

IOM STRATEGY FOR HUMANITARIAN CASH-BASED INTERVENTIONS

SUMMARY OF THE GLOBAL REPORT ON ACHIEVEMENTS 2019–2021

The *IOM Strategy for Humanitarian Cash-Based Interventions 2019–2021* outlined the overall goals and strategic objectives for systematizing, expanding and integrating CBI across humanitarian programmes. This summary presents the key objectives, achievements and developments of IOM in relation to CBI from 2019 to 2021.

Overall Goal

The goal of the *IOM Strategy for Humanitarian Cash-Based Interventions* is for country missions to be equipped to consistently consider and use cash and market-based interventions on equal footing with in-kind assistance, whenever appropriate, empowering crisis affected people to meet their needs.



Strategic Objectives

The following three Strategic Objectives contributed to achieving the overall goal set by the strategy.

Capacity, Preparedness and Operations

Reinforce IOM's institutional and operational capacity including preparedness to mainstream and expand humanitarian assistance delivery through CBI

Partnerships and Coordination

Strengthen partnerships and coordination of CBI delivery

Evidence and Learning

Systematically monitor and evaluate CBI programming to ensure accountability and integrate learning

Facts and Figures



IOM country offices implemented CBI



increase in CBI beneficiaries from 2018 to 2021



staff members reached via capacity-building initiatives



workshops, trainings and webinars at all levels



country and regional CBI focal points



project proposals and related documents reviewed



global tools and guidance prepared on CBI



CBI documents translated into Spanish and French

Key Achievements

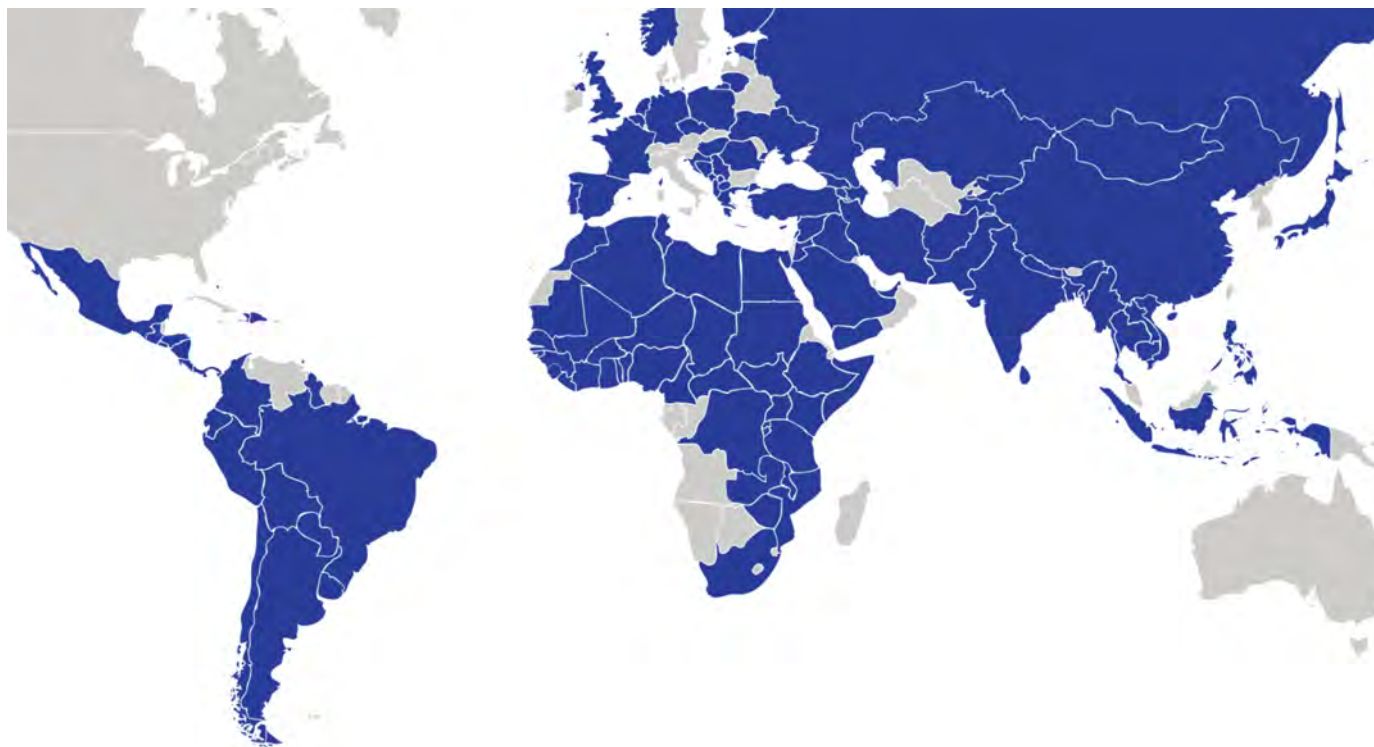
- Cash-Based Interventions Manual was developed with the aim to support IOM programme teams interested in using CBI to design their interventions according to best practices and following IOM internal procedures.
- Direct technical advice and operational assistance was provided to country and regional offices, including revision of project proposals, concept notes and other documents and remote and in-country support.
- More than 60 workshops, trainings and webinars as well as in-person trainings at country, regional and global level were organized to increase the capacity of IOM staff members, reaching more than 1200 staff members.
- A Regional- and Country-Level CBI Focal Points Network was established with 145 country and regional focal points to increase CBI knowledge in missions, explore possibilities to use cash and voucher modalities to implement projects and facilitate the exchange of information between missions implementing CBI.

