5.9 million people in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. There were 3 million IDPs living in precarious conditions across the country by the end of the year, of whom 2.2 million required urgent humanitarian support. Kenya also experienced extreme drought conditions following two consecutive rainy seasons with limited rainfall. These conditions, coupled with the COVID-19 pandemic, necessitated the scaling up of humanitarian assistance to those affected.

The Horn of Africa remains a region of origin, transit, and destination for hundreds of thousands of migrants, the majority of whom travel in an irregular manner, often relying on smugglers to facilitate movement along the Eastern Route (originating from Ethiopia and Somalia and transiting through Somalia, Djibouti, and Yemen) with the intention of crossing the Gulf of Aden towards the Gulf States to seek better livelihood opportunities. In 2021, in addition to the easing of mobility restrictions, widespread economic challenges, scarcity of regular labour migration opportunities, protracted conflict, and cyclical natural hazards were the main drivers of irregular migration in Yemen (16,080 arrivals), Djibouti (60,961 arrivals), and Somalia (23,182 arrivals) respectively.

Together with its partners, IOM scaled up its efforts and operations to provide humanitarian and recovery assistance to conflict and natural disaster-affected displaced populations and their host communities to respond to the multifaceted challenges in the region. In 2021, IOM provided direct life-saving assistance based on the identified needs, including the distribution of NFIs and emergency shelter kits, construction of communal shelters, distribution of hygiene kits, construction and rehabilitation of water points, emergency latrines, and handwashing stations, site planning, development, maintenance, and upgrades, including partitioning of communal spaces, and constructing communal infrastructure, primary healthcare and the continuation of support to humanitarian partners through the shelter/NFI pipeline.

In Ethiopia, IOM continued to deliver on its mandate throughout 2021, providing over 4.5 million instances of multi-sectoral assistance to people in need across the country.

IOM also expanded its engagement on Disaster Risk Reduction and related preparedness activities across the region.

¹ DTM, National Displacement Report Round 10 published on September 2021.

In 2021, IOM Burundi in partnership with the National Platform for Risk Prevention and Disaster Management, launched a risk mapping portal that allows for a multilayer risk analysis of the most vulnerable areas in the country.

IOM Burundi also rolled out the Community Evidence Based Surveillance in conjunction with the government, allowing for the identification and latter investigation of more than 1,000 suspected cases in 2021, and helping to stop the spread of infectious diseases.

In many countries, IOM provided assistance across a wide spectrum, supporting communities to prepare for disaster, providing direct humanitarian assistance after disaster struck, and working closely with the same communities as they recovered from these shocks.

In 2021, IOM South Sudan led a comprehensive emergency response in Rubkona County of Unity State to protect close to 300,000 IDPs, host communities, and returnees from flooding through emergency DRR interventions, while addressing the most urgent needs of over 55,000 newly flood-displaced IDPs in Bentiu Town (5 newly formed sites) and 112,329 IDPs within the country's largest IDP Site. IOM provided multi-sectoral assistance based on comprehensive conflict sensitivity analysis and DTM's population movement data. IOM constructed over 70km of dykes and channels to direct the water away from the inhabited area and keep communities safe from flooding.

Humanitarian interventions were complemented with peacebuilding dialogues to prevent tensions between displaced communities and enhanced with infrastructure work to rehabilitate flood-affected schools through an ongoing World Bank-funded development programme (ECRP), demonstrating IOM's ability to operationalize the area-based nexus approach in line with IOM's regional and global strategy, United Nations (UN) joint programmes and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs) at national level.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Similar humanitarian trends and needs were observed in the Southern African region, where millions of people, mainly women and children, were severely affected by the increasing impacts of climatic shocks, natural hazards, and disease epidemics or outbreaks alongside newly escalated or prolonged violence and intercommunal conflicts. The region has two of the world's most complex and long-standing humanitarian crises in the DRC and Mozambique. Between the DRC, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe, 29.5 million

people were in need of life-saving assistance and protection in 2021 (OCHA, 2021). Meanwhile, the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in Madagascar's deepest recession in two decades, creating and exacerbating vulnerabilities and disparities in the country. Nearly 1.5 million people were severely food insecure and required urgent humanitarian assistance and protection (OCHA, 2021).

By the end of 2021, 6.1 million people remained internally displaced in DRC while outbreaks of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) continued to disproportionately affect those without access to basic health and WASH services. Disasters triggered more than 888,000 internal displacements in DRC in 2021, compared with 279,000 in 2020 (IDMC, 2021). In nearly all affected locations, populations lacked access to basic services, health assistance, shelter, and essential household items. In response to the needs of the IDPs and host communities, IOM continued to provide multi-sectoral assistance, including WASH and health services, shelter and NFI support, as well as CCCM and protection assistance through its eight field offices across the country.

In northern Mozambique, insecurity in the province of Cabo Delgado showed no sign of abating. Attacks continued throughout 2021, leading to displacement within the province and to the neighbouring provinces of Niassa and Nampula. In total, there were 744,949 IDPs in Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Nampula, Zambezia, Inhambane, and Sofala Provinces as a result of the conflict (IOM, 2022). IOM significantly scaled up operations to reach tens of thousands of families each month. By the end of 2021, IOM Mozambique reached almost 900,000 individuals with services that included shelter, such as construction or reconstruction support, NFI provision, MHPSS, WASH, health, among others. IOM's Community Resilience and Peacebuilding portfolio also worked to strengthen community resilience to address the underlying causes of the crisis in support of the HDPN.

In Zimbabwe the economic challenges and extraordinary shocks caused by drought, cyclones, and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021 limited the opportunities of ordinary Zimbabweans to protect their lives and livelihoods. By the end of the year, over 472,409 migrants had returned to Zimbabwe since the onset of the pandemic (IOM, 2022).

IOM scaled up its efforts to address the growing needs of vulnerable displaced populations throughout southern Africa as well as to respond to emerging needs for increased migration management capacities in Zimbabwe and enhanced programming to improve health outcomes in DRC.





Amina, a displaced woman from the Malkohi village, attends a painting training organized by the Multi-purpose Community Hall (MPCH), built by IOM, as a safe space for counseling and emotional support for children. © IOM 2021/ IOM/Natalie Oren

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

The Lake Chad Basin region, which includes Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria, has continued to experience prolonged insecurity and endemic violations of human rights, exacerbating the plight of vulnerable civilians and triggering waves of forced displacement. A total of 21.7 million people were in need of life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection across the four countries in 2021, while displacement continued to impact the social, political, and economic conditions of communities across the region.

More than 900,000 people were internally displaced in Cameroon at the beginning of the year due to conflict and violence mainly in the Northwest and Southwest regions (IDMC, 2022), while 4 million persons were in need of urgent humanitarian assistance.

In 2021, IOM provided support through its four field offices, including assistance with access to protection, livelihoods and basic services such as education and healthcare. Chad also experienced significant displacement due to intercommunal violence. In 2021, more than 1.8 million people in Chad were affected by severe food insecurity while the total number of IDPs continued to increase with more than 360,000 remaining displaced (IDMC, 2022). Providing critical humanitarian assistance to IDPs remained a priority objective in IOM's 2021 response in Chad due to the necessity to cover life-saving needs induced by displacement, alongside food security and health. By the end of 2021, IOM reached more than 40,000 people with humanitarian and protection assistance. Nigeria continued to host the largest IDP population in West Africa as a result of multi-layered, complex factors such as violence perpetrated by non-

state armed groups (NSAGs), crime, COVID-19, and floods that left 3.2 million people displaced. In 2021, 8.9 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance mainly due to ongoing violence between Boko Haram and other NSAGs and intercommunal violence. In response to these needs, IOM provided CCCM support and WASH services to more than 500,000 and 700,000 individuals respectively. Among other services, IOM also conducted Migrant Health Assessments for more than 100,000 individuals, while 3,324 voluntary returns were assisted and 6,042 returnees reintegrated.

The scale of the local tensions between farmers and herders, and the instrumentalization of these tensions along ethnic lines in the Liptako Gourma region (composed of Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger), led to significant population displacement across all three states in 2021. Coupled with precipitated and inconsistent arrival of transhumant herder movements through agricultural lands across the Sahel and shifts in their routes to circumvent expanding crisis zones in the Central Sahel, Liptako Gourma witnessed a sudden surge of recurrent local conflict, necessitating rapid conflict-sensitive interventions. A fragile political and security situation continued in Central African Republic (CAR) as well, where nearly 700,000 people remained displaced at the end of 2021. As part of the collective response, IOM provided assistance to affected populations through interventions aimed at providing both immediate, life-saving assistance, and longer-term stability. IOM interventions ranged from shelter, displacement tracking, and PSEA to community stabilization and peacebuilding.



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Protracted crises, coupled with increasing climatic shocks, political instability, and economic decline across the MENA, led to the displacement of approximately 1.2 million people in 2021, or 3.3 per cent of annual global displacement. Approximately 12.4 million people, remained displaced across the region (IDMC, 2022) while 65.6 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance in Iraq, Libya, the Palestinian Territories, the Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen, Sudan, Jordan, Egypt, and Lebanon (OCHA, 2021).

In 2021, the Syrian conflict entered its eleventh year, with humanitarian needs at an all-time high. Protracted conflict and displacement, economic collapse, and the COVID-19 pandemic drastically impacted living conditions for the more than 6.6 million IDPs in Syria and the 5.6 million refugees in neighbouring countries. The majority of Syrian IDPs continued to reside in emergency shelters, with no or limited access to safe water, food, medicine, and livelihoods. Meanwhile, Yemen was regarded as one of the worst humanitarian crises in 2021 after its seventh year of war, with more than 20 million people directly affected and 4.3 million internally displaced. Humanitarian needs in the country continued to grow, driven by escalating conflict, disease, a declining economy, and the breakdown of public institutions and services. In Iraq, the post-conflict period has seen the gradual return of over 4.8 million people to their areas of origin. However, 1.2 million IDPs remained in camps, out-of-camp settlements, and host communities. In Sudan, approximately 9.3 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance in 2021-including nearly 3.2 million IDPs, 1.1 million refugees, and 5 million persons in conflict and disaster-affected communities.

Prolonged conflict and a complex humanitarian crisis in Libya led to significant protracted displacement in 2021. Although a permanent ceasefire was negotiated and agreed upon by the Government of National Accord in the West and the Libyan National Army in the East in October 2020, the country remained divided between rival administrations in 2021. In 2021, over 635,000 migrants in Libya, in

detention centres and in urban areas, faced significant protection concerns, including violence, exploitation, hazardous living conditions, and abuse by smugglers and traffickers.

With a strong operational footprint in the MENA region, IOM continued to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection for millions of people in urgent need.

In Yemen, IOM reached 7.5 million people with life-saving humanitarian assistance and development support. IOM Yemen provided emergency relief assistance through its health services, WASH assistance, shelter and NFI support, CBI, CCCM, protection services, and TR support, as well as displacement tracking through the DTM. In addition to this, IOM in Yemen supported the return of 2,027 migrants to their countries of origin through the Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) programme which has become a lifeline for stranded migrants. IOM in Yemen also improved access to basic services for more than 780,000 individuals through constructing and rehabilitating 73 facilities - including schools, water networks, and hospitals.

In Iraq, IOM provided a range of humanitarian assistance to an estimated 11,368 families including in-kind NFI interventions, conditional and restricted cash and e-vouchers for NFI support, and critical shelter upgrades. IOM in Iraq also supported capacity building trainings for camp management and care and maintenance activities for three formal camps/sites and 84 informal sites around the country.

IOM complemented frontline emergency response activities with recovery and resilience initiatives to address the drivers and long-term impacts of crises and displacement. Alongside distribution of NFIs, hygiene kits, medicine, and other goods, IOM provided critical health care, psychosocial counselling, and referral services to refugees, IDPs, host community members, and migrants across the region.



ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

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In 2021, sudden and slow-onset disasters in Asia and the Pacific resulted in the temporary displacement of 20 million people, or 53 per cent of global displacement.¹ Of this population, 18.9 million persons were displaced due to disasters caused by natural hazards, with densely populated urban centers and rural areas both affected, while new waves of violence and protracted conflicts led to the displacement of 1.3 million persons.

The withdrawal of United States and NATO forces from Afghanistan in 2021 and the rise of the Taliban led to the displacement of more than 720,000 persons while a total of 5.5 million Afghans remained displaced and living in dire conditions exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, a subsequent economic downturn, and drought. Nearly half of the population is in need of life-saving assistance, with limited or no access to basic services and livelihood opportunities. Instability in the country also impacted neighboring countries of Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, where over 2.2 million refugees and an estimated 3.5 million undocumented Afghan nationals were already hosted. In response to this crisis, IOM scaled up its emergency and transitional programming, including large-scale provision of humanitarian assistance, displacement data collection and analysis, and community stabilization and recovery programming. This includes, for example, IOM's "PLACES" multi-sectoral, area-based stabilization and recovery approach, targeting dozens of communities across Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, over 800,000 Rohingya remained displaced in Bangladesh in 2021. The prospect of safe, dignified, and voluntary return to Myanmar or other durable solutions remained unpredictable and the humanitarian needs were immense. In response to this crisis, IOM continued to co-lead the inter-agency refugee response, with large-scale activities across the HDPN and leadership in multiple sectors. This included numerous examples of innovative programming, such as the inter-agency Safe Access to Fuel and Energy Plus programme, which aims to ensure that refugee and host communities become more climate-resilient, food secure as well as less exposed to gender-based violence (GBV) and risks of disasters through sustained access to cleaner cooking energy, improved natural resource management and skills development and livelihoods. In 2021, IOM supported 126,270 households, including through the provision of 1.1 million liquefied petroleum gas refills.

In Myanmar, violence stemming from the military takeover in February, displaced more than 440,000 people, the highest number recorded in the country. The situation was further complicated by the displacement of an additional 158,000 people due to monsoon

floods in June and July. Continuing conflict and instability in the country may lead to additional displacement in the upcoming year.

Climatic phenomena such as La Niña, as well as climate change, continued to impact the frequency and intensity of disasters in the Pacific and East and Southeast Asia, leading to the displacement of nearly 14 million people in 2021 alone (IDMC, 2022). In the Philippines, disasters displaced 5.7 million people while Typhoon Rai, known locally as Odette, displaced 3.9 million people in Western Visayas, Eastern Visayas and Caraga and destroyed 415,000 homes (IDMC, 2022). The increased prevalence and strength of disasters caused by natural hazards in 2021 severely impacted livelihoods, leading to an increased cost of living and heightened risk of food insecurity. IOM responded to the crisis immediately, focusing large scale assistance on shelter, MHPSS displacement data collection and analysis, and health, with a strong "build back safer" approach, including integration of DRR and preparedness approaches throughout the response.

In 2021, IOM expanded its operations in Asia and the Pacific to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance and resilience support to people in urgent need and to address the drivers and long-term impact of crises and displacement through investment in recovery and preparedness planning. IOM and its partners in 40 countries continued to work together to establish and enhance regional and national disaster management capacities and support long-term preparedness and risk reduction efforts. This includes a wide variety of activities related to the improvement of evacuation centre infrastructure and management capacities, expanded displacement tracking, early warning system strengthening, pre-positioning of NFIs and other relief items, and enhancement of government preparedness and response capacity.

IOM also expanded support for early recovery activities including support to durable solutions for affected communities. These activities include support for durable solutions among conflict-affected populations and activities in support of solutions for disaster-affected populations, including through innovative programming combining multi-sectoral support in the shelter, protection, and DRR sectors.

IOM also expanded its support for the development of government capacities, including policy making. This included support to countries to develop displacement management policies covering prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response, and durable solutions to displacement, as well as those linking to climate change policies.

1. IOM's categorization of the Asia and the Pacific region and associated member states differs from the regional delineation by the United Nations. In addition, the displacement figures referenced primarily refer to short term displacement, specifically to persons who returned to their areas of origin after short-term evacuation or displacement.



LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (LAC)

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In 2021, intra-regional migration continued to be a major issue across the LAC region mainly due to the continuous large-scale movement of migrants and refugees from Venezuela and the large movement of vulnerable migrants of other nationalities heading to North America. By the end of 2021, it was estimated that approximately 5 million Venezuelans ([R4V, 2022](#)) were being hosted by 17 middle-income countries across the region. These movements are a result of the prolonged and significant economic contraction, chronic inflation, political polarization and localized violence that remain inside Venezuela, leaving 7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance within the country ([OCHA, 2021](#)).

During 2021, LAC observed a growing trend of persons resorting to irregular routes and informal border crossings in search of protection and access to basic goods and services, leaving them exposed to human trafficking, exploitation and abuse at the hands of smugglers and other criminal networks - particularly, nationals of Haiti, Cuba, the Dominican Republic and African and Asian countries, either recently arrived or already residing in Latin America ([IOM, 2021](#)). With the socio-economic, health, and political impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, including the increase in xenophobia, lack of employment opportunities, changes to migration legislation, and limited access to basic services, as well as the continued prevalence of natural disasters, an increase in movements to the north of the continent was recorded in 2021. One of the main routes used by migrants on their journey upwards from South to North America in 2021 was the Darien Gap, a closed tropical rainforest located on the border between Colombia and Panama. More than 133,000 people transiting irregularly through the Darien Gap, primarily nationals from Haiti and Cuba alongside persons from Chile and Brazil born to Haitian parents, were recorded in 2021 (Panama National Immigration Service, 2021).

Regarding Central America, the region recorded the highest number of migrant encounters on the southwest United States border, with more than 781,000 migrants from northern Central America (El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras) registered ([IOM and WFP, 2022](#)). These movements occurred in parallel with multiple ongoing socioeconomic, political, and environmental crises - including slow onset factors such as drought and climate change along with economic losses originating from the pandemic.

Migration is not a new phenomenon in the region but has reached an unprecedented high with limited programming to address root causes, foster (re)integration, ensure stability, and identify durable solutions. The result is a vicious circle creating xenophobia and difficulties between populations on the move and host communities, as observed in South America.

IOM together with its partners provided assistance to more than 3 million migrants and refugees from Venezuela in all 17 countries of the region - including support with shelter, NFIs, humanitarian transportation, food assistance and protection-related services. IOM also provided humanitarian assistance to people affected by the earthquake in Haiti in August, reaching more than 185,000 people with life-saving assistance. To respond to the large movements of highly vulnerable migrants, IOM rolled out Migration Response Centers in Guatemala, built the capacity of national authorities to manage the flows, conducted contingency planning, improved migrant transit sites and delivered assistance and protection along migration routes. In Central America, IOM provided assistance to those displaced and affected by Hurricanes Eta and Iota and in the Caribbean, supported authorities in the evacuation of persons at risk, including migrants, from the Soufriere volcanic eruption and provided assistance in evacuation centers.



EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

In 2021, IOM has had to significantly scale up its emergency response and recovery portfolio in response to the increased needs and volatility in the region and beyond, which led to continued mixed movements of people over dangerous routes towards western Europe. In 2021, the European Economic Area saw a 52 per cent increase in migrant arrivals compared to 2020, with 151,000 land and sea arrivals recorded throughout the year. This trend, in part, resulted from conflict, economic downturn, political and economic instability, as well as the effects of climate change such as droughts, storms, and heat waves. The arrivals to Southern Europe through the Central Mediterranean Route almost doubled in 2021, with more than 67,000 persons registered in Italy and an additional 50,000 who arrived in Spain through the Western Mediterranean Route and the Western African Atlantic Route. The rough seas and the long distances travelled – from 400 to 1,500 kilometres – make these routes particularly dangerous. According to IOM's Missing Migrants Project, 2,048 deaths and disappearances were recorded in the Mediterranean in 2021. The Canary Islands, among several entry points, saw a particularly steep increase in arrivals by sea during the first eight months of the year with a 140 per cent increase over the same period in 2020 (9,386 people). Nonetheless, the number of people arriving to the Canary Islands by the end of 2021 was slightly lower than the arrivals in 2020, with 20,023 arrivals registered. Sea movements across the Channel have also led to an unprecedented loss of lives in 2021. Meanwhile, in Eastern Europe, migrants continued to face hardships such as restrictive immigration legislation and inclement weather, which led them to seek alternative, more dangerous routes. For instance, the crisis in the Western Balkans was aggravated by the closure of the Lipa site in Bosnia and Herzegovina, leaving thousands of migrant, particularly those from Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iraq - without accommodation and living in precarious conditions, including informal tent settings and abandoned facilities. In response to these needs, IOM supported the construction of a new, safer site in the same location while advocating for a more equitable distribution of accommodation facilities within the country. Finally, while the political and social instability in Afghanistan following the withdrawal of United States and NATO forces in August 2021 did not result in large movements to Europe, there has been an increase in movements across transit countries in 2021 (IOM DTM 2021).

As arrivals through the Mediterranean increased compared with 2020 figures, IOM continued to ensure that migrants had access to shelter, protection services, food and NFIs, and medical, legal, and other types of assistance. In response to emerging needs in Eastern Europe, IOM scaled up its response to provide humanitarian assistance, including CCCM support to authorities in reception and

accommodation sites, reaching thousands of migrants. In addition, IOM continued to support asylum seekers, refugees, and migrants in reception facilities in Greece and Spain and helped facilitate their integration. IOM also scaled up its operations, in coordination with its partners, at Belarus' EU border to provide life-saving assistance - including food and NFIs, medical assistance and MHPSS, protection services, and voluntary return and reintegration to eligible cases. IOM has also extended support to humanitarian actors and local authorities facilitate the provision of essential humanitarian items.

Alongside humanitarian assistance, IOM provided long-term support to host communities in countries along migration routes to western Europe through the provision of essential services, the design of infrastructure enhancements, and the organization of meaningful interactions between migrants and local populations, in close consultation with the host communities themselves. For example, IOM implemented a highly specialized community-based programme in the Western Balkans, with the aim to give youth the support they need to affect positive change in their communities. Another example is a project that was rewarded with an IOM Innovation Award. Amid the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, IOM set up small sewing corners in Temporary Reception Centres across Bosnia and Herzegovina to allow migrants to improve their sewing skills by mending and altering their clothes and creating reusable masks from recycled materials. The initiative raised large interest in the creative sector with a number of local designers, artists and companies contributing to the development of the new fashion brand "No Nation Fashion", that brings together the talent, creativity and craftsmanship of people of different origins, whose journey brought them to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and of Bosnian artists and fashion designers.

In Ukraine, the conflict in the east of the country entered its eighth year in 2021. IOM continued to deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance to affected populations nationwide. Since the start of the conflict in 2014 until the end of 2021, IOM assisted over 650,000 vulnerable IDPs and people in need. This assistance included winterization support, multi-purpose cash assistance, NFIs, healthcare and MHPSS, and protection of vulnerable populations, IOM also sponsored youth-led initiatives and community initiative groups, inclusive of persons living with disabilities and host populations, to engage with authorities and implement local recommendations. Longer term support such as socio-economic analysis and livelihoods creation, housing construction, and rehabilitation of public infrastructure was intended to complement the assistance to progressively reduce the aid dependency of affected communities.

FUNDING ANALYSIS

Crisis-related activities amounted to USD 1.5 billion. IOM's expenditures on crisis-related activities grew by 17 per cent in 2021.

IOM's RMM activities constituted the largest increase in expenditures in 2021, growing by 62 per cent as compared to the 2020 level of expenditure, followed by TR activities, up 30 per cent.

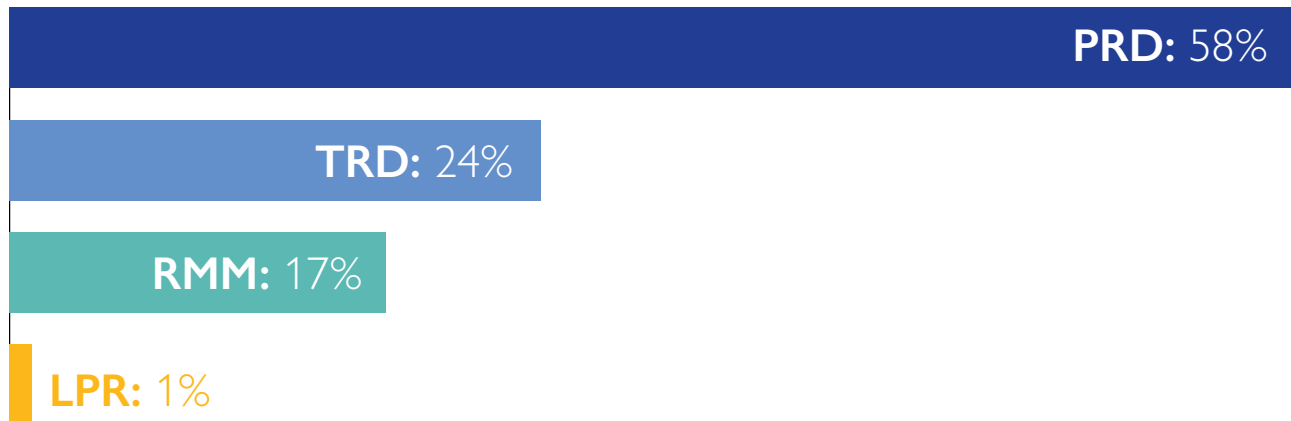
TR programming had total expenditures of over USD 365 million with 349 active projects implemented in 87 countries. 65.6 per cent of these projects were multi-year.

PROJECT EXPENDITURE BY THEMATIC AREA AND PROJECT TYPE

PROJECT TYPE DESCRIPTION	EXPENSES
Preparedness and Response Division (PRD)	903,041,745
Emergency Response and Assistance to Displaced Populations	673,727,500
Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)	129,414,241
Emergency Shelter and NFI	67,738,582
Displacement Tracking	25,394,036
Emergency Preparedness	6,767,386
Transition and Revocery Division (TRD)	365,366,752
Community Stabilization	223,105,875
Durable Solutions	46,810,785
Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of Former Combatants	37,736,495
Peacebuilding and Peace Preservation	20,257,315
Addressing Violent Extremism	16,396,902
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	15,959,027
Election Observation Missions	5,100,352
Resettlement and Movement Management (RMM)	265,957,104
Resettlement Assistance	224,335,998
Repatriation Assistance	23,461,500
Overseas Processing Entity (OPE)	18,159,606
Humanitarian Assistance to Stranded Migrants (HASM)	0
Land and Property Rights (LPR)	15,318,613
Reparations	14,043,342
Survivors Assistance	1,275,270
GRAND TOTAL	1,549,684,214

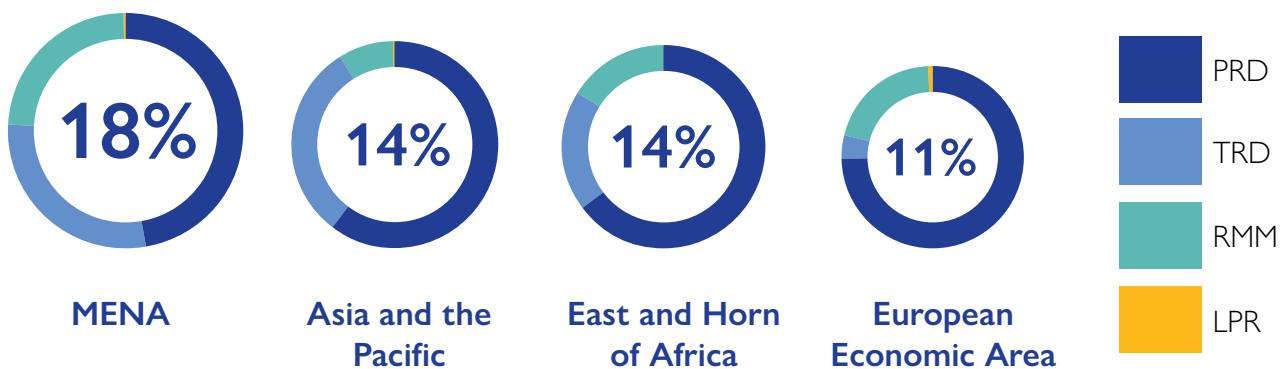
EXPENSE ALLOCATION BY THEMATIC AREA

Preparedness and response activities made up for the largest share of IOM's crisis-related expenditures with over USD 903 million spent in 2021 (58 per cent of the total).



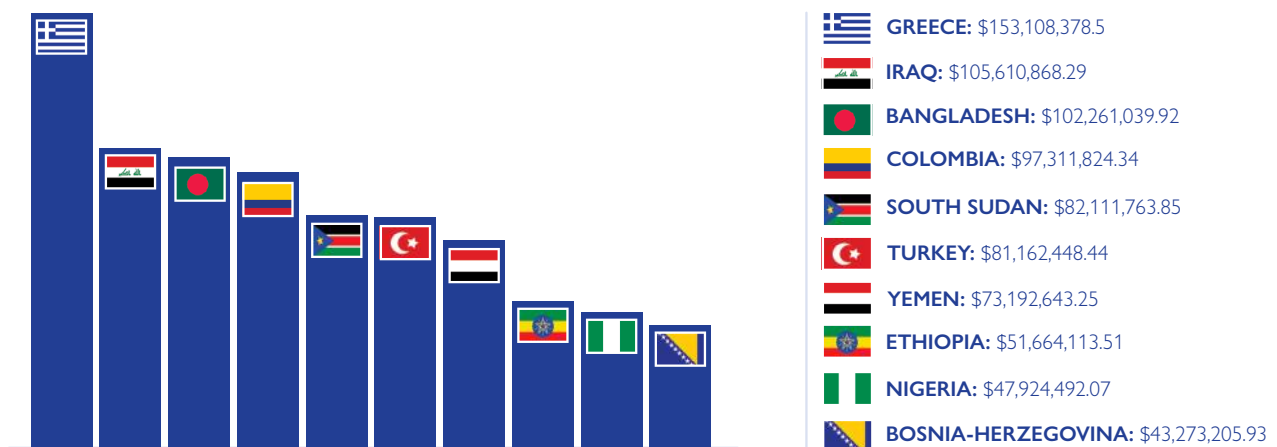
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TOP EXPENDITURES BY REGION AND THEMATIC AREA

From a regional standpoint, the largest expenditure was allocated to IOM's MENA operations (18 per cent), followed by operations covering Asia and the Pacific and East and Horn of Africa (both at 14 per cent of the total), and the European Economic Area (11 per cent). These four regions constituted over half of crisis-related expenditures for 2021.



TOP 10 COUNTRIES WITH CRISIS-RELATED ACTIVITIES BY VOLUME OF EXPENDITURE IN 2021

The top five country offices by size of expenditure in 2021 were: Greece, Iraq, Bangladesh, Colombia, and South Sudan.



Note: USA has spent USD 67 million in 2021 mainly due to the resettlement programme. Afghanistan at 12th, spent USD 42 million in 2021.

POLICY

INTERNAL FRAMEWORKS, POLICIES, AND GUIDANCE

Migration Crisis Operational Framework

The [Migration Crisis Operational Framework \(MCOF\)](#) is IOM's central reference point for the Organization's engagement on the mobility dimensions of crises. Following a thematic evaluation of MCOF conducted by IOM's Office of the Inspector General during 2018 and 2019 and an extensive whole-of-organization consultative process in 2020 and 2021, an Addendum was finalized in late 2021. Staying true to the essence and aspirations of the original Framework, the Addendum reaffirms the fundamentals of MCOF, updates the sectors of assistance and introduces operating modalities, and includes cross-cutting issues. In doing so, the Addendum enables IOM to adapt to international developments since 2012 and to remain fit-for-purpose. It places crisis-affected people and communities at its centre, ensuring that IOM's crisis response leaves no one behind in accordance with the sustainable development agenda. It also reinforces IOM's HDPN approach to reduce needs, vulnerabilities and risks and build resilient and peaceful societies. With this, the Addendum aims to strengthen IOM's awareness and use of MCOF to support coherent and comprehensive analysis, planning, coordination, and programming across all areas of the Organization's work and in support of Member States in at-risk, fragile and crisis contexts.

Health, Border and Mobility Management Framework

IOM's [Health, Border and Mobility Management \(HBMM\)](#) Framework was revised and released in 2021 to account for new crises, alongside changing and increasingly complex operating environments. It articulates IOM's strategic role and objectives in the prevention, detection and response to communicable diseases in the context of widespread and multi-directional human mobility and is applied across both humanitarian and development contexts to facilitate more strategic preparedness and response operations for communicable disease control. Ultimately, HBMM provides an action framework for IOM to undertake activities related to health, border, and mobility management and serves as a reference for IOM Member States and partners to understand the Organization's role and contributions in this area of work.

Internal Displacement Data Strategy (IDDS)

IOM finalized and published its [IDDS \(2021–2025\)](#), which presents the strategic path for addressing the changing demands of internal displacement data and thus to better protect and assist IDP communities globally. This strategy focuses on four strategic pillars including assistance and protection data; safeguards and standards; data coordination; and use and accountability of data and covers a wide range of key thematic areas. The strategy builds upon [IOM's Migration Data Strategy \(2020–2025\)](#), the Organization's broad operational experience, and insights from other UN bodies.

Accountability to Affected Populations Framework

IOM's [Accountability to Affected Populations \(AAP\) Framework](#) was circulated as an Organizational instruction ([IN/285](#)) for mandatory implementation at all levels, effective in September 2021. The AAP principles and objectives are integrated in the IOM Strategic Results Framework, [Internal Governance Framework \(IGF\)](#), and the [MCOF](#), as well as in some key institutional manuals including the

IOM Project Handbook, Emergency Manual, and the monitoring and evaluation guidelines.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Compliance Framework for Resettlement and Movement Management

In 2021, the RMM Division launched its [Monitoring, Evaluation and Compliance \(MEC\) Framework](#) as part of its 2020-2023 [Strategy](#). The MEC Framework was designed to consolidate and increase the professionalism, integrity, and effectiveness of RMM functions and ultimately, of IOM assistance to refugees and migrants. It aligns and contributes to [IOM's Strategic Vision and IGF](#), which underline the need to strengthen institutional monitoring and evaluation functions as well as to reinforce a culture of learning and accountability. It further supports institutional policies including IOM's AAP Framework, [Reporting and Investigation Misconduct Framework](#), [Policy and Procedures for Preventing and Responding to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse](#), [Standards of Conduct](#) and Data Protection Manual.

Operational Guidance for Establishing a Complaints and Feedback Mechanism within RMM Programming

Building on the achievements of the first phase of Mainstreaming Protection and AAP (MAAP) completed in 2020, the RMM Division launched its Operational Guidance for Establishing a Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) within RMM Programming. This guidance includes a variety of template tools to support missions in establishing a CFM and is part of the MAAP toolbox. It further supports the implementation of IOM's AAP Framework and aims to reinforce the use of the institutional platform "We Are All In" to report misconduct in line with the institutional priority to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse and other types of misconduct.

Defining an Institutional Approach to Protection (DIAP)

In 2021, after a series of assessments that indicated the need for a more coherent and structured protection approach to ensure more predictable responses in multiple settings – including disasters, mixed migration flows and development contexts – IOM launched the DIAP project. It included consultations with over 6,000 IOM staff and key partners. This project aims to develop a protection roadmap that will support the Organization to build alignment on protection, strengthen coherence of programming, strengthen advocacy, promote partnership, and develop capacity, protection leadership and accountability. DIAP also aims to highlight IOM's comparative advantages in relation to protection in crises, including in disaster displacement, mixed flows and other migration crisis settings.

DTM Standards

IOM is working on the development of standards for the DTM based on best practices and minimum technical requirements for DTM implementation in a wide variety of operational areas. The standards aim to better support and guide DTM implementation at the country, regional, and global levels. The standards will be published in 2022 alongside accompanying training programmes.



Alok stands in front of her completed transitional shelter after receiving cash assistance, South Sudan. © IOM 2021

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Generic Terms of Reference

After a two-year consultative process within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), UN global fora and with country-level practitioners, IOM finalized the IASC-endorsed generic terms of reference (TORs) on PSEA for PSEA Focal Points, PSEA Networks, and inter-agency PSEA Coordinators. These generic TORs, widely used across the sector, represent a key milestone in standardizing and harmonizing the roles and responsibilities of PSEA actors at the country level.

Community Based Planning Manual

IOM codified the Organization's best practices on participatory approaches in the Community Based Planning (CBP) Manual: Participation in Practice, which explains how to implement participatory, inclusive programmes to achieve durable solutions to internal displacement. CBP is IOM's flagship approach to participatory programming in displacement and migration crises. It is a well-developed form of community engagement that is firmly rooted in accountability principles and IOM's AAP Framework. The CBP Manual offers a step-by-step approach that covers planning, assessments and recovery phases of programmes. It includes detailed information on how to work with local leaders, mobilize socio-economic groups, build trust, and create and implement community action plans. The CBP Manual is fully in line with the recommendations of the High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement, which called for the increased use of participatory practices within solutions programming and referred to CBP as "critical" to the whole-

of-society approach needed to resolve internal displacement. It also reflects obligations contained in the Grand Bargain (Workstream 6), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Development Assistance Committee Recommendations on the HDPN.

Guiding Documents on Disengagement, Disassociation, Reintegration and Reconciliation

IOM published a series of four documents on disengagement, disassociation, reintegration, and reconciliation (DDRR) of associates of sanctioned violent extremist groups. The first document in the series outlines and discusses DDRR and its various components. A second document takes a deep look at eligibility for DDRR, offering reflections on the treatment and handling of associates of violent extremist groups and seeking to describe what processes would need to be established by governments to define an eligible caseload for DDRR in compliance with relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions. The third document elaborates on the concept of 'transitional rehabilitation' to respond to both individual and community needs and expectations in the rehabilitation and reintegration processes of associates of UN sanctioned groups. The last document identifies gaps in the knowledge and understanding of the gendered dimensions of engagement, disengagement and reintegration processes experienced by associates of UN sanctioned groups and presents the perceptions of community members, authorities and other local stakeholders of former associates of Boko Haram. It demonstrates that gender plays a key role in shaping perceptions and thus informing responses to the needs of the former associates and the communities of return.

PARTNERSHIPS, MULTILATERAL INITIATIVES AND PROCESSES

Sustainable Resettlement and Complementary Pathways Initiative

The Sustainable Resettlement and Complementary Pathways Initiative (CRISP) was developed jointly by UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and IOM and was launched in 2020. It is a direct outcome of recommendations made by resettlement States and key stakeholders during the Three-Year Strategy on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways consultation process. As a multi-stakeholder and global mechanism, CRISP aims to support States and other stakeholders to grow resettlement programmes and advance complementary pathways. It provides targeted capacity building to achieve quality, scalable, and sustainable programmes such as training, technical assistance, and deployment of experts to States with resettlement and complementary pathway programs in varying forms of development. The CRISP is also a tangible way for States to support the expansion of third country solutions and make concrete contributions and pledges towards the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees. In May 2021, the CRISP training package on resettlement and complementary pathways was piloted online for authorities in Ireland. Sessions were tailored to the Irish context through the involvement of thematic experts and IOM and UNHCR's country offices in Ireland. In September 2021, IOM launched its Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Manual for the Care of the Migrant and Refugee Population in Argentina (in Spanish). The Manual includes a series of capacity building activities and covers areas such as community-based mental health approaches; international context and priorities in regional and national contexts; the intercultural and intersectional approaches on access to health services and mental health and psychosocial support during integration processes; and the impact of the pandemic.

Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance

Following the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2020, IOM and Gavi have strengthened their collaboration. In 2021, grants and operations to support the Gavi 5.0 strategic objectives continued to expand and have included reaching Zero-dose and under-immunized children as well as vulnerable populations; COVID-19 vaccine delivery support and technical assistance; and contributing to ensuring equitable access to vaccination in Gavi-eligible countries and COVAX Advance Market Commitment (AMC) economies. The partnership positions IOM as a critical actor for both immunization during disease outbreak responses and for preventive campaigns and routine vaccination delivery.

International WHO Instrument on Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response

WHO Member States have agreed to launch a process to develop a global accord on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response during the second special session of the World Health Assembly in November 2021. During the IOM Council High-Level segment on the issue of human mobility amidst pandemic response and recovery, over 50 Member States took the floor and called for action by IOM to strengthen coordination with the WHO-led International Health Regulations (2005) review process and the negotiations for an international WHO instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response. During deliberations, countries highlighted the need for greater coordination at the intersection of pandemic preparedness and response and mobility. IOM continues to engage and promote policy coherence on the topic of pandemic preparedness and mobility, especially in light of the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) in 2022.

High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement

In 2021, IOM continued to support the work of the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement (HLP-ID). The twelve-month Panel (February 2020-February 2021) was extended

until September 2021, with the work of the Secretariat continuing until November 2021. IOM's secondment of a senior advisor continued throughout the lifespan of the Secretariat. In 2021, IOM also organized a technical briefing to present its experience and lessons-learned on durable solutions to select members of the HLP-ID, expert advisory group and the Secretariat. IOM also carried out video interviews with selected Chiefs of Mission on their experience addressing internal displacement in various national and regional contexts and submitted the input to the HLP-ID. The video compilation allowed the Panel members to listen to the reflections and experiences of some of IOM's most experienced senior professionals who have been at the frontlines of addressing internal displacement in multiple regional and national contexts. IOM's contributions provided in 2020 and 2021 helped shape the outcomes of the Panel's work, particularly with respect to durable solutions, community-based programming and data collection and analysis. Once the Panel released its report, IOM undertook various initiatives to share and discuss its recommendations with staff working to address internal displacement around the world. Moreover, it co-organized an event in the framework of GP2.0 for representatives from UN and international organizations, Member States, civil society, and displacement-affected communities to share reactions to the report and discuss next steps to ensure effective follow-up of its recommendations.

GP2.0 Initiative on Internal Displacement

IOM, OCHA, UNDP and UNHCR continued to co-chair the GP2.0 Initiative, an informal community of experts that provides a space for joint events, research, and exchange of good practices among stakeholders working on internal displacement. In 2021, IOM supported the GP2.0 Initiative to implement a focused workplan that included the organization of global online events; the publication of a policy brief to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions; the conceptualization of an e-learning and a global knowledge platform; and various activities that supported the consultative efforts of the HLP-ID. During this time, IOM also supported the expansion of the GP2.0 core group, which enabled the Initiative to tap into strategic networks and constituencies such as UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators.

Secretary General's Action Plan on Internal Displacement

Following the release of the HLP-ID report and upon the request of the Secretary General, OCHA convened a consultation group consisting of the Executive Office of the Secretary General (EOSG), UNHCR, IOM, UNDP, UN Development Coordination Office (DCO) and the HLP Secretariat to prepare a draft Action Agenda on Internal Displacement of the UN Secretary General. The draft Action Agenda sets out the Secretary-General's vision for increased efforts to address internal displacement, with the goal of mobilizing the UN System, along with Member States and other key stakeholders. It focuses on identifying durable solutions to displacement, prevent new displacement crises from emerging and ensuring that those facing displacement receive effective protection and assistance. The draft Action Agenda establishes a UN Steering Group on Internal Displacement Solutions, which includes DCO, IOM, OCHA, UNDP, and UNHCR. The Steering Group, which will operate at the global and country-level, will follow a "hub and spoke" model to link with and mobilize other relevant actors from inside and outside the UN, including NGOs. At country-level, the Steering Group members will work under the oversight of Resident Coordinators to whom they will provide predictable support.

In the first quarter of 2022, the draft Action Agenda underwent an external consultation process with a wide range of stakeholders from around the world. The final Action Agenda will be published in June 2022.

The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) is the first inter-governmentally negotiated UN agreement on a common approach to managing international migration. The GCM covers all aspects of migration through a “360-degree” approach. In 2021, IOM continued to support Member States and other stakeholders in the implementation of the GCM as it relates to saving migrant lives and minimizing the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin. In the lead up to the first IMRF, IOM also worked to showcase progress and identify challenges on the prevention of the loss of life of migrants.

INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION

As a full member of the IASC, IOM continued to actively contribute to the strategic, normative, policy, and operational pillars of this global humanitarian coordination forum. IOM was represented across all IASC structures, from Principals to technical levels (Results Groups), as well as in the entities associated with the IASC.

IOM's primary focus in the IASC remained on principled humanitarian assistance to internally displaced and mobile populations while reflecting on the system as a whole - from preparedness and humanitarian response to recovery and long-term solutions. As such, IOM played a key role in the promotion and operationalization of nexus approaches in protracted crises.

IOM contributed to the development of the IASC Guidance on

Understanding and Addressing Bureaucratic and Administrative Impediments to Humanitarian Action. This Framework promotes a system-wide approach and supports Humanitarian Coordinators (HCs) and Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs).

Through DTM, IOM provided valuable expertise on and inputs to strengthen humanitarian data coordination models and increase principled government involvement and system-wide acceptance of Data Standards and Governance.

The Organization continued to participate in Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluations, which provide humanitarian actors with evaluative evidence and analysis to inform policies and operations. To help strengthen the delivery of collective humanitarian assistance and protection in field operations, IOM continued to engage in inter-agency peer support to HC and HCTs.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

In 2021, IOM remained the IASC's official liaison with the UN Working Group on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, ensuring the harmonization of UN and IASC policies, protocols, and guidance. IOM also participated as an active member of the IASC Results Group 2 on Accountability and Inclusion, including as co-chair of the Joint Complaint Mechanisms Workstream and as a member of the Steering Group of the PSEA Community Outreach and Communication Fund, which raises community awareness on the risks of sexual exploitation and abuse.



PREPAREDNESS



174 members of the International Organization for Migration meeting in Geneva to discuss creating predictable cross-border mobility options in the face of COVID-19. © IOM 2021

OPERATIONS

DOE Expert Roster

To continue ensuring and sustaining the delivery of high-quality humanitarian assistance, IOM worked to improve and enhance its DOE Experts Roster in 2021, with a focus on expanding the pool of available experts. By the end of 2021, there were a total of 1,632 experts in the DOE Roster, 52 per cent (855 experts) of which were active profiles. Out all profiles, 52 per cent (849 experts) are male, 31 per cent (500 experts) are female and 17 per cent (283 experts) did not indicate their gender. The experts stem from over 110 countries (current duty stations) across the globe, with East and Horn of Africa and MENA regions having the highest number of experts represented with 239 experts (15 per cent) and 237 (14.5 per cent) experts respectively. On the other hand, the LAC and Southern African regions currently have the least number of experts in the Roster with 51 experts (3 per cent) and 86 experts (5 per cent) respectively.

In 2021, of the 225 deployment requests made through the roster, 86 per cent of the deployments were successfully completed, while 14 per cent of the deployments (31 deployments) were unmet or cancelled. Of the 225 experts deployed in 2021, 24 per cent (55 experts) were from the European Economic Area, followed by MENA (44 experts). LAC (2 experts) and West and Central Africa (13 experts) had the lowest numbers of deployments in 2021.

There are 68 different skills represented in the DOE Roster that fall into five main categories: humanitarian response, programme management and support, resource management, RMM, and TR. Humanitarian response holds the highest number of skills featured in the DOE Roster, with 1,924 experts across nine thematic areas (CCCM, CBI, cluster coordination, DTM, health in emergencies, preparedness, protection, shelter/ NFI and WASH). This is followed by programme management and support skills (718 experts); TR

(451 experts); resource management (286 experts); and RMM (263 experts).

Lastly, by the end of 2021 there were 451 French speakers represented in the DOE Roster, followed by Arabic (316 experts), Spanish (210 experts), and Portuguese (61 experts).