- At the global level, IOM collaborated, monitored and engaged in inter-agency cash discussions, including participation in meetings in the Global Cash Working Group and the Grand Bargain Cash Workstream, including sub-groups on Linking Humanitarian Cash and Social Protection, and Localization.
- IOM worked with partners in the UN Common Cash Statement and the Collaborative Procurement Initiative to share information on financial service providers and enable common procurement.
- IOM contributed to the CBI Effectiveness and Efficiency Exercise together with partners in Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
- At the country level, IOM participated and contributed to operational Cash Working Groups and worked with partners to ensure coordination on programming areas such as registration, market monitoring and joint transfer mechanisms.



- IOM's budgeting and accounting structure was revised to enable adequate recording, monitoring and reporting on CBI-related financial data. ACO Alert #18 serves as guidance for IOM staff members on how to prepare budgets containing CBI in PRIMA and how to record related expenses in PRISM.
- CBI tools and guidance documents were developed to support missions and increase know-how in the area of CBI, including on standard operating procedures, Cash-for-Work, COVID-19, risk mitigation and post-distribution monitoring.
- Key CBI tools and guidance were translated to Spanish and French.
- Case studies, lessons learned and good practices were collected from missions implementing CBI in 2019 to 2021, and annual reports were published with case studies from missions implementing CBI in 2019, 2020 and 2021.
- 14 literature reviews were produced on CBI and cross-cutting issues, including cost-effectiveness and -efficiency, accountability to affected populations, disability inclusion, gender and gender-based violence.

Places where IOM Implemented Cash-Based Interventions 2019–2021



Note: The map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries shown on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
Source: Based on self-reporting by IOM country offices.



4,500,000

estimated number of aid recipients reached through CBI in 2019 to 2021

CBI in Humanitarian Response and Beyond

CBI, when feasible and appropriate, can be used to empower the affected population, restore market activities and decrease dependence on external assistance. CBI can give aid recipients freedom and dignity to choose commodities and services based on their needs and it is seen as more dignified and accountable to the unique needs of aid recipients. This is not only true in humanitarian contexts but also in recovery, development and peace contexts. From 2019 to 2021, CBI in IOM extended beyond multipurpose cash for emergency response but was used to deliver assistance to achieve outcomes and objectives across the Humanitarian–Development–Peace Nexus, as the following examples show.

- Emergency cash assistance in Ethiopia positively impacted the lives and livelihoods of recipients and increased feelings of safety.
- Multipurpose cash and winterization assistance in Jordan improved living conditions and allowed families to meet their basic needs.
- Cash for business in Panama allowed recipients to start a business and facilitated economic integration.
- Cash-for-Work in the Central African Republic led to decreased levels of violence, revitalized local markets and improved living conditions.
- Reintegration cash assistance in the Sudan was used to purchase business assets and helped returnees start businesses.

For additional information, please refer to the full Global Report on Achievements or contact cbisupport@iom.int