GUIDANCE AND STANDARDS

IOM Emergency Preparedness Guidance - DISSEMINATION

PRD developed in 2020 the IOM Guidance on Emergency Preparedness and made it available in a dedicated section of the IOM Emergency Manual. In 2021, a dedicated PRD SharePoint site was also developed to increase internal visibility around PRD materials and tools, including the Emergency Preparedness Guidance (650 views by 130+ users) and EP Dashboard (1000 views by 220+ users).

The EP Guidance notably presents the concepts of and linkages between DRR and emergency preparedness. This resource contributes to awareness-raising and strengthening IOM's shared understanding of the Global Crisis Response Platform (GCRP)'s Objective 3: Strengthening Preparedness and Reducing Disaster Risk. In addition to presenting these concepts, the light guide presents the three-step process for IOM Emergency Preparedness, which is aligned with the IASC Emergency Preparedness Approach. The IOM process includes: 1) risk analysis and monitoring, 2) minimum preparedness actions with simple checklists, and 3) contingency planning with a simple, yet thorough template to be used both internally and to contribute to inter-agency contingency planning efforts.

Emergency Preparedness Webinars

Building on the eight webinars on emergency preparedness targeting

IOM staff from all regional offices done in 2020 (150+ staff), a new series of webinars were conducted at country level in 2021. The countries that benefited from these webinars included: Nepal, Chad, Niger, Ethiopia, and Madagascar, for a total of 60+ staff. One of the key areas of work discussed was the country tailored presentation of the new tools and guidelines, including the IOM Preparedness Dashboard, the Emergency Preparedness Guidelines, and the IASC approach and IOM's linkages with interagency preparedness processes.

Emergency Preparedness Dashboard

The Emergency Preparedness Dashboard is an internal IOM product and is the online version of IOM's former Emergency Preparedness Monitoring Report (EPMR). The dashboard covered 50 countries and around 165+ risks by the end of 2021. The tool, available on IOM's internal SharePoint, facilitates risk monitoring to identify countries most in need of emergency preparedness support, and to foster knowledge management. This resource also allows PRD to contribute more efficiently to inter-agency emergency preparedness processes, such as the work conducted under the IASC, which produces the IASC Early Warning Early Actions and Readiness (EWEAR) report.

PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION

Inter-Agency Engagement

IOM continued its engagement in global inter-agency activities, notably via the IASC, such as the monthly meeting of the EWEAR analysis group. Alongside other UN agencies, IOM also engaged in the discussion around the INFORM Index, an open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters.

In April 2021, PRD and IOM NY organized a joint briefing/ webinar on Anticipatory Action (AA) with OCHA, which aimed to provide a platform to elaborate on the concept of AA, the difference between preparedness and AA, CERF's engagement in AA, its implementation, feedback and lessons from ongoing pilots, upcoming pilots for 2021 and beyond, as well as opportunities for engagement at the country level. The webinar included more than 40 IOM points working on AA, from Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Malawi,

Madagascar, Nepal, Niger, Philippines, Somalia and South Sudan, as well as regional office and headquarters staff.

CAPACITY-BUILDING

Emergency Preparedness Training

As part of IOM's efforts to expand its preparedness portfolio and provide a platform for IOM staff to improve their capacity to anticipate, act early, and effectively respond to the impact of likely, imminent hazards, and complementary to the preparedness webinars, IOM developed a comprehensive three-day preparedness training. A first iteration of the training took place in October 2021 with 25 staff coming from 25 different countries covering most regions. The training methodology followed a blended learning approach combining self-study guides and online modules to support remote distance learning, and is based on existing internal and external preparedness and response resources, targeting both national and international staff. The development of the remote distance learning modules facilitated "business continuity" despite mobility restrictions from the COVID-19 pandemic.

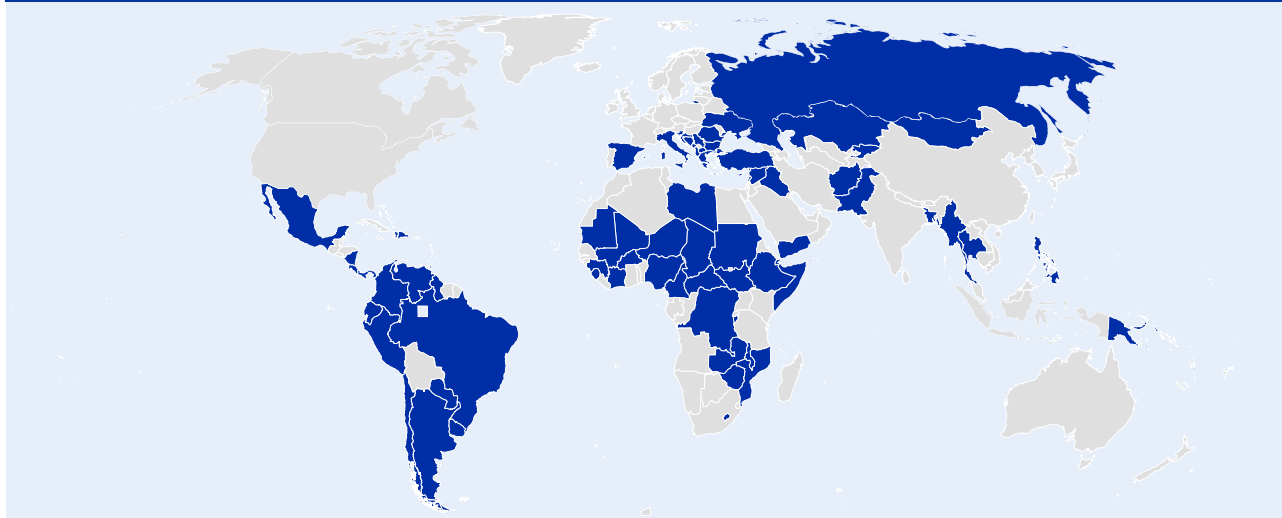
The self-study distance learning, which included three modules developed in 2020 and is a prerequisite for the three-day in-person training, provided an avenue for participants to become well-acquainted with preparedness resources and to link the more theoretical learning from the self-study with practical application exercises during the in-person training which will take place as soon as travel permits. The three self-study modules included key topics such as 1) introduction to emergency preparedness and IOM preparedness measures; 2) distinction and complementarities between preparedness, prevention, and DRR; and 3) inter-agency processes, coordination with stakeholders, and resource mobilization. Furthermore, three additional self-study courses were developed in 2021, which included resource mobilization, contingency planning, and coordination of emergency preparedness.

In addition, in-person trainings on preparedness were done in Haiti for the IOM in-country staff following the earthquake crisis in August 2021. A training with more than 25 participants on contingency planning for local authorities, NGOs, and UN partners was also conducted in February 2021 in South East Mauritania (Guidimakha).

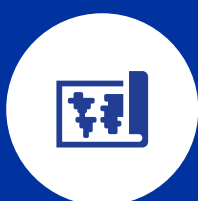


DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

COUNTRIES THAT HAVE BENEFITTED FROM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX



OPERATIONS



DTM teams included 6,977 data collectors and 631 technical specialists worldwide.



DTM published 2,127 reports and mapping products in 2021, which were downloaded 1,2 million times over the same period.



DTM collected and produced information on migration flows in 70 countries.



DTM tracked and monitored the movements and needs of over 39.1 million IDPs, 26.2 million IDP returnees, and 7.1 million returnees from abroad.



Between January and December 2021, DTM collected, analyzed, and disseminated data on population mobility in 85 countries with active DTM operations.



In 2021, DTM portals were visited 1 million times (<https://dtm.iom.int/> representing 41%, <https://displacement.iom.int/> 34%, and <https://migration.iom.int> 25% of the total visits).

IOM's DTM gathers and analyzes data to disseminate critical multi-layered information on the mobility, vulnerabilities, and needs of displaced and mobile populations. DTM's data collection and analysis enables decision-makers and responders to provide these populations with better context-specific and evidence-based assistance.

IOM data continued to be shared with and utilized by humanitarian actors to inform their responses in 2021. Out of 25 HNOs/HRPs developed for the year, 21 (84 per cent) used DTM as a full or partial data source for analyzing internal displacement. In addition, IOM DTM data supports recovery and development programming.

COVID-19

At the global and regional levels, DTM supported the humanitarian response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including through the implementation and coordination of global data collection and analysis in IOM missions worldwide. In 2021, DTM monitored, analyzed, and reported on international travel restrictions around the world using IATA Timatic services, which contain information on cross-border passenger regulations and recommendations.

In addition, DTM worked on mobility restrictions mapping, which includes regular assessments of points of entry (PoEs) status and locations impacted by local mobility restrictions, resulting in a global database of over 5,533 PoEs in 187 countries, territories, and areas. DTM also developed the COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Portal, which acts as a central repository and dissemination channel for COVID-19-related flow monitoring, mobility tracking, border management, and other reports, maps, and outputs produced at the country, regional, and global levels.

Across all its COVID-19 workstreams, DTM collaborated internally across IOM and increased its coordination with key external actors, including WHO, WFP, UNHCR, OCHA, Global Humanitarian Clusters, and partners from the private sector and academia.

CAPACITY-BUILDING

Data Ethics and Responsibility

DTM continued to expand upon and strengthen implementation and advancement of data governance, quality control procedures, editorial functions, data ethics, data security, and data science to inform global- and regional-level response planning and policy discussions. DTM also continued to bolster its partnership with the Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) through the integration of DTM data with the HDX platform.

The Data Science and Ethics Group's Decision Tree, of which IOM was an active contributor, was one of the finalists at the AidEx Aid Innovation Challenge 2021. IOM's overall success in this challenge indicates growing momentum across the humanitarian community to address the ethical, practical, and technical issues behind humanitarian data science applications, and to therefore develop practical guidance for those using data science methods for humanitarian purposes.

Looking toward future reporting, the DTM Global Support Team will leverage its expertise and collaborative workstreams with inter-agency fora to explore initiatives targeting work on thematic workstreams: IDP returns, climate-induced mobility, the HDPN, and mixed migration. IOM continued its support for and engagement in the strengthening of inter-agency joint analysis efforts as it assumed the Steering Committee's co-chairmanship of the Joint Inter-Sectoral Analysis Framework together with OCHA.

Throughout the first quarter of 2021, DTM was active in the IASC Results Group on Data Responsibility, of which IOM was co-lead. The results group formally disbanded by August 2021 following the completion of its objectives to strengthen guidance on data responsibility in humanitarian action. The key achievement of the sub-group was the development and publication of the IASC



Operational Guidance in February 2021. The guidance is intended to assist humanitarian actors, organizations, and their partners in assuming responsibility for humanitarian data in different response contexts.

To meet the growing demand for information and guidance on data responsibility in humanitarian operations, IOM and its partners, including UN agencies and other international stakeholders, continued coordination initiated in the IASC through the Data Responsibility Working Group (DRWG). On 8 October, IOM participated in the DRWG Thematic Call on Biometrics in Humanitarian Action. Per the request of DRWG members, there was a technical presentation on the use of Biometrics in Humanitarian Action. Discussions focused on operational challenges posed while using biometrics and ensuring data security.

Internal Displacement Data

The final quarter of 2021 saw the formal endorsement of the IOM IDDS 2021-2025. The IDDS is a strategic extension of the IOM 2020-2025 Migration Data Strategy, which set a roadmap for IOM's role and leadership in strategically leveraging internal displacement data over the next five years. The publication of the IDDS has positioned IOM to play a vital role in guiding humanitarian, development, and peace actors, through improved understanding of the scale and characteristics of internal displacement and in the prevention of and response to crises. As the publication emphasizes partnerships, IOM will be met with new opportunities for collaboration with internal stakeholders and external partners in the coming years.

In relation to the IDDS, DTM continued advocacy for the coordination of internal displacement data processes and initiatives in field operations. IOM DTM engaged in key strategic multi-stakeholder fora, especially in relation to the HLP-ID. One of DTM's main advocacy points for data coordination can be observed in the IDDS, in Recommendation 7: Strengthen the effective use of internal displacement data. This advocacy point links directly to the principles of data ethics and data responsibility, with which DTM has a strong history of engagement, as exemplified through its role as the co-chair of the IASC DRWG with OCHA and UNHCR.

Throughout this period, active participation in data initiatives was sustained in coordination with inter-agency fora, including the GP2.0, Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics, the Data Knowledge Working Group (DKWG) of the Platform for Disaster Displacement (PDD), and HLP-ID. These collaborative workstreams have helped inform strategic discussions on internal displacement data.

CASE STUDY: DTM IN MOZAMBIQUE

IOM's DTM is the leading humanitarian data provider supporting response planning in Mozambique. Information on displacement trends and affected communities' conditions and needs, as well as in-depth thematic assessments, are key in formulating current HRP indicators and identifying priorities for the different sectoral responses. Using the DTM, IOM delivers timely, accurate, and relevant information to partners in Mozambique. This information plays an essential role in enabling decision-makers and responders at the country, regional, and global levels to make evidence-based decisions and provide crisis-affected populations with context-specific, targeted assistance.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2021 INCLUDED:

- 64 reports produced on the needs of internally displaced and other affected persons in Central and Northern Mozambique.
- 76 districts across 6 provinces included in IOM reports.
- 80 Emergency Tracking Tools (ETTs) produced to provide timely information on IDPs' immediate needs.
- 215 persons trained on the implementation of DTM methodologies and the use of DTM information in Mozambique.



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- 150+ partners received IOM reports on Mozambique through IOM's mailing list and other communication channels.

As mobility expands across the country and displacement in northern Mozambique increases due to various factors, including the continuous threat of environmental hazards such as flooding and cyclones, there is a need to expand the reach of DTM data collection activities and products in 2022 to better address affected populations' needs.

CASE STUDY: DTM IN NIGERIA

Since the escalation of the insurgency and the occurrence of mass displacement in northeast Nigeria in 2014, IOM has implemented its DTM programme in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency and State Emergency Management Agencies in the six (6) states in the region to establish a comprehensive system to collect, analyse and disseminate data on IDPs, returnees and mobile populations to provide effective assistance to the affected populations.

After the crisis accelerated in January 2018, resulting in the displacement of hundreds of thousands of individuals, DTM expanded to the northwest and north-central zones of Nigeria.

DTM is currently operationalized in 14 states of Nigeria: Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, Gombe, Bauchi, Taraba, Sokoto, Zamfara, Katsina, Kaduna, Kano, Nasarawa, Benue, and the Plateau states. DTM has access to 107 Local Government Areas (LGAs)/790 Wards in northeast Nigeria and 178 LGAs/871 Wards in northwest/central Nigeria and has registered over 2 million persons with DTM's Biometric Registration and Verification application, which allows DTM to assist partners in carrying out effective food and NFI distributions.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2021 INCLUDED:

- 49 reports have been produced on the sectoral needs, gaps and movements of internally displaced and other affected persons in northeast, northwest and north-central Nigeria.
- DTM continues to assist the National Population Commission (NPC) to register children under the age of five in camps using existing biometric registration data, to facilitate the issuance of birth certificates (36,391 children registered).
- Weekly assessment and publication of the COVID-19 points of entry dashboard for northeast Nigeria, which informs



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stakeholders of migrants' nationalities, genders, reasons for moving, modes of transportation, timelines of movement, COVID-19 vaccination status, and COVID-19 awareness. IOM published a total of 105 reports.

- Weekly publication of flash reports capturing sudden displacements and security incidents in the northeast and northwest/central regions. IOM published over 150 reports.
- DTM Nigeria has produced 276 ETT reports to provide timely information on sudden population movements, updates on the scale of displacement and details on the affected population.
- Over 270 persons have been trained on the implementation of DTM methodologies and the use of DTM information in northeast, northwest and north-central Nigeria and over 200 partners received IOM reports on Nigeria.

SURGE DEPLOYMENTS AND SUPPORT



In order to effectively respond to onset or protracted crises, IOM country offices must often scale up their human resources in order to build their capacities rapidly. Effective short-term solutions include deployment of surge capacity through rapid-response teams, short-term assignments, secondments from standby partners (SBPs), and/or consultancies.

OPERATIONS

Overall Deployments

Despite the continuous challenges posed by the second year of the COVID-19 pandemic, and its continued health restriction protocols, 2021 required IOM to increase its emergency deployment operations to respond to the onset of several emergencies around the world, such as the Afghanistan crisis and the Ethiopian conflict.

The number of deployments in 2021 significantly increased compared to 2020, with an increase of more than 300 per cent. In this regard, 227 deployments of IOM staff and secondments from SBPs took place throughout the year, providing support to 38 country operations for a total of 13,562 days. The average days per deployment was 31 days for IOM staff members and 136 days for SBPs.

From a thematic perspective, 43 per cent (97) of the deployments were for surge support, 5 per cent (12) were for capacity building, and the remaining 52 per cent (118) were for other purposes such as internal and interagency coordination processes. Surge support deployments lasted 34 days on average, while capacity building deployments lasted an average of 11 days.

From a gender standpoint, the total deployments and secondments in 2021 saw almost the same participation from female and male experts, with a representation of 51 per cent of women and 49 per cent of men.

L3

In 2021, active system-wide Level 3 emergencies included the global COVID-19 response for the first month of the year, with the addition of Ethiopia in March, and Afghanistan in August. Moreover, IOM internal/corporate Level 3 emergencies continued to include Syria and Yemen.

More than 50 per cent of all 2021 deployments and secondments supported countries involved in L3 responses, with a total of 123 deployments, representing 5,043 days and an average of 41 days per mission.

Surge

The deployment of IOM staff members to support the different crises and emergencies across the world increased in 2021, reaching 28 countries with a total of 165 deployments.

The response to the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan, following the turbulent transfer of power in August 2021, received the most days of surge support in 2021; 68 per cent (70) of all surge deployments went towards to the Afghanistan response, either in the country or affected countries, representing 65 per cent (2,049) of the total staff days. Ethiopia, especially the response to the Tigray conflict, represented the second largest recipient of IOM staff deployments in 2021, representing seven per cent of the total staff deployments and 213 staff days. Lastly, Mozambique represented the third country to receive surge support, with 120 staff days corresponding to three deployments.

The reasons for deployment, including support to internal and interagency coordination processes, as well as thematic and sector-specific emergency response, remained similar to previous years.

Thematic Assistance

Unlike 2020, the most common thematic areas for deployments and secondments in 2021 were protection, with 21 per cent (48) related to this topic, totaling 1,393 days; CCCM with 10 per cent (23) of all deployments and totaling 877 deployment days; and emergency coordination and shelter, representing nine per cent (21) and eight per cent (18) of all deployments respectively.

Standby Partnerships (SBP) Support

In 2021, IOM's SBPs were able to support 62 secondments through the mobilization of 50 experts in support of 21 country operations, for a total of 7,261 standby personnel days. These deployments were equivalent to 242 months and approximately USD 3.5 million in SBP personnel support.

IOM Ethiopia and IOM South Sudan received the most secondment missions, with 14 and 12 expert deployments, respectively. These two countries also had the highest number of standby personnel support days, with a total of almost 4,000. The third operation with the most SBP expert deployments was IOM Headquarters in Switzerland with five deployments and 1,033 SBP personnel days, followed by Mali with three deployments and 450 personnel days.

The 21 IOM country offices that received SBP support in 2021 were Afghanistan, Armenia, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi,



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Chad, the DRC, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, South Sudan, Switzerland (HQ), and Türkiye.

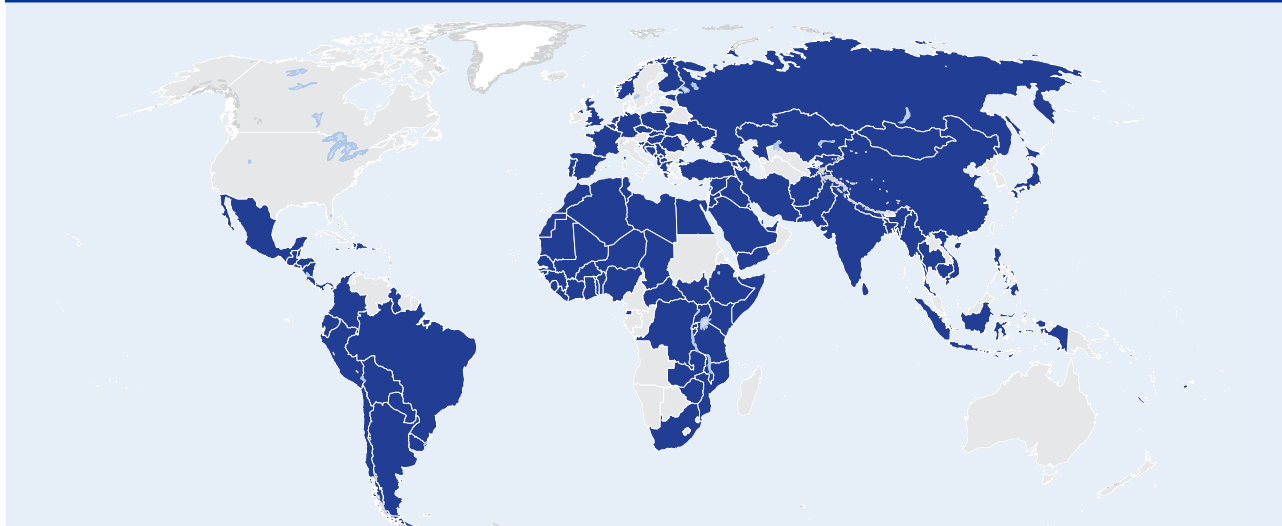
In terms of the thematic areas for the SBP secondments, the most common areas of support were shelter and durable solutions, with both representing 13 per cent of the number of deployments. These were followed by CCCM with 11 per cent and IM with 10 per cent of the deployments.

The standby partner that provided the most expert secondments in 2021 was the Norwegian Refugee Council, with 31

deployments, which represented 50 per cent of the total SBP missions. The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency - followed with 9 SBP deployments, which constituted 15 per cent of the total, while the Danish Refugee Council - stood as the third with 7 deployments, or 11 per cent of all SBP deployments. Other partners that provided SBP personnel support include the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation - with 4 deployments (6 per cent), Netherlands Enterprise Agency – Dutch Surge Support with 4 deployments (6 per cent), CANADEM with 3 deployments (5 per cent), iMMAP with 2 deployments (3 per cent), and RedR Australia with 2 deployments (3 per cent).

CASH-BASED INTERVENTIONS (CBIs)

COUNTRIES THAT HAVE BENEFITTED FROM CBI



In 2021, IOM provided support through CBI in:



119
countries

Reaching



+1.9M
individuals

In 2021, IOM continued to expand and systematize its use of CBIs to empower beneficiaries and strengthen the resilience of crisis-affected communities.

IOM implemented CBI in 119 countries¹, reaching close to 1.9 million beneficiaries, a 17 per cent increase from 2020.

COUNTRIES WITH THE LARGEST CBIS IN 2021

COUNTRY	CASH-BASED INTERVENTIONS
BANGLADESH	Cash-for-work (CFW), multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA), cash for shelter and NFIs and livelihoods assistance
AFGHANISTAN	MPCA, CFW and cash grants for transportation, NFI, shelter, protection, winterization and food
YEMEN	MPCA, CFW and cash for shelter, NFI and WASH
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC (North-west Syria)	MPCA, CFW and cash for food, NFI and winterization
IRAQ	MPCA, CFW, emergency cash assistance, vouchers for NFI, cash for rehabilitation and cash for rent and livelihoods assistance
TURKEY	MPCA, cash for winterization, emergency cash assistance and livelihoods assistance
ETHIOPIA	Cash for shelter and NFI
CAR	CFW and MPCA
PERU	MPCA, cash for health and livelihoods assistance
ECUADOR	MPCA, cash for rent and CFW

1. Please note that the CBI activities implemented in these countries extend beyond humanitarian and emergency response.

OPERATIONS

The largest CBIs implemented in emergency crisis response contexts in 2021 were in Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Yemen, the Syrian Arab Republic (cross-border response in the northwest) and Iraq.

CAPACITY-BUILDING

In accordance with the Grand Bargain commitments and the IOM Strategy for Humanitarian CBI 2019-2021, the CBI team in Geneva continued building IOM's institutional capacity on CBI through various activities, including technical support, operational assistance and capacity-building initiatives. The CBI team organized a total of 20 webinars and remote workshops targeting IOM staff members at the global, regional and country-levels and three in-person trainings in 2021, reaching more than 800 IOM staff members across 106 country and regional offices. The sessions enhanced the administrative and operational capacity of participating staff members and their respective offices and improved their awareness and readiness to implement CBI while also providing a platform for missions to share practical experiences, lessons learned and best practices, and engage in interactive discussions across missions.

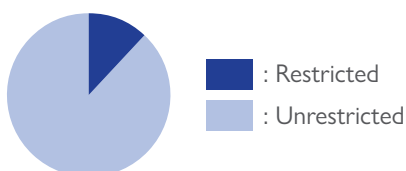
GUIDANCE AND STANDARDS

To improve and increase the use of CBI as a modality for the delivery of assistance, IOM developed several internal tools, including the IOM CBI Manual. The CBI Manual is intended to support IOM programme teams interested in using CBI to design their interventions according to best practices and in line with IOM internal procedures. To help country offices enhance the quality of their interventions and recognize the multifaceted nature of CBI across the operational portfolio, IOM produced and shared several literature reviews within the organization, addressing such areas as the environment and climate change, cash for rent, financial inclusion, and child protection.

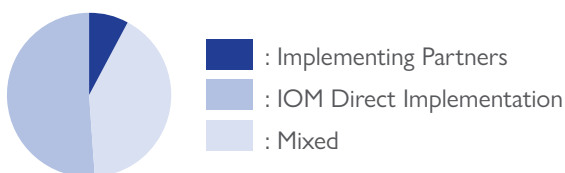
PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION

The CBI team regularly attended and contributed to inter-agency and multi-lateral initiatives such as the Grand Bargain Cash Workstream and related fora. IOM followed up to ensure inclusion in the initiatives and alignment with processes and standards of the UN Common Cash System Statement, including the Collaborative Procurement Initiative.

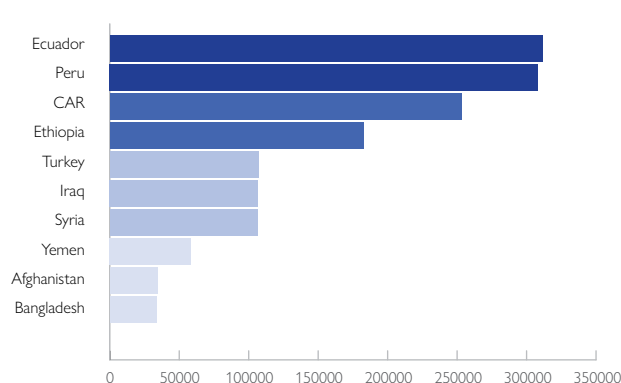
TYPE OF CBI¹



DIRECT VS INDIRECT IMPLEMENTATION²



INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED BY COUNTRY



1. Restriction refers to limits on the use of assistance by aid recipients.

2. Restrictions apply to the range of goods and services that the assistance can be used to purchase, and the places where it can be used.

CASE STUDY: CASH-BASED ASSISTANCE IN YEMEN

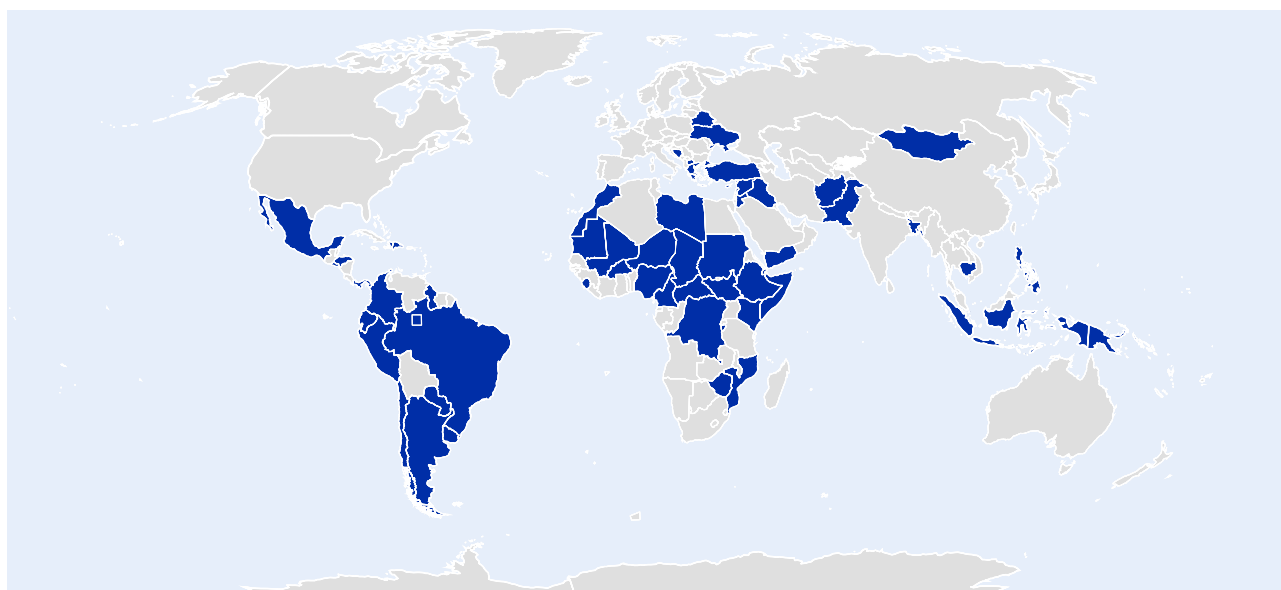
The conflict in Yemen, now in its eighth year, has evolved into one of the most severe humanitarian crises in the world. An estimated two-thirds of the population require some form of humanitarian assistance and more than four million people are currently displaced. The acute level of humanitarian needs is not only caused by conflict but also by structural economic factors. The impact of conflict and economic collapse has resulted in increased numbers of people forced to flee and worsening socio-economic vulnerabilities.

In 2021, IOM Yemen provided conflict-affected populations with cash assistance to ensure that they had access to markets and to enable them to directly purchase and access goods and services, including through cash for shelter, NFIs and WASH, CFW, and MPCA. IOM Yemen found that supporting conflict-affected populations with cash can prevent households from resorting to negative coping mechanisms and contribute to feelings of choice and empowerment among recipients. Cash assistance can also contribute to the recovery of local markets and financial infrastructure following disruptions caused by conflict.



Fandah and Hussein received cash assistance from IOM Yemen. They had been forced to flee their home and leave everything behind. The assistance helped them supply their shelter with necessary items and buy clothing for their six children. "This cash assistance not only comes in the most difficult time of our lives, but it is not a loan, and we do not have to worry about returning it. This is the first time in a long time that I have had money in my hand and know that I am not going deeper in debt," recalled Hussein.

HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION



In 2021, IOM held a coordination role in **142 coordination structures** taking the form of clusters WGs, sectors, platforms, and taskforces.



62
countries



2,415
partners

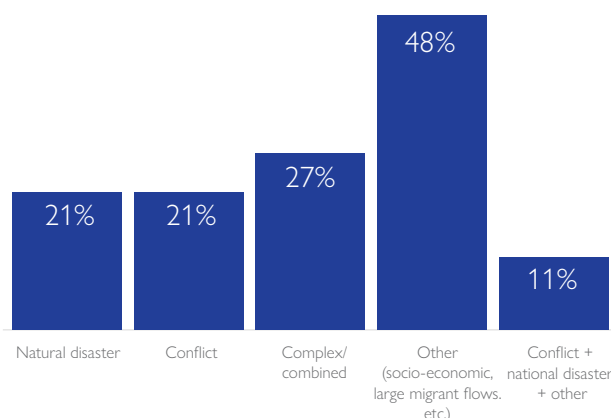


92%
more coordination
roles since 2019

Guided by the spirit of the 2005 Humanitarian Reform and the 2010 Transformative Agenda protocols, IOM actively participates at the global, regional, and country levels in coordination fora, contributing to a robust collective humanitarian response. Over the last several years, IOM's coordination role has grown significantly, with a 92 per cent increase since 2019. Although not all formally activated in the form of clusters and with varying scope and roles, these various coordination structures are underpinned by the same principles: working towards ensuring the efficient and effective delivery of protection and assistance to people in need, in a coordinated and principled fashion, fostering a response that is coordinated and fit for purpose.

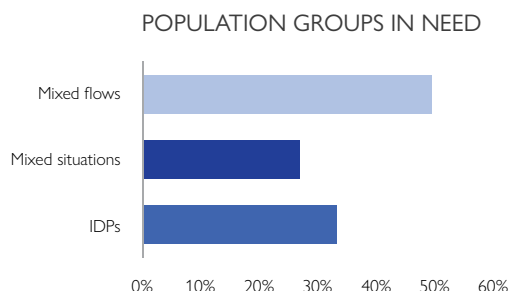
In 2021, IOM held a coordination role in 142 structures across 62 countries. These included clusters, WGs, sectors, platforms and taskforces, which were sometimes led or co-led through multiple structures at the regional, national, and sub-national levels. In 45 per cent of the countries, IOM held a coordination role in more than one structure. For instance, in countries such as Bangladesh, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Sudan, and Yemen, IOM led several structures at the national and sub-national levels, and in LAC, IOM has had a continuous leadership role within regional, sub-regional, national and local coordination structures for the response to refugees and migrants from Venezuela. IOM's coordination role varied from lead or co-lead to chair or coordinator in a variety of clusters, sectors, WGs, inter-sector coordination groups and platforms, as well as in other government-led mechanisms, taskforces and technical groups, which included preparedness efforts.

TYPE OF EVENT



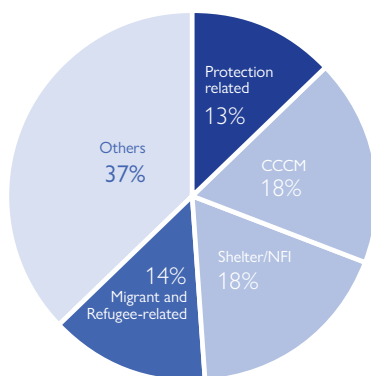
In terms of the events that triggered the establishment of interagency coordination mechanisms, these varied in nature and impacted different categories of populations. Unlike previous years, 2021 saw a rise in "other" crises caused by economic and financial meltdowns, political unrest, social turmoil, and sudden increases in migratory flows-among other situations that have direct consequences for migrants and host communities-with 48 per cent of all countries reporting this type of event. Several countries also reported experiencing different types of events simultaneously, with 27 per cent reporting a complex/combined crisis involving both a disaster and conflict, and 11 per cent experiencing all of the above (disaster, conflict and other).

For each crisis, the IOM-led coordination platforms responded to population groups that spanned from internally displaced populations to mixed situations, where both IDPs and refugees were present in country, as well as mixed movements involving migrants and refugees.



A country may have encountered more than one type of population in need during 2021, the most recurring being mixed flows, with 50 per cent of countries characterizing their population in need as a mixed flow of refugees and migrants.

IOM'S COORDINATION ROLE



The coordination structures led by IOM in 2021 spanned across various thematic areas. For instance, IOM was involved in the coordination of 26 shelter/NFIs and 26 CCCM-related structures, of which 6 were merged (CCCM and shelter). Another 21 structures were migrant and refugee coordination platforms, often inter-sectoral by nature, including 9 platforms from the Regional Response to Venezuela and the newly activated migrant sector in Lebanon, among others. IOM also led 19 protection-related mechanisms, including HLP, GBV, and human trafficking and smuggling, while 53 other specific coordination fora covered thematic areas such as inter-sectoral coordination, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), MHPSS, CBI, communicating with communities, PSEA, IM, health, food security and nutrition. Out of these, almost 20 per cent are related to longer-term initiatives, such as integration or education.

DEDICATED LEADERSHIP

In 2021, 42 per cent of the coordination structures had dedicated coordinators and almost 30 per cent had dedicated IM capacities, showing a slight decrease in dedicated leadership capacities as compared to the previous year. On the other hand, IOM was able to increase its dedicated coordination capacities in its formal role as (co-) lead of CCCM clusters or cluster-like coordination mechanisms, with dedicated coordination staff in 100 per cent of cases and dedicated IM support in almost 90 per cent of structures.

Similar to previous years, the reason behind the decrease in dedicated capacities can be explained by two main factors. Underfunded response plans and strained financial resources to support coordination functions in the long run, remained the driving elements behind the decrease in the global average percentage.

Similarly, several IOM-supported mechanisms in the field had a coordinator at the national level and did not require this function to be mirrored at decentralized levels.

SUPPORTING SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFORMING COLLECTIVE STRATEGIC DECISION-MAKING

During 2021, the mapped structures led by IOM supported service delivery through agreed strategic priorities. Out of the 142 coordination mechanisms, 90 per cent maintained up-to-date ToRs and 67 per cent conducted a geographical mapping of partners and activities (4W) on a regular basis. Specific needs assessment tools, participation in inter agency or sector assessments, and support to regular joint analysis were also recorded in the majority of coordination groups, ensuring that needs and gaps analysis were available for collective strategic planning and operational decision-making.

STRATEGIC PLANNING, PREPAREDNESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY

In addition to the development of the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela, the Migrant Response Plan for the Horn of Africa and Yemen, and the Joint Response Plan for Bangladesh, as well as the support provided for the development of several HRPs, there was an increase in the number of strategic planning exercises conducted by IOM-led coordination structures. In 2021, 77 per cent of the coordination structures reported having developed their own strategy while 55 per cent reported having an interagency workplan. Moreover, 57 per cent of the coordination mechanisms reported that they had performed joint needs analysis exercises, while more than half of the coordination mechanisms conducted interagency joint needs assessments.

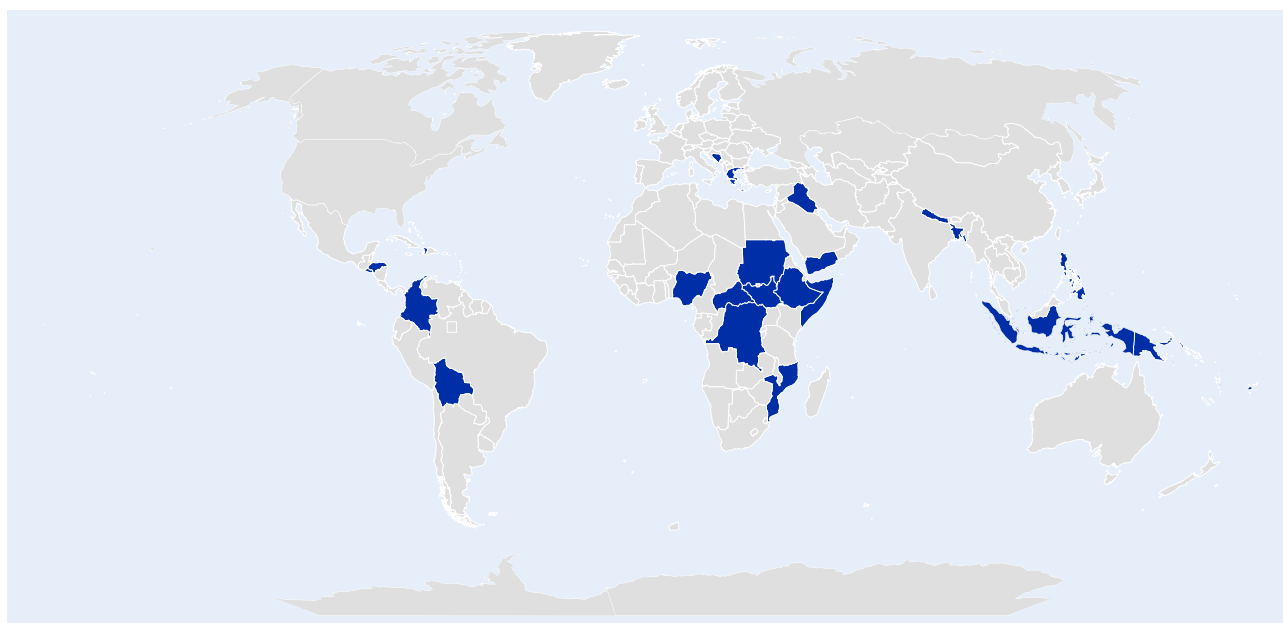
Additionally, almost 50 per cent of the total analysed coordination structures had sectoral mechanisms in place to receive and act on complaints from affected populations, while the same percentage reported having a mechanism activated for raising awareness, preventing, monitoring and responding to SEA. These relatively results can be explained by the rapidly increasing proportion of collective AAP and PSEA mechanisms set up at the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) or inter-cluster level, as opposed to sector specific mechanisms.

PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Although not all coordination structures were formally activated clusters/sectors, most were underpinned by the cluster approach and provided the same functions: supporting service delivery; informing strategic decision making and interagency planning processes; strategy development; monitoring and evaluation; capacity building in preparedness, response and contingency planning; advocacy and support in policy development; as well as ensuring accountability to AAP. In general, the coordination mechanisms aimed to foster operational coordination on the ground; yet, some structures, which were co-chaired with governmental institutions, also aimed to foster preparedness efforts.

In terms of partner participation, 2021 saw a 20 per cent increase in the number of organizations that cumulatively took part in an IOM-led coordination structure, with more than 2,400 total partners and 17 partners in average per coordination mechanism. The relevant coordination structures covered more than 80 million persons in need and their response targeted 73 per cent of this population, representing approximately 60 million people.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT



- CCCM operations in **35 countries**
- IOM has a coordination role in **26 CCCM coordination mechanisms in 25 countries**
- CCCM capacity building in **30 countries**



3.3M
people reached



1,561
sites reached by
CCCM activities



19
site setups



84
site closures

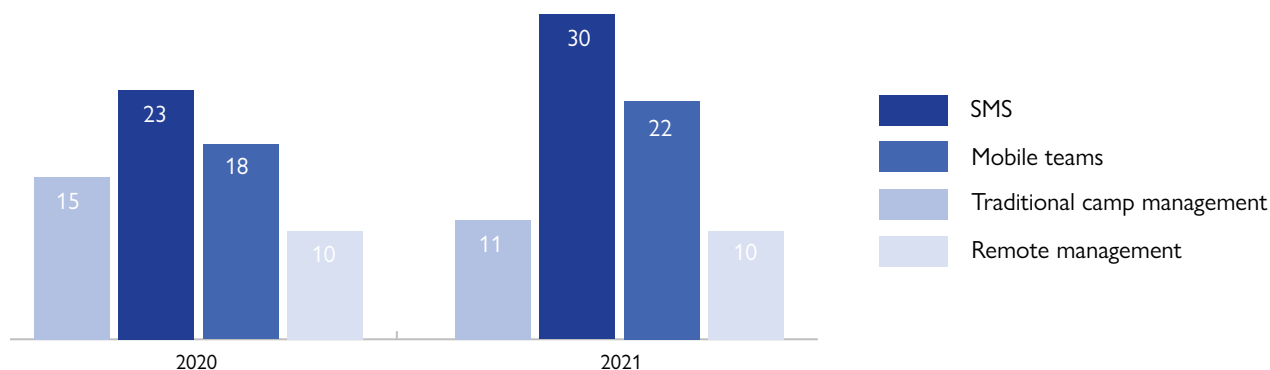
OPERATIONS

IOM's operational footprint in CCCM has continued to grow over the past years. In 2021, new operations started or restarted in Belarus, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Chad, Haiti, Kosovo, Palau, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Sudan and Zambia. The Asia and Pacific region continued to have the largest number of countries with CCCM operations (six), followed by Eastern Europe and Central Asia (five), where CCCM assistance expanded to

three new countries in 2021. At the same time, CCCM operations concluded in the Bahamas, Ecuador, El Salvador, and Papua New Guinea in 2021.

As the displacement contexts become more protracted and urban, with stronger engagement of local and national authorities, IOM's CCCM operations have also adapted and shifted towards site management support (SMS) and area-based approaches.

CCCM MODALITIES



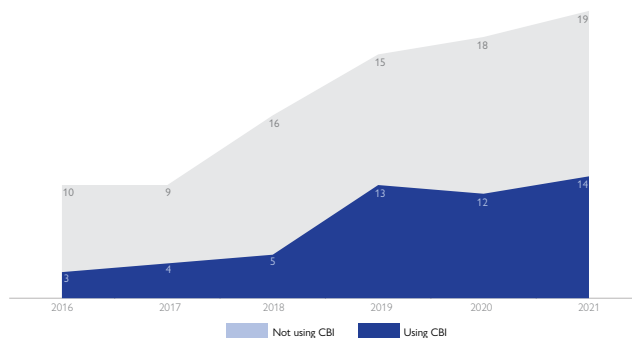
Site set-ups and closures

In 2021, the majority of IOM's work to manage displacement sites continued to focus on self-settled and informal sites, predominantly those located in Somalia (413) and in the Syrian Arab Republic (144). Almost a third of all CCCM interventions in planned camps were in Mozambique, where the authorities have been very proactive in providing land for longer-term solutions and planning.

In 2021, IOM was involved in site set up in eight countries (19 sites) and in the closure of 84 sites in 13 countries. In Ethiopia, there was a significant number of site closures with a shift towards returns and site consolidation.

Cash-based interventions

MISSIONS USING CBI IN CCCM



Use of CBI in CCCM operations increased from 39 per cent in 2020 to 42 per cent in 2021 following the release of the [Camp Manager's Guide to Cash-Based Initiatives](#) in October 2020. In Bangladesh, Burundi, Iraq, Mozambique, Nigeria, the Philippines, Somalia and South Sudan, CBI took the form of cash for work programs. In the remaining countries where CBI was used in CCCM, cash was used to support transportation, rent and relocation, returns, and food.



Mother and child in a camp in Maidaguri, Nigeria. © IOM 2021/Natalie Oren

GUIDANCE AND STANDARDS

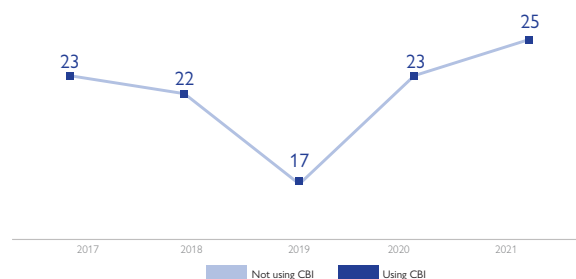
In 2021, the [Minimum Standards for Camp Management](#) was translated into five additional languages: Spanish, French, Arabic, Bangla, and Ethiopian. The guidance describes the minimum actions needed to support meaningful engagement within a site as well as planning and coordination between sectors and agencies.

From 21 to 25 June 2021, IOM and UNHCR co-hosted the Global CCCM Annual Meeting online, hosting representatives from Global Cluster partners, governments and donors, CCCM field staff, representatives of other Global Clusters, and other stakeholders. A total of 715 participants joined the event across five days, representing 66 agencies from 46 operations. The agenda reflected the different sections of the new [Global CCCM Cluster Strategy 2021-2023](#), which included people-centered CCCM, empowering local actors, cross-sectoral CCCM, and positioning CCCM in humanitarian preparedness, response, and recovery. Discussions were also held around capacity building, localization, participation and inclusion, durable solutions, and communications, among other subjects.

PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION

IOM held coordination roles for CCCM in the following 25 countries in 2021 : Bangladesh(2) and , Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Greece, Haiti, Indonesia, Honduras, Iraq, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu, and Yemen. In 2021, CCCM coordination ceased in Guatemala, North Macedonia and Zimbabwe and was started or restarted in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Fiji, Haiti, Peru, and Timor-Leste.

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WHERE IOM HELD CCCM COORDINATION ROLES



Participation

In 2021, the Women's Participation Project (WPP) was active in seven countries: Bangladesh, South Sudan, Nigeria, and Somalia, including roll out in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, and Yemen.

In new operations, CCCM staff were trained on the project's approach and participatory methodologies to strengthen the participation of women and girls in camp management activities and decision-making in camps and camp-like settings. In the other implementing countries, activities varied across operations and included trainings on a variety of topics. Approximately 857 women community leaders and members received training in leadership skills to support inclusion in site governance structures. Other activities included trainings linked to the development of livelihood activities for 984 women, including 57 women with disabilities, across all WPP implementing countries.

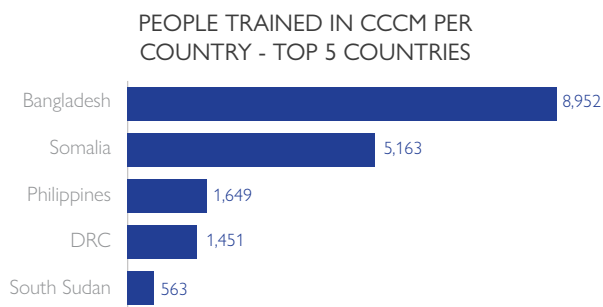
Additionally, the Women's Participation Project successfully managed to build a new partnership with the Global Wash Cluster, expanding its scope and bringing in new perspectives on participation from outside of CCCM. Furthermore, through the ongoing partnership with the Norwegian Refugee Council, the Community Coordination Toolbox, a practical guide for facilitating the engagement of displaced women and marginalized groups in humanitarian planning and decision making, was launched.

Gender ratio of field staff

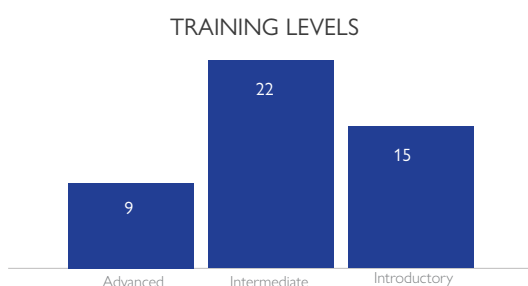
As in previous years, the most balanced gender ratios for CCCM field teams were found in South American countries, however, in 2021, a gender balance on IOM CCCM teams was also achieved in Sudan, Spain, Kosovo, Vanuatu, Burundi, and Democratic Republic of Congo. In 2021, 14 countries increased the proportion of women in their CCCM field teams. The largest increases were seen in Burundi (42 per cent), Colombia (28 per cent) and Brazil (21 per cent). Lower percentages of female field staff (less than 30 per cent) were found in Iraq, Bangladesh, South Sudan, Yemen, Haiti, Chad, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Central African Republic, and Ethiopia.

CAPACITY BUILDING

In 2021, IOM hosted 832 CCCM capacity-building events in 30 countries. These capacity building initiatives reached 20,878 people, a 46 per cent increase from 11,200 people in 2020.



The most common level of training conducted in 2021 remained at the intermediary level, with no change to the number of advanced and introductory trainings compared to 2020.

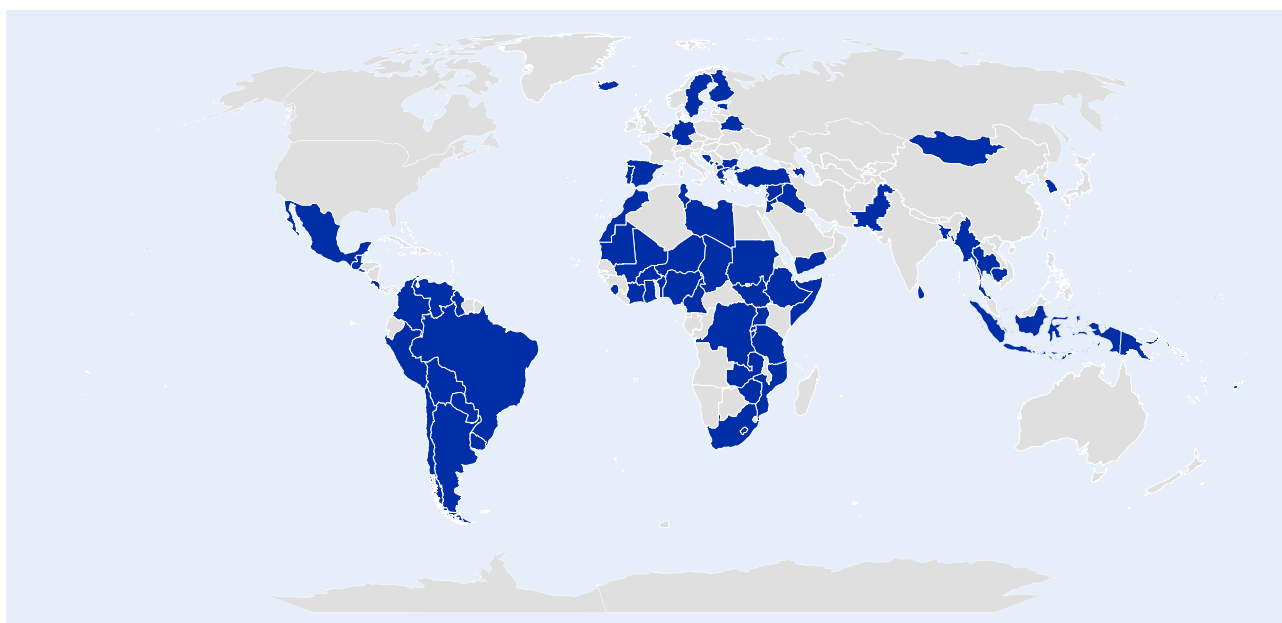


The number of countries with CCCM capacity building events in 2021 remained constant, while the number of events increased. In 2021, IOM hosted close to double the number of capacity-building events held in 2020 (450), almost a 200 per cent increase from 2019. Fifty-two per cent of all capacity-building events took place in Bangladesh. In 2021, the number of training events decreased in the Philippines and Congo following the closure of some programs and started in Ethiopia with the activation of the CCCM Cluster and in Spain after new migrant and asylum centers were established.



A young girl living in the Kigaramango displacement site, Bujumbura rural province, emerging from a tent she now calls home, after her house was destroyed by floods in Gatumba.
© IOM 2021/Amel Nkunzimana.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)



In 2021, IOM had WASH operations in 62 countries and provided relief to 13.3 million individuals.

 **1.4M** individuals assisted with access to latrines

 **3M** individuals assisted with safe water

 **10.4M** individuals served with hygiene promotion

 **2.8M** individuals served with sanitation services

OPERATIONS

In 2021, IOM's WASH programmes provided life-saving services while simultaneously supporting environmental protection, climate change mitigation and adaptation, conflict resolution, economic growth, and sustainable development and continued to support the mitigation of disease transmission in the context of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. IOM's approaches were in line with the organization's commitment to the GCM, the UN New Ways of Working and the Grand Bargain through the HDPN. In addition, IOM escalated local WASH responses and established new WASH programmes to meet the needs of persons in protracted crisis situations in Yemen, Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Mozambique. Finally, climate-related disasters further triggered a need for WASH responses to address the impacts of drought and flooding such as water scarcity, water pollution, and damaged infrastructure.

GUIDANCE AND STANDARDS

In 2021, the Global WASH Support Team, in collaboration with the IOM Environmental Sustainability Programme and with inputs from the IOM Migration, Environment, and Climate Change Division developed the IOM WASH Position Paper on WASH and the Environment. The document aims to support decision-

makers and WASH staff in considering the multi-dimensional and cyclic relationship between WASH and the environment, support WASH programmes in mitigating the negative impacts of WASH interventions on the environment, and adapt WASH programmes to increase resilience in the face of environmental challenges, including climate change.

PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION

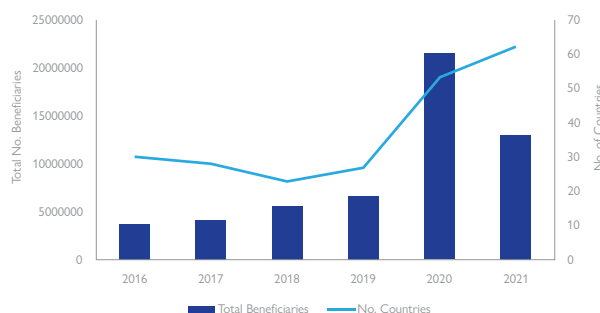
IOM, with funding from Innovation Norway, is piloting the E-waste Project, "Greening humanitarian response through recovery, repair and recycling of solar products in displacement settings," in Bidibidi Refugee Settlement, Uganda. In 2020, IOM partnered with BRIGHT Products, Solvoz and TotalEnergies Offgrid Solar Solutions to holistically address the solar waste value-chain from manufacture and distribution to repair, recovery, recycling, and procurement. In 2021, IOM worked with a local implementing partner, CTEN, to deliver pilot activities at the field level. The ongoing partnerships exemplify how IOM WASH works with government, local organizations, and the private sector towards clean energy and effective waste management.

IOM continued its coordination and engagement with the Global WASH Cluster as an active member of WASH cluster technical working groups (TWGs) at the global level such as the Fecal Sludge Management TWGs and the Hygiene Promotion in Emergencies (HPIE) TWG. IOM is also a member of the intersectoral Menstrual Hygiene Management in Emergencies Working Group co-led by UNHCR and UNFPA. In 2021, IOM also became a member of the Global Task Force on Cholera Control Subgroup 8 for the HPIE TWG.

CAPACITY-BUILDING

The IOM Gender Inclusion and GBV Risk Mitigation Toolkit for WASH Programming was developed in 2020 under the Safe from the Start (SftS) project. In 2021, IOM piloted a Training Curriculum for the Toolkit in Nigeria, with training evaluation reports providing recommendations for future pilots that are being adapted in Cox's Bazar in 2022 to provide additional regional understanding and contextualization prior to global roll-out.

GROWTH OF IOM WASH OPERATIONS



Over the past six years, IOM WASH programming has steadily increased its size and footprint, registering an annual growth rate of 28 per cent in the number of beneficiaries reached. There was a significant increase in 2020 due to the number of beneficiaries reached through hygiene promotion programming in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

CASE STUDY: IOM WASH ADOPTS A HDPN APPROACH IN NIGERIA

In Gubio camp, Nigeria, IOM helped channel water overflowing from the primary soak pit into a nearby farm to support the production of fruits and vegetables. Community volunteers built perimeter fencing for vegetable crop production and managed the area to ensure safety. While wastewater flow was initially seen as a challenge, it became an opportunity for cohesive community cooperation and provided a small source of income for many households. This project highlights how humanitarian WASH infrastructure can be utilised to achieve long-term development outcomes such as improved livelihoods, health and well-being while simultaneously supporting long-term stability by providing equitable opportunities and aid for displaced and host communities.



© IOM 2021

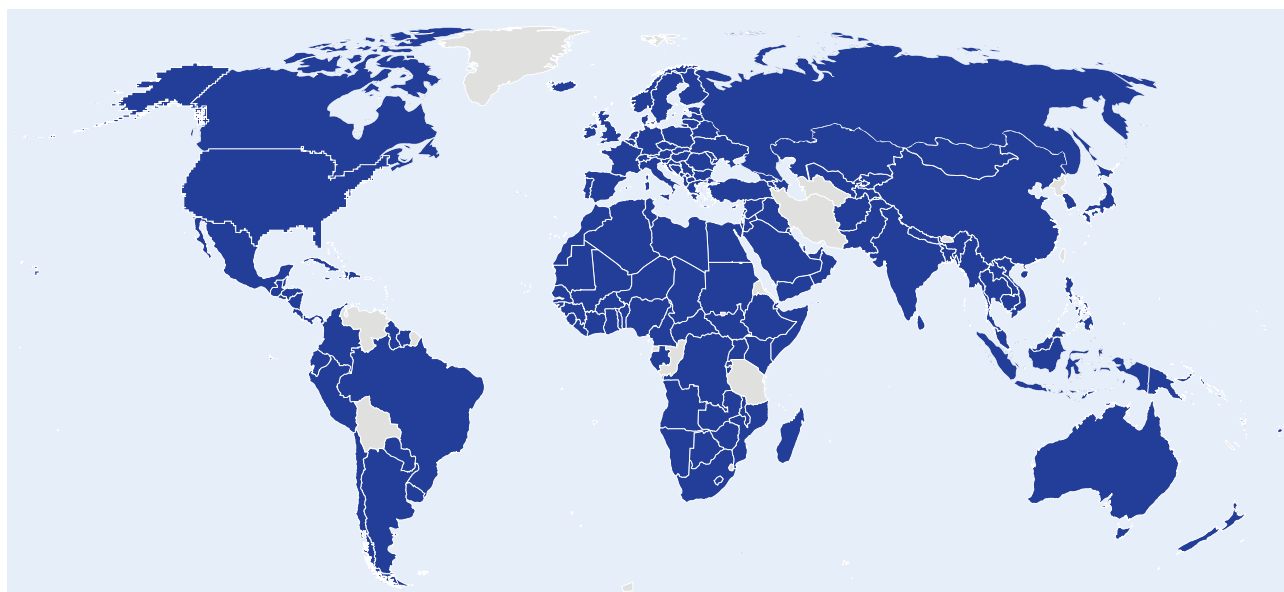
CASE STUDY: TECHNICAL WASH TRAINING FOR VULNERABLE YOUTH TO ADDRESS WATER SCARCITY WHILE AVOIDING RECRUITMENT INTO ARMED GROUPS, THEREBY ADDRESSING DRIVERS OF MIGRATION



© IOM 2021

The widespread drought in the Horn of Africa severely impacted Somalia, prompting the government to declare a state of emergency in November 2021 and forcing more than half a million people to abandon their homes in search of food, water, and pastures. In response to the unfolding situation, IOM conducted a Technical, Vocational, and Education Training programme in Kismayo and Baidoa to enhance the skills of vulnerable youth residing in IDP sites and impoverished areas of the city. The training aimed to provide the students with skills in WASH-related fields - including plumbing and solar electricity - as well as skills in WASH career pathways, which help address water scarcity and discourage youth recruitment by armed groups.

SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS



In 2021, IOM had shelter and settlements operations in **62 countries** assisting an estimated **4.8M individuals**.



921,940
households assisted



47,101
newly constructed
shelters



85,713
repairs and updates



137,001
households received shelter
assistance through CBIs



65,191
individuals who received
shelter-related trainings



333,719
households assisted with shelter



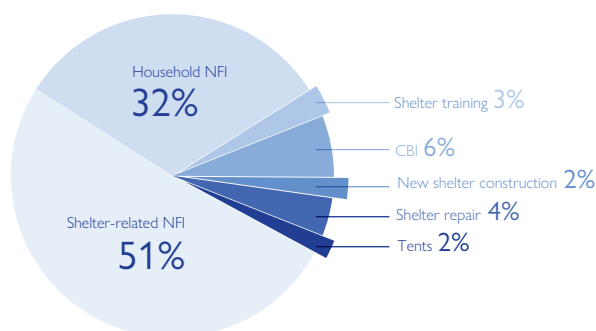
626,923
households assisted with
household items

IOM implements shelter and settlements programming, including NFIs, worldwide and contributes to both global coordination mechanisms and partnerships at the local, national, and regional levels. IOM's shelter and settlements assistance includes the short-term provision of lifesaving emergency shelters and long-term support for the continuous improvement of living conditions and the attainment of adequate housing.

IOM's overall objective is to provide effective and dignified shelter and settlement support at scale to people in need using context-appropriate methods, with the upmost focus on timely life-saving interventions.

To facilitate the expedited and efficient delivery of relief items, IOM maintains key supplies pre-positioned across its global warehouses.

BREAKDOWN OF SHELTER AND NFI ACTIVITIES

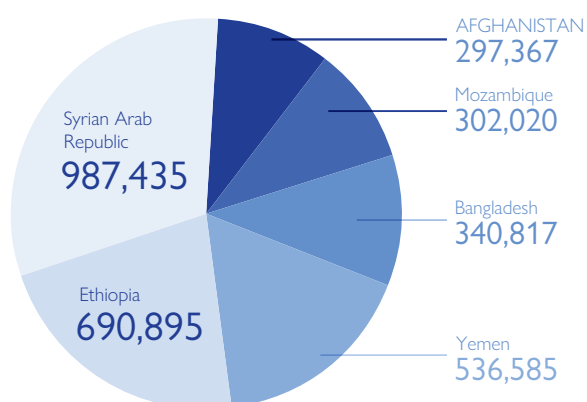


OPERATIONS

In 2021, 4.8 million people in 62 countries benefited from IOM's shelter and settlements work, which represents an increase in 10 countries since 2020. Approximately 55 per cent of the assistance was delivered in response to major crises in Syria, Ethiopia, Yemen, and Bangladesh. The MENA region reported the highest number of individuals reached through shelter and NFI operations (39 per cent), followed by East and Horn of Africa (21 per cent) and Asia and the Pacific (15 per cent).

According to OCHA's FTS, in 2021, IOM was the largest recipient of shelter funding, receiving 23 per cent of the total funding reported by the sector.

INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED BY COUNTRY



Global Stock Prepositioning

In 2021, IOM successfully delivered 2,165 m³ of relief items from its pre-positioned global stocks in its warehouses in Gaziantep, Manila, Nairobi and Panama City to thirteen IOM field missions (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, the DRC, Ethiopia, Haiti,

Micronesia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea (PNG), the Philippines, and Somalia). This included 1,144 m³ of shelter items, 1,001 m³ of household NFIs and select WASH items, and 20 m³ of logistics support items (e.g. mobile storage units). Representing a slight increase in the volume moved in 2020, the volume of relief items moved in 2021 marks the largest volume of stocks moved since the initiation of IOM Global Stocks. The top four items delivered, by volume, were 4x6 m plastic sheets (872 m³), mosquito nets (286 m³), 4x60 m plastic sheeting rolls (232 m³), and blankets (187 m³).

Over the last seven years, the Global Pre-positioning WVG has improved the global IOM supply chain to provide various feasible options of NFI sourcing to field operations. The global stock working capital reached USD 2.8 million at the end of 2020, which enabled a total of USD 8.9 million-worth of assistance since 2015 (the approximate total value of stock moved from 2015-2021). Additionally, in 2021, IOM released regional strategies for the Global Stock Hubs in Manila and Panama to enhance the support that these Hubs will provide to country missions.

Assistance Tracking System (ATS)

IOM's ATS is a major institutional development that will provide a platform through which both CBI and in-kind assistance will be tracked until it reaches intended recipients, improving IOM's accountability and efficiency. A trial version of the system is being tested in Peru and Ecuador and a new module on cash for work is currently under development.

GUIDANCE AND STANDARDS

Post-Distribution Monitoring Booklet

IOM has produced interagency guidance on post distribution monitoring. Entitled, Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) for Shelter and NFI Programming, this technical note on PDM builds on existing tools and resources and on the Guidance to Reduce the Risk of GBV in Distribution, Shelter Materials, NFI and Cash. It outlines a set of minimum, good programming standards to be observed when conducting PDM of shelter/NFI distributions.

PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION

IOM continued to play a strong role in inter-agency responses in 2021. IOM assumed Shelter Cluster Leadership in Ethiopia, and South Sudan, co-leadership roles in Afghanistan, Colombia, Mali, and Mozambique, and subnational Shelter Cluster coordination in Burkina Faso and Iraq. IOM also led or co-led six merged CCCM/ Shelter Clusters or cluster-like mechanism (CAR, Haiti, Indonesia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, and Timor-Leste). In addition, IOM assumed leadership or co-leadership roles in other sector WVGs or coordination mechanisms in four countries and co-led the shelter sector under the Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela (R4V), which supports 17 countries in the LAC region.

IOM and the Global Shelter Cluster

As in previous years, IOM continued to serve as a member of the Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) of the Global Shelter Cluster and leads or co-leads different WVGs focusing on the publication "Shelter Projects," disability inclusion, and diaspora. Some of IOM's participation and achievements in 2021 through the Global Shelter Cluster are:

Shelter projects Eighth Edition

The eighth edition of "Shelter Projects" has been launched after two years of compiling case studies of best practice. "Shelter Projects" is a flagship publication of the Global Shelter Cluster. It started 13 years ago and contains a total repository of nearly 300 project case studies and response overviews, from programmes implemented by over 60 organizations in 70 countries.

Housing, Land and Property

In 2021, IOM increased its support to the Global Shelter Cluster and now hosts two HLP Roving Focal Points, providing technical assistance remotely and in-person to local clusters and IOM missions. The HLP focal points have conducted trainings and provided direct support to Nigeria, South Sudan, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Philippines, Madagascar, and Haiti.

Shelter Forums

During 2021, IOM took a major role in supporting inter-agency events on shelter, including the virtual shelter forums in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and LAC. The four forums create opportunities

for sharing best practices, learning and engaging in dialogue within the region towards improving shelter and settlement responses.

CAPACITY-BUILDING

In 2021, IOM trained more than 65,000 individuals, including IOM staff, beneficiaries, and local builders. Trainings for beneficiaries (91 per cent) were related to building back better and safer, shelter emergency assembly, shelter repair and upgrade techniques. Trainings for local builders (7 per cent) included carpentry, building back better and safer, construction materials and techniques. Meanwhile, IOM staff trainings focused on protection mainstreaming, mitigating GBV, PSEA, and inclusion practices within shelter responses; in addition to trainings on CBI, HLP and distributions.

CASE STUDY: NIGERIA, INCLUSION IN SHELTER



A beneficiary of cash-for-work makes baskets in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. © IOM 2021

After more than 13 years of conflict, violence and insecurity, northeast Nigeria remains a large-scale humanitarian and protection crisis. In 2021, there was an increase in the number of attacks against civilians by NSAGs, which created new waves of displacement.

Since January 2021, IOM Nigeria has begun to identify and address the shelter-related needs of people with disabilities living in various kinds of shelters in IDP sites in Borno State, the most affected state in the northeast of the country.

A qualitative assessment was conducted across 14 IDP sites by engaging people with disabilities and their caregivers to understand the main barriers they face in and around their living environments. The assessment tools consisted of focus group discussions as well as over 200 individual interviews with people living with different types of disabilities. Following the assessment, a pilot phase was conducted targeting a total of 116 individuals with a variety of small-scale shelter and site improvements ranging from handrails and raised beds to shaded areas or steps

and ramps to facilitate access to, and comfort in using, their living spaces. A catalogue of the different types of improvements was also developed following interviews with beneficiaries to understand their specific needs and how the project could address them.

In addition, several communication and engagement methods were used throughout the project to facilitate the sharing of key messages and ensure the project goals were understood by the target group and the wider camp community. Such methods included, but were not limited to, the catalogue, focus group discussions, door-to-door messaging by community volunteers supported by flyers with key messages, a community event involving drama, and singing competitions hosted by individuals with disabilities, and a radio broadcast.

In 2022, lessons learned from the first pilot will be used to improve the second phase of the pilot, ongoing in Bama local government area, within the largest IDP camp in northeast Nigeria.

PROTECTION



IOM mobile medical team providing primary health care services to women and children in Mokha, Yemen. © IOM 2021

Despite the prolongation of COVID-19 mobility restrictions, IOM continued delivering quality protection services and assistance at-scale, informed by risk analyses and evolving needs of migrants, displaced persons, and affected communities, in recognition of the intersections of age, gender, disabilities, and minority needs as part of the risk context for individuals and communities. In 2021, a total of 73 country offices implemented protection activities, including child protection, response and prevention of GBV, counter-trafficking in emergencies, MHPSS, and inclusion of persons with disabilities, as well as integration of PSEA and AAP.

OPERATIONS

At the operational level, IOM's protection work spans the crisis continuum, including a variety of activities aimed at ensuring the full respect for and enjoyment of the rights of affected individuals and communities. Examples include protection monitoring, efforts to promote alternatives to immigration detention, supporting access to legal documentation, advocacy, providing safe spaces and shelters, cash for protection, and ensuring the consultation of affected populations. IOM also provides protection case management to individuals experiencing or at risk of violence, exploitation, and abuse through the direct provision of information and individualized services and assistance, as well as safe referrals to partners. In 2021, at least 24 country offices reported having provided direct protection services, such as child protection case management through the Best Interests of the Child Procedure (BIP) for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), which have facilitated releases from immigration detention into family-based alternative care and long-term solutions through family reunifications.

In 2021, 44 country offices reported having ensured access to tailored services and at least 13 country offices reported working closely with the GBV Sub-Sector and other partners to support development and updating of referral pathways for GBV services to ensure safe and ethical access to appropriate services. As part

of their response, 44 country offices supported the establishment of safe spaces. In particular, IOM established and/or supported the establishment of over 15 women and girl-friendly spaces that were utilized to provide psychosocial support services and facilitated access to information and services to women and girls in different locations such as Iraq, South Sudan, Bangladesh, and Kosovo¹.

In addition to the provision of specialized protection interventions, IOM is also committed to mitigating risks and mainstreaming protection across its other sectors, ensuring that services and assistance are accessible, avoid harmful and unintended negative consequences, and promote the dignity of individuals and communities while facilitating their participation and empowerment. In 2021, at least 48 countries focused on interventions to mitigate risks that would lead to GBV. IOM country offices with expertise on GBV trained sectoral staff on data collection and review of sex and age-disaggregated data and consulted women and girls throughout project design and implementation, ensuring that women and girls participated in monitoring of IOM projects so that teams consistently prioritized the needs of men, women, boys, and girls. In addition, at least 17 country offices conducted participatory safety audits where women and girls led initiatives to identify GBV risks around service provision and identify mitigation measures.

IOM continues to advance the integration of CT into standard emergency responses through the production of guidance, delivery of trainings, establishment of national level WGs, and advocacy with stakeholders at all levels. In 2021, dedicated CT in crisis activities were supported in Afghanistan, Cameroon, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, and Venezuela, whereas distinct anti-trafficking WGs and task forces were operational in Borno State (Nigeria), Burundi, Cox's Bazaar (Bangladesh), and the regional Venezuelan response. Human trafficking was acknowledged in most crisis response plans and was comprehensively addressed in at least five national crisis response plans and two regional crisis response plans. IOM co-leads the Global Protection Cluster's (GPC) Anti-Trafficking Task Team,

1. References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

which has garnered significant visibility. As co-lead of the Task Team, IOM is frequently invited to present on various panels and among policy groups and the Task Team has been acknowledged in Security Council fora and by Special Representatives of the Secretary-General whose mandates focus on armed conflict and rights violations.

Finally, consistent with its efforts to mainstream protection, IOM is also committed to promoting the inclusion of persons with disabilities. In 2021, IOM secured specific funding for the inclusion of disabilities through the CERF underfunded window for Nigeria, South Sudan, and Mozambique, as well as for mainstreaming the inclusion of disabilities in CCCM in Venezuela. As a result, three projects in Protection and CCCM are currently being implemented. IOM is also finalizing and testing disabilities inclusion in the CCCM Toolkit in Ethiopia, Fiji, and Bangladesh - a project which started in the second half of 2021 and will run until December 2022.

GUIDANCE AND STANDARDS

In promoting adherence to protection standards and principles, IOM also developed practical guidance and tools to improve capacities of staff and promote a consistent protection response across the Organization. IOM continued to strengthen its response to supporting GBV survivors through MHPSS activities, launching the second edition of its [Manual on Community Based MHPSS in Emergencies and Displacement](#), which incorporated an additional annex on GBV considerations after initial inclusion of specific chapters on protection. The recent GBV annex provides operational guidance on how MHPSS staff can support GBV survivors in line with the survivor-centered approach. The operationalization and contextualization of the manual at the field level will continue in 2022. In addition, IOM made a concerted effort in 2021 to strengthen monitoring and evaluation tools that will track progress made on addressing GBV in crisis, both globally and at the country level. Indeed, IOM finalized a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Package on GBV that speaks to IOM-specific programming and prioritizes the safety of women and girls in the process of evaluating impact.

As co-lead of the GPC Anti-Trafficking Task Team, IOM organized a spotlight event in March 2021 to launch the Task Team's [Introductory Guidance to Anti-Trafficking Action in Internal Displacement Contexts](#), which has since been reproduced in French and Spanish. The event included a panel discussion with the Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons and government officials from the United States who work on anti-trafficking. After releasing IOM's [Counter Trafficking in Emergencies IM Guide](#), the CT in crisis team worked with the DTM unit to consolidate best practices and guidance on safe data collection, analysis, and reporting as it relates to potential situations of human trafficking and implementation of Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS). In cooperation with DTM coordinators in five IOM Regional Offices (Cairo, Dakar, Nairobi, and Pretoria), FMS were revised to harmonize tools and ensure that CT indicators and proxy indicators were embedded into standard surveys, and that associated guidance was disseminated. A similar revision of FMS occurred at IOM's Regional Office in San Jose, Costa Rica, to incorporate CT elements into the Venezuelan response.

In 2021, IOM also developed guidance in relation to disability inclusion, particularly on [Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action](#); Disability Inclusion in CCCM (currently under field testing); [Communication with Persons with Disabilities, the Disability Inclusion Field Companion for the Multi-Sector Location Assessment](#), which aims to collect data on the situation of persons with disabilities, released by DTM.

IOM continued its unique global project (active since 2010) in providing technical assistance to advance leadership and coordination on PSEA at country level. The IOM inter-agency team provided technical PSEA support to 48 countries and 2 regional responses, including PSEA Networks, PSEA Coordinators, and

HCTs/UNCTs. As part of this inter-agency support project, IOM built extensive institutional knowledge on collective PSEA, provided technical support to PSEA collectives at country level, and shared country-level observations and analysis¹ at the global level. In 2021, there were increased requests from development actors on how to translate humanitarian PSEA guidance to development contexts.

Furthermore, after a two-year consultative process within the IASC and UN global forums and country-level practitioners, the PSEA team finalized the IASC-endorsed Generic ToRs for [PSEA Focal Points](#), [PSEA Networks](#), and [inter-agency PSEA Coordinators](#). These generic ToRs, widely used across the sector, represent a key milestone in standardizing and harmonizing the roles and responsibilities of PSEA actors at the country-level.

CAPACITY-BUILDING

In 2021, IOM's global workforce was continuously trained on protection, including child protection, protection mainstreaming, GBV response and risk mitigation, CT, but also PSEA and AAP. Capacity building sessions were also directed towards external stakeholders targeting government and partner I/NGOs, UN agencies, as well as civil society and community-based organizations (CSO and CBO).

Of note during the reporting period, IOM organized its yearly global Protection Retreat with both internal and external facilitators (e.g., from the GPC and Protection Standby Capacity Project) to discuss burning issues and foster exchanges of best practices, lessons learned and future opportunities in the field of protection. The retreat reached 86 participants from 38 country offices. IOM also continued working towards strengthening the collaboration between colleagues working in protection and IM, launching the second edition of the Protection and DTM webinar series, titled [IOM Global Skill Development](#) Pathway, with the aim to further explore with protection colleagues how to safely use, obtain and analyse data for protection, child protection, GBV and disability inclusion analysis and response.

Additional capacity building sessions were held for field teams on disability inclusion, exploring topics such as data collection for persons with disabilities, disability inclusion and protection, and mainstreaming disability inclusion across sectors, including shelter and CBIs. In total, around 600 staff attended the sessions. Furthermore, a self-paced [e-learning course on disability inclusion](#) was launched and is available to everyone in the UN system with accompanying tip-sheets.

Child protection expertise was lent to field operations to lead or support the implementation of child protection programming in emergency situations, notably on unaccompanied and separated children, but also to provide trainings on child protection and BIP, and to contribute to the elaboration of guidance and training packages (e.g., Child and Migration online learning modules, UNICEF-IOM joint child sensitive returns and reintegration package, etc.).

IOM rolled out a training package to operationalize the Counter Trafficking in Emergencies IM Guide, which was conducted virtually in English, French, and Spanish, to over 200 participants. The guide is the first of its kind to address IM in a humanitarian setting, specific to human trafficking. The publication involved consultation with over 60 stakeholders spanning information management, epidemiology, protection, child protection, GBV, and CT experts, and during 2021 it was downloaded from IOM's publications site over 500 times. As co-lead of the GPC Anti-Trafficking Task Team, IOM conducted a five-session training to operationalize the Task Team's Introductory Guidance. The training targeted senior protection actors globally, especially protection cluster leadership, and trained 27 participants from Afghanistan, Jordan, Mali, Philippines, and Somalia. Upon request from governments and regional bodies, IOM contributes to the development of CT training materials and guidance for security actors including military.

1. The most frequently asked questions are bundled in IOM's frequently asked questions on inter-agency PSEA, available on the IASC PSEA website

To further strengthen the dissemination of the IOM Institutional Framework on Addressing GBV in Crises (GBViC Framework) and understanding of IOM's role on addressing GBV in West and Central Africa, the Regional Office in Dakar and GBV HQ continued to hold a series of online GBV workshops in English and French. To strengthen service provision to women and girls at risk of GBV and survivors across the Organization, IOM also initiated the development of an introductory online course on GBV in emergencies that will be made available to all IOM staff worldwide.

Furthermore, IOM launched a certificated self-paced online training available for staff, non-staff, and partners to enhance the capacity needs of local responders on AAP including integration of Protection, GBV and gender equality considerations.

In response to challenges observed at country level, IOM continued to build a talent pool of capacitated individuals, ready to deploy as dedicated inter-agency PSEA Coordinators at country level. In coordination with existing IASC and NORCAP roster initiatives, 51 inter-agency PSEA Coordinators were trained in 2021, bringing the total number of trained PSEA Coordinators since 2019 to over 100. The [PSEA Coordinator Deployment Package](#), launched by IOM in 2020 and available at the [UN website](#) and the [IASC PSEA Website](#), remains a frequently used and referenced tool for new PSEA Coordinators. Finally, IOM raised awareness for the PSEA Coordinator role by launching the blogpost and video featuring testimonies from seven experienced PSEA Coordinators titled, "[What is it like to be an inter-agency PSEA Coordinator?](#)"

To further strengthen institutional capacity on AAP, trainings were also developed and conducted in various modalities depending on the need and context of the requesting mission. The comprehensive AAP blended training was launched in the Staff Development and Learning (SDL) iLearn platform as a certification 'Training of Trainers' course intended for AAP practitioners and focal points. In the second half of 2021, IOM piloted its first Senior Managers AAP training in coordination with the Regional Offices of San Jose and Buenos Aires, with 10 Chiefs of Mission (CoMs) and Deputy CoMs participating. Meanwhile, a self-paced AAP online course is available for all staff and consultants to learn the basics on AAP. The AAP online course is the top curriculum with the highest completion rate benefiting more than 1,300 staff and consultants based on the SDL 2021 report.

Moreover, IOM introduced new tools to support [resource mobilization efforts](#) as donors are increasingly requiring humanitarian actors to demonstrate the mainstreaming of AAP in humanitarian programming. Among others, an AAP Funding Checklist was developed that consolidates new funding requirements for project proposals by traditional donors and are in line with the AAP Framework. It is anticipated that the demand for strengthening collective approaches on AAP mainstreaming will increase in the next couple of years in light of the implementation of the [Grand Bargain 2.0 Framework](#) and the [IASC Strategic Priorities \(2022-2023\)](#).

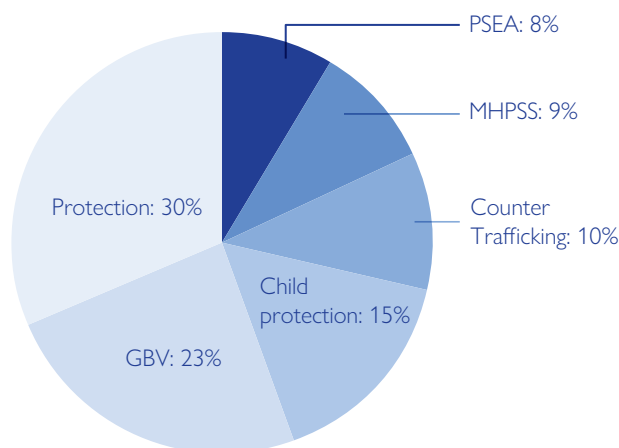
PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION

In 2021, IOM continued to actively participate in the IASC- and UN system-fora and initiatives such as the IASC Results Groups or coordination groups focusing on the inclusion of disabilities. IOM maintained participation in the GPC SAG, and its Areas of Responsibilities (AoR); Gender-Based Violence (GBV AoR), Child Protection (CP AoR) and Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, HLP, Mine Action (MA AoR), and their technical Task Teams and Working groups, both at HQ and field level.

In the field of child protection, IOM maintains its active participation in the Steering Committees of the CP AoR and the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action as well as in its numerous TWGs – including in the UASC Task Force, which IOM led from 2017 to 2020.

As part of its engagement in 2021, IOM contributed to the elaboration of their workplans and strategies, the training to field missions, but also the updating and online dissemination of the Training of Trainers on UASC as well as the Case Management Training Package, amongst others. IOM also maintained its close partnership with UNICEF and UNHCR, notably on joint trainings but also in close coordination and collaboration in operations, which required notably the elaboration of specific emergency procedures and SOPs for urgent situations of UASC at risk.

FIELD CLUSTERS PARTICIPATION



Under the GBV AoR, IOM has been promoting the dissemination of the Inter-Agency Minimum Standards for GBV in Emergencies Programming (GBViEMS) in additional languages, namely [Arabic](#) and [Portuguese](#), supporting the translation of the tool. The GBViEMS aims at establishing a common understanding of the key requirements for adequate multi-sectoral programming contributing to GBV prevention and response in emergencies. During the reporting period, as a core member of the GBV AoR, IOM also heavily contributed to its five-year strategy through a series of consultations, as well as by reviewing and endorsing the final product. IOM also participated in the Launch event on 14 September 2021.

Furthermore, from 25 November to 10 December, IOM engaged in the 16 Days of Activism Against GBV campaign by organizing various events across the world focused on GBV. On this 30th anniversary of the campaign, IOM's collective efforts and commitment to addressing this issue were celebrated while also recognizing the tremendous work that remains to be done to end GBV in all its forms. All global and country specific photos, videos, stories from the '16 Days' are available on [IOM's social media channels](#). In 2021, IOM was appointed as co-chair of a working group under the multistakeholder Call to Action to Protect from GBV in emergencies network. IOM continues to prioritize its commitments to the Call to Action and consistently progressed efforts to ensure GBV risk mitigation remains a reflex of IOM's emergency response. In parallel, IOM continues to operationalize our Institutional Framework on Addressing GBV in Crisis which clearly outlines mandatory actions all missions are required to implement to mitigate the risks of GBV.

On CT, IOM co-leads the GPC Anti-Trafficking Task Team along with UNHCR, and provides training, guidance materials, and advocacy as described above. IOM remains a core member of Inter-agency Coordination group Against Trafficking in Persons and contributed to the Alliance 8.7 policy group on CT in crisis settings. As implementing [partner of UNODC](#) on the project Global Action against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, Asia and Middle East ([GLO.ACT](#)), IOM spearheads numerous initiatives to address trafficking in regions impacted by instability, and co-leads the GLO.ACT [Women's Network](#) of Gender Champions Against Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling.



IOM's protection mobile team assists migrants with cloths and water along the coastline of Lahj, Yemen. © IOM 2022/Rami Ibrahim

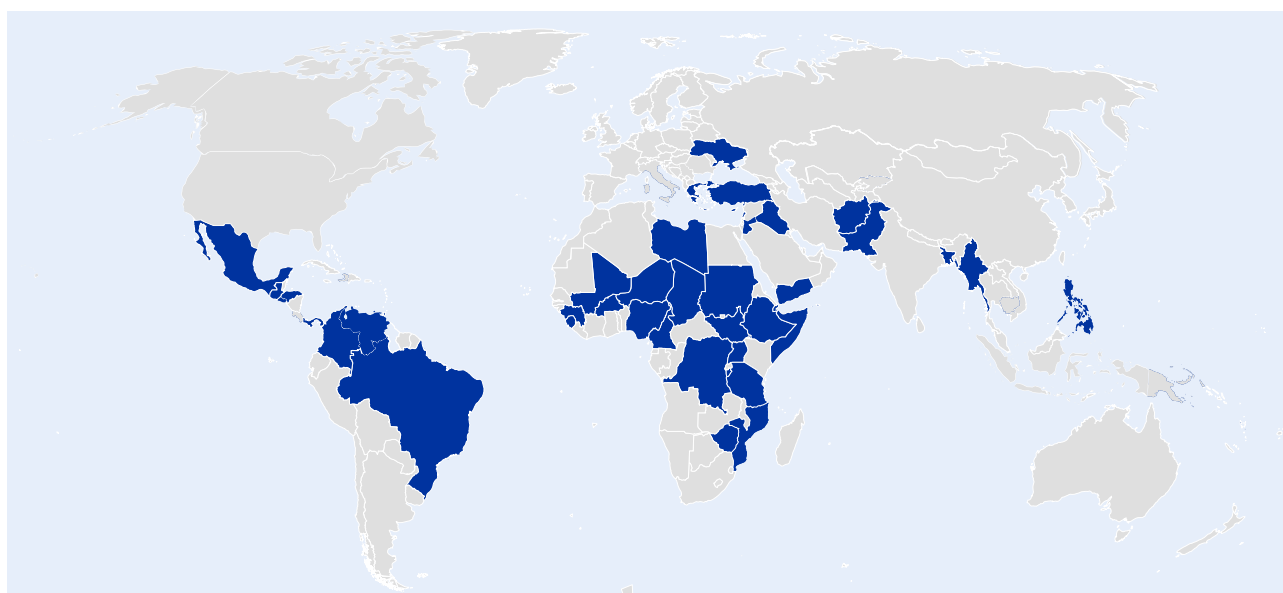
The CT in Crisis team regularly engages with the Uganda [Refugee Law Project](#) on issues of human trafficking in crisis contexts, and is a member of the Child Labour Task Force, under the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action. IOM facilitates contributions to reports of the Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, the Women Peace and Security policy framework, and the offices on Children and Armed Conflict, and Conflict-Related Sexual Violence where their mandates intersect with human trafficking.

In March 2021, IOM signed a MoU with the NGO CBM Global, an organization specialized in disability inclusion. Among the main results of this MoU, a training series on disability inclusive CBIs and a joint project on ensuring participation of persons with disabilities in humanitarian responses to be piloted in Fiji, Bangladesh, and Nigeria.

IOM also continued to be a global leader on advocating for disability inclusion within the Organization, conducting regular disability inclusion meetings with a network of focal points, aiming to gather interest in the topic as well as to improve sharing of good practices, and with external partners by regularly participating in global fora.

Finally, during the reporting period, IOM remained the IASC's official liaison with the UN Working Group on SEA, ensuring the harmonization of UN and IASC policies, protocols, and guidance. IOM also participated as an active member of the IASC Results Group 2 on Accountability and Inclusion, including as a co-chair of the Joint Complaint Mechanisms Workstream and as a member of the Steering Group of the PSEA Community Outreach and Communication Fund, raising community-awareness on the risks of SEA.

HEALTH



Over 2,600 personnel working on dedicated emergency health programming



492 primary health-care facilities built or rehabilitated



424,507 antenatal care consultations provided



51,884 persons trained in crisis settings*



More than 1.47 million people vaccinated in outbreak response scenarios



531,490 health information sessions conducted*



Over 26,000 people supported with clinical management of moderate or severe acute malnutrition



Over 239 POEs supported with public health measures in humanitarian settings

*These trainings were facilitated in areas at both the facility and community level, including MHPSS, training for community health workers, communicable disease outbreaks, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, COVID-19, Tuberculosis (TB) detection and referral and other topics. Participants may have attended more than one training.

Throughout 2021, IOM assisted people affected by crises globally through the direct provision of wide-ranging emergency health-care services, while strengthening long-term health system recovery and resilience.

OPERATIONS

In 2021, IOM supported emergency health programmes in 40 crisis-affected countries, whilst health interventions related to the COVID-19 pandemic nonetheless spanned across 140 countries. IOM also supported EVD control efforts in North Kivu, DRC (February and October 2021), and Guinea (February 2021) and significantly expanded emergency health operations in Afghanistan (expanding operations from four to twelve provinces within a three-month period after the Taliban takeover). The ongoing conflict in Tigray, Ethiopia required a targeted response, which resulted in emergency health teams providing over 54,000 primary care consultations and 13,500 screenings for

malnutrition. In Yemen, despite numerous operational challenges across the country, health teams provided over half a million (514,165) primary health care consultations, and 2.5 million beneficiaries received bed nets to protect against malaria. Large-scale health operations were also facilitated by IOM's health teams in Venezuela, Syria, Bangladesh, Yemen, South Sudan, Nigeria, Iraq, and Myanmar, among other countries. IOM also continued to strengthen its work in communicable disease surveillance and interventions at POE using data to underpin evidence-informed response efforts while supporting cross-border preparedness and response, in line with the International Health Regulations (2005).

GUIDANCE AND STANDARDS

Notably in 2021, IOM released the revised HBMM, which articulates IOM's strategic role and objectives in the prevention, detection and response to communicable diseases in the context of widespread human mobility. It provides an action framework to undertake activities related to HBMM, and serves as a reference for Member States and partners to understand IOM's role and contributions in this area of work.

CAPACITY-BUILDING

IOM's Migration Health Division prioritized capacity building for country teams and relevant stakeholders in 2021 in a variety of areas such as migrant-inclusive risk communication and community engagement and demand generation for COVID-19 vaccinations, compliance with clinical practice national and global standards, communicable disease prevention, detection and control, and TB/HIV and malaria interventions, among other topics, with the goal of strengthening

health systems and ensuring high quality programming. Overall, IOM's health teams trained 51,884 persons in crisis settings.

PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION

IOM's emergency health response was achieved through strong collaboration with external partners and other IOM sectors, including WASH, protection, and DTM teams. As a formal partner of the WHO and a member of the IASC's Global Health Cluster SAG and the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network, IOM is a key player in the response to humanitarian and public health emergencies worldwide. The Organization's health programming in humanitarian emergencies aims to save lives, reduce morbidity, and alleviate suffering while upholding humanitarian principles and protecting human dignity throughout all phases of the mobility continuum. IOM's programming remains committed to ending the COVID-19 pandemic, with IOM serving as one of the members of IASC's Decision Group for the COVAX Humanitarian Buffer, among numerous other key WGs, taskforces and alliances.

CASE STUDY: SCALING UP HEALTH OPERATIONS AFTER THE TALIBAN TAKEOVER, IOM AFGHANISTAN



IOM provides emergency food, health and protection assistance in crises around the world. © IOM 2021

In 2021, IOM rapidly scaled-up provision of lifesaving health services for mobile, displaced, hard-to-reach populations and host communities. By the end of the year, responding to the increasing health needs, IOM expanded operations through the establishment of 30 Mobile Health Teams (MHT) and Rapid Response Teams (RRT) for COVID-19 in 12 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces, supporting over 190 villages. IOM implemented TB programming in four provinces, COVID-19 vaccinations in 12 provinces, and supported health system financing for four COVID-19 hospitals.

Operating in remote communities, MHT provided primary health consultations and referrals to specialized care, dispensed medicines, provided women and girls access to sexual and reproductive and child health services, and basic nutrition services. They administered routine vaccinations and provided basic trauma care, and prioritized context-specific health promotion activities alongside MHPSS. Teams facilitated disease surveillance and contact tracing, ran targeted health promotion activities, and ensured access to COVID-19 testing and referral for care

and treatment services. Teams of vaccinators also administered COVID-19 vaccines and facilitated demand generation activities, working with communities to address rumours and answer questions at the community level. IOM's work supported disease surveillance at border crossing points with the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan in line with the International Health Regulation (IHR 2005).

In 2021, IOM reached 238,280 persons with life-saving primary health services, including 30,901 women and girls with sexual and reproductive health services, and 14,162 people were provided with acutely needed psychosocial support. TB teams screened 643,592 persons, and detected and referred 229 TB cases for follow-up, monitoring and treatment. A total of 33,985 COVID-19 vaccine doses were administered, 1,496 COVID-19 severe cases were treated at IOM-supported COVID-19 hospitals, 1.8 million people were screened for COVID-19, and 2 million people benefitted from health messaging on COVID-19 prevention measures, and sensitization on other key diseases.

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT



Through safe spaces and mobile teams, IOM offers MHPSS services such as counselling, psychological first aid, referrals to specialists and support groups. © IOM 2021/Natalie Oren

In 2021, IOM implemented MHPSS emergency programming in:



39

countries



31,349

community members, practitioners and professionals were trained in MHPSS

OPERATIONS

In 2021, IOM implemented MHPSS emergency programming in 39 countries, continuing activities in Iraq, South Sudan and Bangladesh and initiating new activities in Ethiopia (Tigray) and Guyana, among others. IOM uses a community-based MHPSS approach, strengthening individuals' and communities' capacity to respond to psychosocial needs, foster positive coping strategies, and re-establish disrupted community structures. Furthermore, IOM emphasized cross-sectoral MHPSS mainstreaming with a particular focus on integrating MHPSS into CCCM, livelihood support activities, and protection in emergency settings.

GUIDANCE AND STANDARDS

IOM launched a free 30-hour, self-paced online training, called "Community-based MHPSS in Emergencies and Displacement." The course enables managers and experts to design, implement, monitor and evaluate community-based MHPSS programmes, projects and activities in emergencies and displacement and is available for internal and external participants. Furthermore, IOM published the second edition of the IOM Manual on Community-Based MHPSS in Emergencies and Displacement and the Guidelines on MHPSS for Resettled Refugees.

CAPACITY-BUILDING

IOM conducted trainings in Ethiopia, Bangladesh, and Greece, among other countries, to build the capacity of IOM and partner

staff, health professionals, migration professionals, officials, and NGOs to respond to emergencies with a psychosocial lens. Globally, IOM organized the eleventh edition of the summer school "Psychosocial Interventions in Migration, Emergency and Displacement" with 20 MHPSS practitioners from different organizations and contexts. In collaboration with the University of Maiduguri in North-East Nigeria, IOM also launched its first Professional Master's Degree Programme in Psychosocial Counselling and Conflict Transformation, with 30 students enrolled in 2021. IOM programmes trained 31,349 persons in MHPSS related to population mobility, including community based MHPSS, Psychological First Aid (PFA), counselling and referrals, and specialized mental health interventions.

PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION

IOM continued its engagement as co-chair of MHPSS TWGs in Bangladesh, Libya, South Sudan, Ethiopia (Tigray), Mozambique, Venezuela, Burkina Faso, North-East Nigeria, and Iraq to foster coordination and collaboration on MHPSS in emergency settings. IOM also co-chaired two thematic WGs on "Community-based MHPSS" and "MHPSS for men and boys" of the IASC Global Reference Group on MHPSS in Emergency Settings. To foster technical collaboration on MHPSS for migrants and in humanitarian actions, IOM signed an MoU with the IFRC Reference Centre for Psychosocial Support and joined the Pan-European Mental Health Coalition.

CASE STUDY: MHPSS IN TIGRAY, ETHIOPIA

In Tigray, Ethiopia, IOM offered MHPSS services to people affected by war, displacement, family separation, sexual violence, and loss of family and property. These experiences can result in high levels of distress and negative psychological consequences, such as feelings of hopelessness and helplessness, isolation, depression, anxiety or post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

To help conflict-affected populations in Tigray cope with the situation and maintain peoples' mental health and psychosocial wellbeing, IOM provided culturally-, age- and gender-appropriate MHPSS on the individual, family and community level.

In 2021, activities and services included the provision of counselling, PFA, community-based socio-relational activities, awareness raising and community mobilization in relation to MHPSS, capacity building of local actors, and the coordination of MHPSS efforts with other stakeholders. In total, 127,347 individuals received MHPSS services in Tigray in 2021. Approximately 67,865 people benefited from mental health awareness activities and psychoeducation, 55,083 people received direct psychological support, 3,920 people benefited from PFA, counselling services, and referrals to specialized mental health services, and 479 people participated in mental health-related capacity building.

Another key achievement was the (re-)vitalisation and coordination of the MHPSS TWG in Tigray and the establishment of a sub-Working Group in Adwa.



DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)



203
communities



442,749
individuals



36
active projects



75%
multi-year projects



26
countries with
active projects

Preventing and managing disaster risk is critical when addressing displacement challenges and essential for building resilience to achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. IOM's DRR portfolio supports states in building resilience to future and existing disaster risk in alignment with the priorities of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. IOM's DRR programming seeks to ensure that human mobility considerations are integrated into national DRR policies and strategies at all levels and that governments possess relevant knowledge, skills, and capacities to prevent and manage disasters with migration and displacement dimensions.

Responding to chronic levels of disaster-related displacement in Burundi, IOM continued a nation-wide DRR initiative in partnership with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the National Platform for Risk Prevention and Disaster Management. In Afghanistan, IOM continued to implement a multi-year disaster reduction initiative focusing on the upgrading of irrigation and water resource management systems at the community level in response to frequent droughts and floods and the provision of technical advice to strengthen the National Disaster Management Information System. In Nepal, IOM supported the government to strengthen disaster risk management systems from the federal to local levels in line with the country's new disaster management legislation. Activities included technical support for improving relevant legal frameworks, development of DRR training manuals, capacity-building, and media advocacy campaigns.

PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION

Innovative and strategic partnerships are paramount to effective DRR. At the global level, IOM continued its participation in the UN Senior Leadership Group on DRR for Resilience (UN SLG), which works to ensure that risk reduction is prioritized by the UN system as a whole and that DRR is incorporated across agency-specific frameworks and programming. To operationalize the recommendations of the UN SLG, IOM worked with UNDRR, UNDP, OCHA and UNICEF, to implement the activities under the UN SLG report's Recommendations Group 3 on mainstreaming DRR into humanitarian action. During the year, IOM strengthened its collaboration with the inter-agency Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) and agreed to co-chair the Initiative with UNDP starting in 2021. In Southern Africa and West and Central Africa, IOM continued to perform the role of co-lead of the regional CADRI secretariats together with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and deployed expertise to support a joint capacity diagnosis in Senegal.

CADRI's country support is guided by the CADRI Tool for Capacity Diagnosis and Planning for DRR and Climate Change Adaptation. IOM convened an interagency task force to develop a capacity diagnosis tool for assessing the level of integration of human mobility aspects in national risk reduction and adaptation planning. The human mobility tool provides an analytical framework for examining specific human mobility sub-topics relevant to DRR, including internal displacement, cross-border displacement, evacuations, relocations, inclusion of migrants in DRR, facilitated migration, and assistance to nationals abroad. The tool assists agencies and governments in prioritizing capacity development investments in DRR and will be piloted in Sierra Leone in 2022.

CASE STUDY: MULTI-HAZARD DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT IN BURUNDI



Seventy-nine per cent of all internal displacement in Burundi are triggered by natural hazards. In response to a request from the Government of Burundi, IOM facilitated a multi-hazard disaster risk assessment targeting all 18 provinces and five especially vulnerable localities in the country. The initiative maps risks related to torrential rains, flooding, earthquakes, violent winds, and landslides, and their potential impacts on lives, properties, services, livelihoods and the environment as well as on population movements, including displacement. The mapping informs the government and other stakeholders' planning, decision-making, and prioritization of DRR investments and activities at national and sub-national levels. At the end of the project, national and municipal governments in Burundi will be equipped with updated risk maps and contingency plans to help targeted populations better avoid, prepare for, and respond to the impact of natural hazards and associated displacement.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS



313
communities



765,697
individuals



39
projects



61%
multi-year projects



29
countries with
active projects

The growing complexity and unpredictability of natural hazards and conflict-induced displacement are resulting in higher numbers of displaced persons for longer periods of time. The HLP-ID, which was established by the Secretary General in 2019 to identify concrete recommendations on how to better address the global internal displacement crisis, highlighted in 2021 the need for greater national ownership, “whole of society” approaches, and new institutional arrangements for durable solutions. With an expansive portfolio on durable solutions, IOM was well-positioned to respond to these recommendations.

IOM’s work on durable solutions is based on the Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations Framework and the 2011 IASC Framework.

Durable solutions is both an outcome that cuts across all of IOM’s work on displacement, including community stabilization activities, and a dedicated set of long-term projects focused on the return, relocation, integration of displaced populations and the sustainable recovery of host communities.

In countries such as Ethiopia, Iraq, and Somalia, IOM is implementing return, relocation, and integration activities and leading in-country durable solutions coordination mechanisms allowing for close coordination with partners, governments, and donors. In line with commitments made to the HDPN, Grand Bargain, and the HLP Recommendations, IOM is increasingly focused on enhancing local capacities and local leadership to define, own, and drive durable solutions at local levels.

CASE STUDY: RELOCATION AS A DURABLE SOLUTION

Locally known as the “New Baidoa Town,” Barwaqo is a relocation project that took place in one of Somalia’s biggest towns, Baidoa, in a collective effort to resolve displacement. Between 2018 and 2021, around 13,000 individuals were able to safely and voluntarily relocate to Barwaqo. The positive results of the “Barwaqo model” are a prime example of durable solutions programming within IOM that can be scaled and replicated throughout Somalia and in other countries.

The resolution of the displacement situation in Baidoa was a response to the increasing numbers of urban IDPs fleeing conflict and natural hazards who are forced to settle mostly on private land in informal settlements. With displaced populations facing worsening living conditions and constant risk of eviction, the municipality of Baidoa and the South-West State Government donated 163 hectares of public land to host a relocation site for more than 8,000 households. Led by the Danwadaag Durable Solutions Consortium, in partnership with IOM and the CCCM Cluster, the Barwaqo sustainable relocation plan was designed to reduce the immediate humanitarian needs of IDPs while integrating them into the long-term urban development of the city of Baidoa.

Through relocation to Barwaqo, IDPs received legal, material, and physical protection. Households received individual plots of land on which to build and upgrade their shelters. Cash-based interventions alongside construction trainings allowed the community to build back better and safer. Through a sustainable city planning approach, the relocation process involved the



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restoration and construction of public services and infrastructure such as schools, a police station, solar street lights, community centers, primary healthcare services, and a safe water supply network. The strong leadership of the local authorities combined with an urban development policy and government-led coordination structure enabled the efficient allocation of private and public resources while addressing the specific needs of IDPs. These efforts contributed to the restoration of the social contract between IDPs and the state and enhanced social cohesion. Above all, the development of the site relied on extensive community engagement that involved community action planning and prioritization of issues. In addition, IOM Somalia developed a monitoring and evaluation approach called the Local (Re)Integration Assessments (LORA). So far, the LORA has facilitated the collection of the evidence-base necessary to support durable solutions programming.

Overall, the “Barwaqo model” represents an innovative approach to achieve durable solutions to displacement in urban contexts. This practical example involved a multi-sectoral approach that aligned with implementation of the HPDN. The programme also highlighted the critical role of governments and communities in defining and owning solutions-based programming.



TRD'S COMMUNITY-BASED APPROACHES IN THE GLOBAL SPOTLIGHT

CBP is IOM TRD's flagship approach to participatory programming in displacement and migration crises. CBP is a step-by-step approach that positions conflict-affected communities and their leaders at the center of programmes to drive positive change and embark on development pathways. Many IOM missions adopted CBP in 2021 to meet outcomes across durable solutions, recovery, resilience, peacebuilding and DRR portfolios.

The approach was highlighted by the Secretary General's HLP-ID, which noted that it would be "critical" to better utilize CBP to address protracted displacement (Report, 2021). This call

was reiterated in the Secretary General's Action Agenda, which said that the UN will "redouble efforts to ensure meaningful participation and systematic inclusion of IDPs and local community members [...] by scaling up CBP"

This led to IOM's development of best practices codified in the forthcoming publication *Participation in Practice: Community Based Planning Manual*. The CBP Manual offers operational details on how to implement the CBP approach and was used as a basis for training, policy development, and headquarters-wide coordination efforts throughout 2021.

COMMUNITY STABILIZATION



1,701
communities



3.9M
individuals



146
active projects



67%
multi-year projects



60
countries with
active projects

Displacement and migration crises - whether human-induced, environmental, or a combination of the two - can have complex and devastating impacts on people's lives. This includes physical, visible impacts as well as less visible effects such as inter- or intra-communal tensions over scarce resources, marginalization of different social, ethnic, or religious groups, insecurity, exploitation, and criminal or rent-seeking power structures. Some factors may lead to displacement or serve as an initial driver of migration.

These impacts can weaken the social, physical, cultural, economic, judicial, and security structures and systems required for societies to function. Failing to address the underlying drivers of instability can result in the re-emergence of violence, humanitarian crises, and displacement or prevent crisis-affected populations from accessing pathways leading to recovery and durable solutions to displacement.

IOM's community stabilization approach is intended to address the drivers of instability to facilitate transition away from crisis and fragility and lay the foundations for sustainable recovery. In displacement-affected areas, community stabilization provides a necessary incremental step towards sustainably resolving

displacement by creating the conditions for the restoration of basic rights and security and by promoting social cohesion and empowerment, functioning state governance, non-violent political processes, effective social policy, livelihoods, and service delivery. Empowering communities through participation can help improve stability and empower individuals to drive positive change. Although community stabilization delivers tangible multi-sectoral assistance, such as restoration of services, the rationale for intervention and the accompanying methodologies are intended to improve stability. Community stabilization lays the foundations for longer term development and provides a transitional bridge between humanitarian action and development assistance.

In 2021, TRD's community stabilization work was dedicated to enhancing capacities and advancing knowledge within IOM and among external partners on community stabilization. This included dedicated webinars, participation in key events, and the publication by the ODI Humanitarian Practice Network of an article entitled, "Community stabilization and operationalising the nexus: lessons from Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Somalia."

CASE STUDY: SOUTH SUDAN

The Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project (ECRP) is a World Bank supported initiative implemented by IOM South Sudan, which aims to address immediate needs for basic services and flood risk reduction in selected vulnerable areas of the country, while strengthening community institutions and local governments' capacities to better manage local development and intercommunal tensions over services. The project benefits over 920,000 people in 12 vulnerable counties in South Sudan, including particularly vulnerable people such as IDPs and refugees. The ECRP targets counties that are heavily affected by conflict, food insecurity, and flooding, and that are facing an increased demand for basic services due to a high concentration of IDPs and refugees. Taking a community-driven, inclusive, participatory and conflict-sensitive approach, the project supports the formation and functioning of over 300 Boma Development Committees and Payam Development Committees across the country, which act as drivers of community development. Working through these committees, the project facilitates a large-scale community-based planning process to identify infrastructure projects to be constructed or rehabilitated by IOM, utilizing community labor to generate



income opportunities. Community prioritized projects include water supply and sanitation facilities, footpaths and community roads, dikes for flood protection, and health and education facilities, among others. The ECRP maximizes its impact and sustainability through a strong focus on the operation and maintenance of the infrastructure in addition to capacity building initiatives to strengthen local institutions at the county, payam, and boma levels. The project promotes social cohesion through collaboration on community development projects and the strengthening of state-citizen relationships through improved service delivery from local governments.

PEACEBUILDING



IOM panel discussion with youth engaged in a project on sustainable approaches to preventing violent extremism in the Western Balkans, Bosnia and Herzegovina. © IOM 2022/Harić Čalkić



788
communities



188,781
individuals



98
active projects



75%
multi-year projects



41
countries with
active projects

IOM has identified conflict and violence as the dominant drivers of displacement, with the number of conflict-affected displaced persons reaching a record of 48 million by the end of 2020. Conflict and violence also contribute to protracted displacement by erecting obstacles to the safe return or integration of displaced populations. IOM is in a unique position to address the linkages between forced migration and conflict and provides a wide range of peacebuilding and recovery interventions attuned to the mobility dimensions of conflict. IOM's peacebuilding programming aims to help states, communities, and institutions address the root causes of conflict and manage conflict triggers and dynamics, reducing migration pressure and laying the foundation for resolving displacement.

Peacebuilding projects work across multiple levels of society, including the individual, community, or national level, and can be implemented during ongoing conflict or as an integral part of post-conflict reconstruction. They may include addressing physical, sociocultural, and structural impediments to peace and conflict management. Programmatic responses include addressing socioeconomic and political conflict drivers through the facilitation of reconciliation and reintegration of former combatants/fighters, improving access to institutions and services, building community resilience and social cohesion through community violence reduction, participation and engagement processes, and community policing. Peacebuilding requires specific attention to complex and sensitive social and power dynamics involving gender, youth, and conflict context, as

well as issues relating to human rights and protection, restitution, transitional justice, equitable access to social services, participatory governance, and inclusive livelihoods.

IOM's commitment to peacebuilding is integral to the objectives of the HDPN and the Sustaining Peace Agenda. Recognizing that human mobility cuts across the HDPN pillars, IOM increasingly draws on its diverse experiences and capabilities to deliver integrated programming. IOM regularly works jointly with other UN agencies to deliver comprehensive preventive and peace promoting initiatives and is a key implementing partner of the UN Peacebuilding Fund.

CONFLICT SENSITIVITY

In support of IOM's ongoing effort to mainstream conflict sensitivity as a core principle throughout all programmes, units, and systems, TRD has finalized three new tools and piloted several processes at the country (e.g., Iraq and Sudan) and regional (e.g., Regional Office for the MENA) levels. These tools include standardized guidance for developing and drafting conflict analyses, a guide for beneficiary selection in peacebuilding programmes, and the creation of stock indicator lists for peacebuilding programmes to support monitoring and evaluation processes. Processes included operationalizing a country-level focal point system for conflict sensitivity, establishing a regional Training of Trainers system to reinforce the country-level focal point system, creating a standard operating procedure for onboarding and sensitizing new staff on conflict sensitivity, and

strengthening the country offices' capacity to analyse and assess their performance on conflict sensitivity across organizational areas through a conflict sensitivity scorecard.

IOM is committed to mitigating conflict-blind activities and initiatives, particularly in crisis-affected and fragile contexts. The conflict sensitivity tools support IOM's continuous efforts to harmonize and strengthen the application of conflict-sensitive practices at the strategic and operational level, particularly before, during, and after crisis-induced migration. Conflict sensitivity supports IOM's capacities in humanitarian, protection, peacebuilding, stabilization, and transition contexts, strengthening its programming across the HDPN. It reaffirms the Organization's strategic commitment to the Sustaining Peace Agenda and positions IOM as a conflict-sensitive leader on issues of peacebuilding.

CLIMATE-CONFLICT

Through its commitment to addressing the causes of displacement and drivers of migration, IOM centres vulnerable and conflict-affected populations in fragile contexts within its initiatives to strengthen institutional awareness, knowledge, and activity related to the climate-conflict-migration link. TRD, in collaboration with the Migration, Environment, Climate Change and Risk Reduction Division (MECR), is examining the intersection and combined effects of climate change, environmental degradation, disasters, security,

conflict, and migration on affected communities. This includes considering how IOM can more effectively adopt integrated, inclusive, rights-based, conflict-, environment-, gender-sensitive, and context-specific policies and interventions for effective programming across the climate-conflict-migration link.

IOM is continuing to develop its institutional orientation on the climate-conflict-migration link by increasing strategic planning and organizational capacity and further mainstreaming climate-conflict-migration principles throughout programme design and implementation, particularly in crisis and fragile contexts. As part of the ongoing initiative, TRD advanced and strengthened IOM's strategic positioning on climate, conflict, and migration through its representation in the six member Peer Reference Group that supports the Peacebuilding Support Office's Thematic Review on Climate Security and Peacebuilding, and its co-representation with MECR on the Climate Security Mechanism, an inter-agency initiative aiming at strengthening the capacity of the UN system to analyze and address the adverse impacts of climate change on peace and security. TRD and MECR have most recently strengthened IOM's visibility on the subject by chairing a roundtable on the climate-conflict-migration link at the second International Conference on Environmental Peacebuilding, as well as partnering with FAO and Interpeace on a roundtable on food security, migration, and conflict at the Stockholm Forum.



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TRANSITIONAL AND RESTITUTIVE JUSTICE



291
communities



68,368
individuals



10
active projects



50%
multi-year projects



7
countries with
active projects

Basic human rights violations, including rights to HLP, are a common characteristic of many historic and current conflicts. Protracted conflicts are dramatically increasing and continue contributing to medium- to long-term mass displacement. Although frequently masked by ethnic tensions or political divisions, most conflicts are primarily driven by competition for scarce resources, including access to land and productive assets, or in some cases, perceptions of historical injustice and marginalization. Addressing the causes and consequences of conflict is a precondition for creating an environment suitable for sustainable peace and security, facilitating effective reconstruction, and enabling durable solutions and social cohesion for displacement affected populations. IOM, along with other key partners, continues to actively provide expert advice, technical assistance, capacity building measures, and direct operational support to countries and partners implementing durable solutions or transitional justice initiatives for the past 20 years.

IOM's work in these areas relies on the provisions contained in International Humanitarian Law (IHL), International Human Rights Law (IHRL), as well as international frameworks and guidance notes such as the UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to Remedy and Reparations for Victims of Gross Violations of IHRL and Serious Violations of IHL, the IASC Durable Solutions Framework, and the "Pinheiro" Principles on the right to restitution for land and property for displaced populations. By supporting government-led reparation mechanisms and humanitarian support for survivors, and by seeking to address issues related to land access and property rights, IOM supports equitable and sustainable development. Similarly, by facilitating access to remedies for human rights violations, IOM interventions also contribute to strengthening rule of law, good governance, and social cohesion. The combined focus enables IOM to fulfill its commitment to working across the HDPN.

CASE STUDY: TRUTH, JUSTICE, AND REPARATIONS IN COLOMBIA AND SRI LANKA



Contributing to Reparations and the Peace Agreement in Colombia

Throughout 2020, IOM Colombia continued to strengthen the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition by promoting institutional capacities and supporting civil society initiatives for implementation of the Peace Agreement. Activities included direct technical assistance; accompaniment of civil society initiatives for the collection and delivery of information for the search, location, identification and delivery of persons reported missing; facilitating dialogue and reconciliation; and preparing reports for the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, as well as the Commission for the Clarification of the Truth.

This programme also prioritized work with former FARC combatants seeking to promote their contribution to the right to truth and reconciliation. As a result of this project, various audiovisual pieces were made with the MAFAPO Foundation (Mothers of False Positives, a collective of mothers seeking justice for victims of the conflict who were innocent civilians but falsely made out to be combatants) to share their stories and enhance their participation in peacebuilding processes.

Establishing the Office of Reparations in Sri Lanka

In Sri Lanka, IOM continued to support the Government of Sri Lanka in the operationalization of the Office of Reparations (OR). The project contributes to the establishment of a credible, feasible and inclusive reparation mechanism in support of the government's broader efforts in promoting reconciliation, accountability, and human rights in Sri Lanka. Efforts have been made to improve the efficiency and transparency of the OR in line with international standards and best practices by providing technical expertise and targeted interventions. Furthermore, IOM implemented activities to improve the participation of victims and CSOs in the design, implementation, and monitoring of the repatriation process to improve its credibility and coherence.

ELECTIONS SUPPORT



20
active projects



14
countries with
active projects

IOM provides support to governments as part of their efforts to expand the access of migrant communities to democratic electoral processes in their countries or territories of origin. In fragile and post-crisis contexts, such support may contribute to reducing internal displacement and developing sustainable management of migration flows - including the structured and humane return of refugees, diaspora members, and/or irregular migrants. IOM provides election assistance through various activities, including European Union Election Observation Missions (EU EOM), Electoral Assistance, and Out of Country Voting.

In 2021, through the 2021-2024 Framework Contracts awarded to IOM by the European Commission, IOM implemented one EU EOM and eight other election-related projects, including election follow-up missions, elections expert missions, and exploratory missions.

IOM believes that the promotion of free and fair elections plays an important role in strengthening migration management. A fair election process encourages participation in a country's political future and fosters its social and economic development. Elections can also help to stabilize communities, thereby reducing the potential for large scale and destabilizing population displacements in the future.

When free and fair, elections are an essential tool for a country's democratic development as they empower citizens to express their political preferences and choose their representatives. A country can invite independent election observers to monitor and document procedures prior, during and after elections and to guarantee their compliance with democratic elections' principles. By doing so, election observers contribute to reinforcing democratic institutions, to building public confidence in electoral processes and to helping deter fraud, intimidation and violence.

By supporting election-related and observation missions, IOM works towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions. Furthermore, by promoting elections as a fundamental component of democracy, human rights, conflict prevention and community stabilization, IOM also acts on key areas to fulfil its global mandate.

In 2021, IOM had 16 active projects, including four projects in Latin America and the Caribbean, seven projects across Africa, one project in the Asia-Pacific region, and two in MENA. IOM continued to implement these projects in the COVID-19 context, adapting its approach to enhance the safety of all staff while still permitting them to perform their observation mandate.

EU EOMs conducted comprehensive analyses of electoral processes and provided impartial and informed assessments of the free and fair nature of elections to strengthen the confidence of voters to participate freely.



IOM supported EU Election Observation Missions to increase access to democratic electoral processes in migrants' countries of origin. © IOM 2021

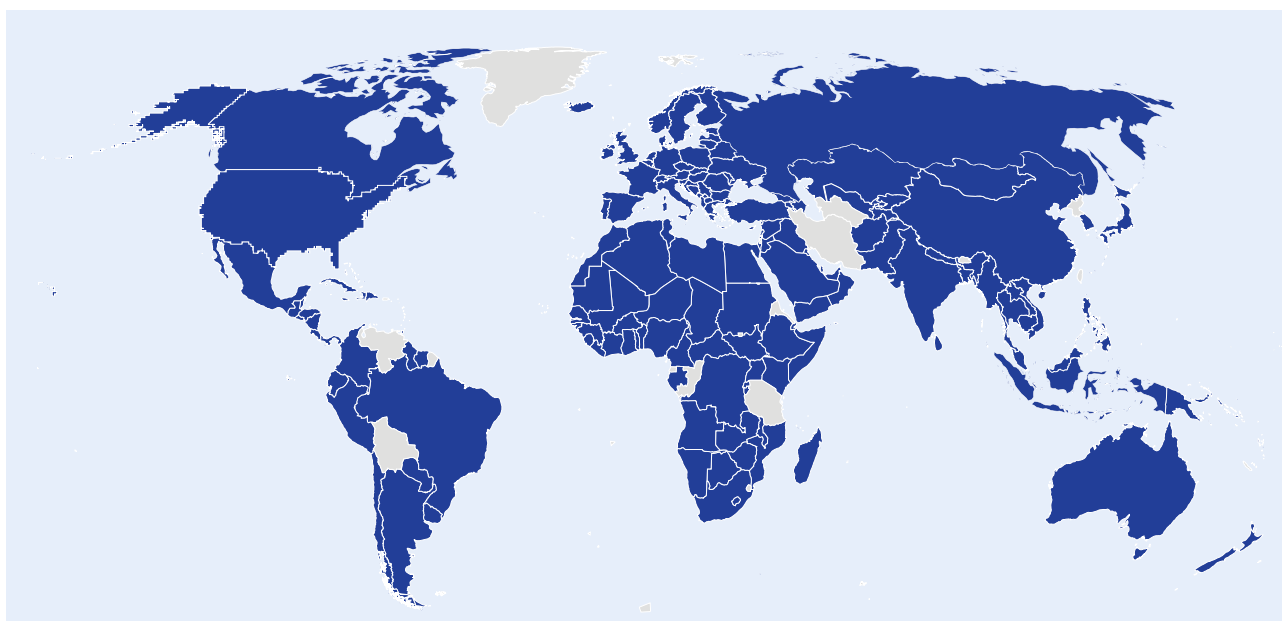
While IOM has no direct association with the outcomes and recommendations of EOMs, the Organization has a long-standing and proven track record in supporting the logistics, security, administrative, financial, and other operational aspects associated with the implementation of EOMs, including:

Logistic Services such as travel arrangements for observers' and experts' deployments and consular support, set-up of local HQ offices and accommodation for mission members, in-country transportation, procurement, and distribution of information technology communications equipment, medical items, and visibility materials.

Administrative and financial support, including contracting of all EOM experts, observers, and national staff, and payment of fees and salaries to all staff.

Security arrangements such as the implementation of an overall security and information system, development of security plans, including medical evacuations and COVID-19 arrangements, organization of dedicated security and safety trainings (e.g., Hostile Environment Awareness Training), setting up the EU EOM Security Information and Operations Cell mandated to monitor observers' movements, provision of security equipment and devices, and preparation of security reports.

RESETTLEMENT AND MOVEMENT MANAGEMENT (RMM)



In 2021, IOM supported:



125

countries in conducting international movement operations by air (97%) and land (3%)



+118,268

individuals

The RMM Division's scope of work is squarely outlined in IOM's Constitution under article 1 a-d, emphasizing close collaboration with several thematic areas of work within the Organization. At its very core, IOM is an organization grounded in the movement of people. Through 70 years of field experience, RMM has identified best practices from millions of migrant movements around the globe, helping in the development of the Division's internal transport protocols. Each day IOM Operations teams help migrants and States through tailored movement assistance with humanitarian evacuations or resettlement to ensure the delivery of regular migration pathways.

The safe and dignified movement of migrants requires a comprehensive, rights-based and humane approach — one which recognizes the interdependencies of travel, health and the potential for integration as key components of the movement process. These essential elements of IOM's movement operations benefit both the migrants and the States undertaking the responsibility of receiving them. IOM believes that this holds true, regardless of the type of programme, the destination country or the profiles of the persons being assisted.



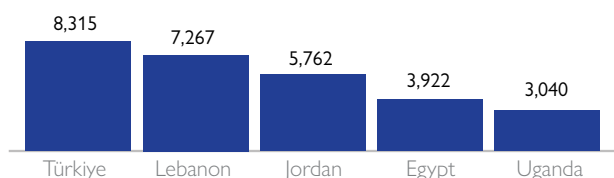
	: Resettlement, Humanitarian Admission, EU relocation and other pathways
	62,406 persons
	: Other movements in coordination with RMM
	47,152 persons
	: VHR
	6,367 persons
	: Number of people repatriated
	1,974 persons
	: HASM
	186 persons
	: Transfer to emergency transit center
	183 persons

OPERATIONS

Resettlement, Humanitarian Admission, EU Relocation and Complementary Pathways

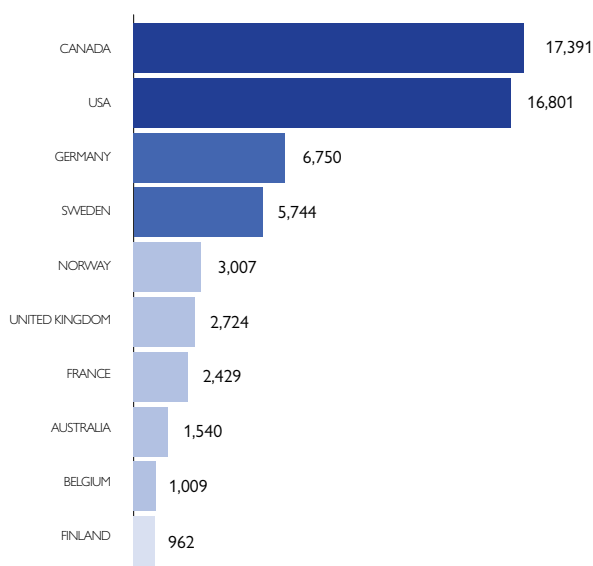
In 2021, IOM supported over 29 states in conducting resettlement, humanitarian admissions and relocation for a total of 62,406 refugees and other persons in situations of vulnerability, with significant operations out of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Uganda.

TOP 5 DEPARTURE COUNTRIES



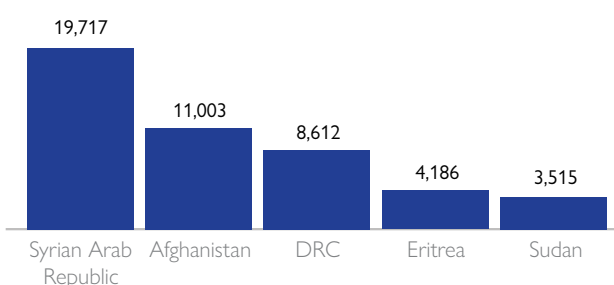
The top three resettlement countries were Canada, the United States and Germany. Of the above-mentioned total, 2,853 beneficiaries in need of international protection were relocated from Greece, Italy, and Malta to 16 destination countries in the European Economic Area (a majority of whom were moved via charters).

TOP 10 DESTINATION COUNTRIES BY NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED IN 2021



A total of 97 movements took place under complementary pathways from Afghanistan, Eritrea and Venezuela. The top 5 nationalities that received assistance are Syrian, Afghan, Congolese, Eritrean and Sudanese.

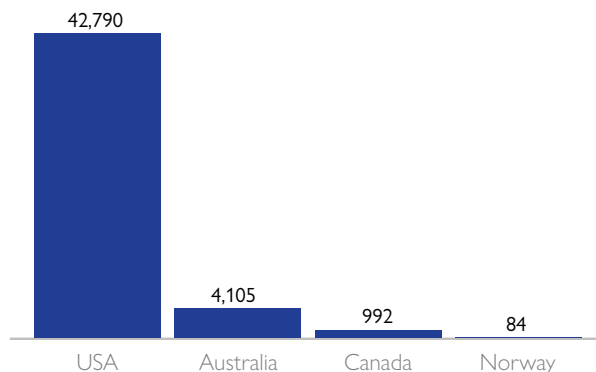
TOP 5 NATIONALITIES ASSISTED IN 2021



RMM Response to Afghanistan

IOM suspended all movements within and out of Afghanistan on 15 August 2021 due to the political and security situation. IOM has been, and continues to be, actively involved in transit and onward movement assistance from countries neighboring Afghanistan, as well as other countries serving as transit locations. This support has taken place in Pakistan, Tajikistan, Qatar, Germany, Kosovo, and other locations. IOM successfully assisted with the resettlement of 47,971 Afghan beneficiaries to final destinations in the United States, Canada, Australia, and Norway.

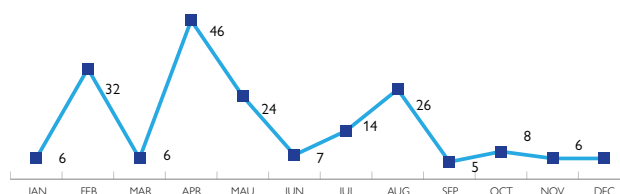
DESTINATION COUNTRIES FOR AFGHAN NATIONALS



Humanitarian Assistance to Stranded Migrants (HASM)

HASM is an assistance mechanism available to stranded migrants in dire and urgent humanitarian situations regardless of their legal immigration status. In 2021, HASM assisted a total of 186 persons.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRANTS ASSISTED THROUGH HASM IN 2021



During this period, the top three nationalities assisted were: Moldovan, Colombian, and Burundian, with people departing mainly from Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Cuba.

Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR)

IOM assists migrants' returns from Libya and Yemen to their countries of origin through the VHR mechanism. The programme is voluntary, as returns are arranged at the request of the returning individual, and humanitarian in nature, as the assistance represents a life-saving option for many migrants who live in particularly deplorable conditions, including detention centres.

Through VHR, a total of 6,367 vulnerable migrants were supported in their return to 14 countries, with Ethiopia, Nigeria and Bangladesh receiving the largest number of returns. Of the above-mentioned total, 6,101 persons were moved by charter from Libya and Yemen.

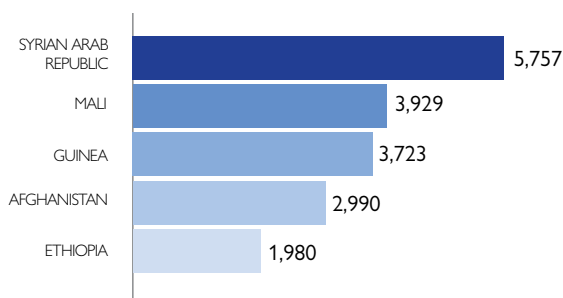
Repatriation

International movements of refugees mainly support UNHCR repatriation activities as a durable solution for refugees in accordance with protection concerns and procedures, and for vulnerable persons of concern. Activities include VHR cases and refugee evacuation, which consider the specific status of returnees. In 2021, IOM repatriated a total of 1,974 beneficiaries from Tanzania and South Africa.

Charter Movements for Various Programme Types

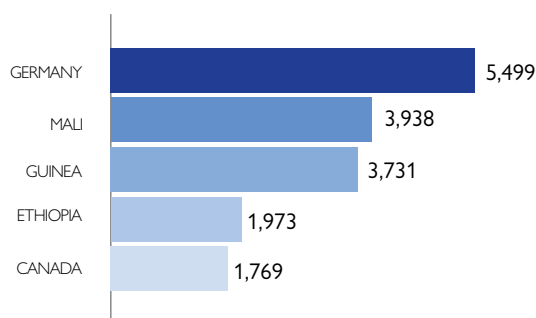
IOM utilizes charter flights for large caseloads that need to move in a timely manner to a specific destination. All charters, with a few exceptions granted by RMM, are managed by RMM Headquarters.

TOP 5 NATIONALITIES OF PEOPLE ASSISTED WITH CHARTER FLIGHTS



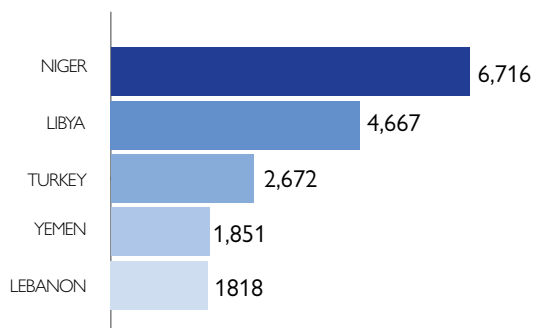
During the reporting period, 25,433 beneficiaries travelled under IOM auspices on a total of 206 charter flights, which operated from 21 countries of departure to 31 countries of destination.

TOP 5 DESTINATION COUNTRIES OF PEOPLE ASSISTED WITH CHARTER FLIGHTS



IOM continued to adapt its operations and safety procedures to the changing pandemic environment in line with COVID-19 requirements. All beneficiaries received personal protective equipment and were screened prior to travel.

TOP 5 DEPARTURE COUNTRIES FOR PEOPLE ASSISTED WITH CHARTER FLIGHTS



GUIDANCE AND STANDARDS

RMM's guidance and support to field staff and stakeholders includes setting and improving standards, mainstreaming policy, developing tools and providing direction on programmes and resource management for the purpose of maintaining IOM's global expertise in movement operations. The following achievements in 2021 support the implementation of the RMM Strategy (2020-2023):

- The roll out of the Collaboration and Monitoring System, a web-based tool that supports the implementation of institutional and divisional policy and standards.
- The launch and roll out of the RMM Integrity Guidelines (IGs) and IGs implementation toolkit.
- The MAAP project continued to establish diverse and contextually appropriate CFMs across RMM operations.
- The development of a toolkit for RMM managers to support their daily work.

CAPACITY BUILDING

The Sustainable Resettlement and Complementary Pathways Initiative (CRISP)

A CRISP training in Ireland took place in May 2021 with participants from the government of Ireland and other stakeholders. Each session was tailored to the Irish context and training requirements through the involvement of thematic experts and IOM and UNHCR's country offices in Ireland.

Global Roll out of RMM Integrity Guidelines

RMM initiated a global rollout of its IGs, which advance RMM's strategic objective to build a sound and sustainable RMM accountability system. With measures addressing five areas of accountability, the IGs increase the professionalism, integrity and effectiveness of RMM functions by translating core standards and principles into actionable requirements.

Data Protection

The IOM Online Data Protection Training was launched jointly with RMM and is offered in English, Spanish and French. The Training helps IOM employees understand the IOM Data Protection Principles and explains how IOM staff should protect personal data of IOM beneficiaries.

PARTNERSHIPS AND COORDINATION

RMM regularly participates in external partnership meetings with other UN agencies, states, intergovernmental bodies and the private sector central to IOM programmes and operations. The below table highlights RMM's partners and the specific areas of engagement.

RMM PARTNERSHIPS	
Partner	Area of engagement
Member States	IOM assists Member States with caring out resettlement, relocation and humanitarian admissions schemes, many of which are well-established programs while others are ad-hoc responses to forced migration crises.
Airlines	IOM has negotiated global agreements with most major airlines and air charter operations to ensure that cost-effective transport is available worldwide.
Miles for Migrants	RMM signed a partnership agreement with Miles for Migrants to assist migrants in need of mileage tickets. Miles for Migrants is a charity, dedicated to using donated frequent flyer miles to help people impacted by war, persecution, or disaster start a new beginning in a new home.
IOM Mileage Fund	The RMM Mileage Fund Mechanism (RMFM) redeems accrued airline travel volume from primarily IOM beneficiary travel and subsequently can acquire free airline tickets for migrants who are stranded, in vulnerable situations and in need of help to reunite with their families.
European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA)	IOM and EUAA Working Arrangements entered into force in 2019 and provides a legally non-binding cooperation framework covering the relevant areas of common work and interest, including resettlement, relocation and complementary pathways.
UNHCR	UNHCR is mandated by its statute to provide international protection to refugees and to promote permanent solutions for displaced persons and refugees. IOM and UNHCR have a long history of cooperating to assist refugees with third country resettlement. Currently, IOM and UNHCR are implementing the CRISP, a joint capacity-building initiative to expand third-country solutions for refugees and to foster responsibility-sharing in line with the Global Compact on Refugees and the Three- Year Strategy (2019-2021) on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways.
NGOs	IOM partners with several NGOs involved in a wide range of operational, outreach and advocacy activities along the resettlement and movement continuum.

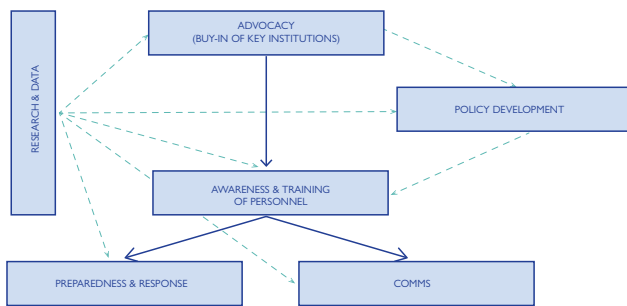
Given its unique expertise in assisting migrants in crisis situations, IOM has served as the Secretariat of the MICIC Initiative and since 2015 has been supporting governments and civil society partners with cutting-edge awareness raising and capacity building initiatives to build and strengthen migrant-inclusive emergency management systems.

In 2021, IOM reached the milestone of 100 trainings and awareness raising sessions organized and delivered for consular representatives, emergency management personnel, private sector actors and migrants in more than 60 countries. Capacity building events organized in 2021 took place in the Bahamas, Central America (for the Central American Commission of Migration Directors), Costa Rica, Dominica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Libya, Micronesia, Mozambique, Switzerland and Turkey, with a combination of online, face to face and hybrid events targeting consular staff, emergency management staff, migrant representatives, local authorities, tourism actors and UN personnel.

IOM currently has a comprehensive suite of multilingual training materials to support both face-to-face and virtual activities with a variety of stakeholders:

- These programmes are elaborated around a comprehensive approach building from advocacy with key institution, to capacity building of key personnel and more concrete activities (preparedness, communications and awareness campaigns), all supported by research and analyses and resulting (on occasions) in some support to policy development.

PROGRESSION OF ACTIVITIES



In 2021, the MICIC Unit in headquarters also continued its collaboration with the Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) and IOM's DTM on the production of regular reports

and updates on the impacts of COVID-19 on migrants. IOM's monthly updates, jointly produced by DTM, GMDAC, and the MICIC unit were published until the end of 2021. They provided an overview of reports and key trends observed related to mobility and mobile populations in the context of the global COVID-19 pandemic. Global efforts to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 have led to containment policies that have severely impacted mobility in complex and diverse ways. Movement restrictions, including border closures and lockdown measures at national and regional levels, are directly shaping the lives of people all over the world. Many are faced with new sets of challenges and vulnerabilities, which increase the need for humanitarian action. To better understand how COVID-19 affects various population groups and to support an informed response to assist them, IOM collected reports on the impacts of COVID-19 containment policies and practices on mobile populations, and in particular those in precarious and vulnerable situations.

CASE STUDY: COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER PREPAREDNESS IN MIGRANT COMMUNITIES IN THE BAHAMAS



In the aftermath of Hurricane Dorian, IOM is working with the government and partners to help remove debris, assess and track the needs of affected populations and search for dignified Housing solutions for the displaced. © IOM 2021/Muse Mohammed

In the aftermath of Hurricane Dorian, which hit the Bahamas in 2019, undocumented migrants, including individuals of migrant (especially Haitian) background, were among the most disadvantaged people. Their vulnerability conditions were linked with a variety of obstacles, including geographic and social marginalization and isolation, mistrust towards local authorities and responders, enforcement of restrictive migration policies, lack of English proficiency, limited access to networks and limited protection of their fundamental rights.

Noting these specific challenges and conscious of the need to address them to prevent risk to future disasters in the Bahamas, IOM designed a capacity building programme targeting individuals in some of the country's most vulnerable communities: undocumented migrants and stateless persons living in sub-standard, informal settlements. The approach adopted to build their resilience focused on the engagement and training of representatives of the Bahamian-Haitian community, who had knowledge of, and networks in, the target areas, and that could liaise with local communities to improve their risk awareness, disaster preparedness, and response capacity.

The training targeted 31 participants (15 men and 16 women), primarily volunteers of faith-based and community organizations working with the Haitian community in The Bahamas. Throughout the training, they showed significant commitment to the programme's objectives and profound knowledge of relevant issues and challenges. Further, their knowledge of local communities was and will continue to be a key asset for any inclusive DRR effort in the country – as clearly shown during the field visits on Day 1 – as they were able to propose creative ways to overcome the key communications, trust and knowledge obstacles that were hindering migrants' engagement and consideration in local DRM action.

Complementing the first two weeks on Disaster Risk Management and Disaster Preparedness and Response, the Migrants in Countries in Crisis segment of the training programme aimed to raise participants' awareness of the specific factors of vulnerability migrants face in disasters, and provide them with approaches and guidance to adapt DRM activities to the characteristics, needs and capacities of migrant communities and individuals.

