



**Annual Report on World Humanitarian
Summit Commitments - International Labour Organization
(ILO)
2016**



Stakeholder Information

Organisation Name

International Labour Organization (ILO) UN

Organisational Type

UN

City and Country where Headquartered

Geneva, Switzerland

Focal Point Name

Tania Caron

Region

Global

Twitter ID

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1D Develop solutions with and for people

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
ILO commits to develop and implement a programme on Jobs for Peace and Resilience (JPR) in ten countries over the next five years. This integrates substantial direct, indirect and induced job creation through employment-intensive investments, asset and service provisions with skills training, entrepreneurship development and local development strategies as well as institution building and dialogue. The aim is to strengthen national institutions to enable them to replicate and scale up programmes and projects based on lessons learnt and best practices to make countries and populations more resilient. These efforts will be underpinned by the application of ILO's Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.	Operational	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts

Where did your organization stand on these issues prior to making these commitments

ILO intends to pay special attention to the over 1.6 billion people living in fragile situations. The Jobs for Peace and Resilience (JPR) aims at generating employment for vulnerable women and men, with specific focus on youth, both in crisis prevention and post crisis response. The overall objective of the JPR is to build national and local capabilities in the most affected regions and countries to tackle root causes of crises. Institutional capacity, being public or private sector, is essential to ensure integrated humanitarian and development assistance for synergies and scaled-up programmes that also reach the ultimate beneficiaries.

Achievements at a glance

ILO has formulated and appraised the JPR programme along the lines set out in the commitment. Initiatives have been launched in 10 countries including some 4 in Africa, 1 in Arab States, 2 in Asia, 1 in Europe and 2 in Latin America. Some of these have been adapted from previous ILO programmes and are hence already operational. ILO is successfully bringing together its extensive experience with the three building blocks of the JPR; employment-intensive investments for direct jobs creation, skills and enterprise development, and its supporting pillars of institution building and fundamental principles and rights at work vital to bridge humanitarian and developmental process. ILO has worked with UN/World Bank partners on improved theories of change to ensure impact on peace and resilience of beneficiaries through employment programmes. These theories are being operationalised in aligned country programmes through these international organisations (ILO, PBSO, UNDP and WB).

How is your organization assessing progress

- i) Identifying programmes with peace-building effect, a collaborative effort with UN/World Bank partners to improve upon impact of employment programmes and indicators, baselines and monitoring for learning and knowledge sharing;
- ii) Developing/fine tuning results framework with specific baselines and indicators. The interagency collaboration aligns with the JPR results framework and programme effectiveness is being closely monitored;
- iii) Capacity building with local institutions, including public and private organisational development, governance and transparency; and
- iv) Timely development and implementation is an integral part of the results framework.

Challenges faced in implementation

Promoting employment in prevention of and recovery from crisis has an important dividend on sustainable development. Such a dividend is much dependent on the synergies that the JPR can create through comprehensive programming and external partnerships. More advocacy is needed to increase allocation of resources to investment programmes such as the JPR in fragile and humanitarian situations. In this setting, integrated M&E takes time and the delay is a challenge. On the other hand, evaluating achievements in an integrated way that also supports the reporting of the SDGs is surely something that can justify the time spent on this challenge.

Next step to advance implementation in 2017

Priority now is to develop further the JPR initiatives based on their different entry points into sizeable comprehensive country programmes with adequate support and financial contributions (e.g. through HRP and UNDAF). The support to these country



programme activities, both through ILO country programming and financing and through the joint programmes with UN/World Bank partner organisations, is the priority for both the organisation and for the finalisation of agreements between national and local partners, the UN/World Bank partners and potential supporting financing institutions.

If you had one message for the annual report on what is most needed to advance the transformation Develop solutions with and for people , what would it be

JPR operates at the cross-roads of humanitarian assistance and development cooperation with immediate and long term objectives. It enhances local economic recovery that translates into jobs and restores pathways to a sustainable development. It is a unique opportunity for the UN family to team up with ILO on the endeavour.

Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives

Keywords

- Gender People-centred approach Social protection

Specific Initiatives

- Commitment to Action: Transcending the humanitarian - development divide Grand Bargain The Peace Promise

Agenda for Humanity

- 1C - Remain engaged and invest in stability



3A Reduce and address displacement

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
ILO acknowledges the global public good provided by countries and communities which are hosting large numbers of refugees. It commits to providing communities with large numbers of displaced populations or receiving large number of returnees with the necessary financial, political and policy support to address the humanitarian and socio-economic impact. To this end, it commit to strengthen multilateral financing instruments and to foster host communities' self-reliance and resilience.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
ILO commit to a new approach to addressing forced displacement that not only meets immediate humanitarian needs but reduces vulnerability and improves the resilience, self-reliance and protection of refugees and IDPs. It commits to implementing this new approach through coherent international, regional and national efforts that recognize both the humanitarian and development challenges of displacement. It commits to take the necessary political, policy, legal and financial steps required to address these challenges for the specific context.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
ILO commits to actively work to uphold the institution of asylum and the principle of non-refoulement. It commits to support further accession to and strengthened implementation of national, regional and international laws and policy frameworks that ensure and improve the protection of refugees and IDPs, such as the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol or the AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala convention) or the Guiding Principles on internal displacement. The ILO commits to review by 2017, its existing Recommendation on the Transition from War to Peace, (No. 71), 1944, to ensure a robust normative framework capable of responding to modern challenges. This is in-line with the growing global recognition that labour market interventions must be at the core of humanitarian responses. The updated ILO Recommendation will provide an important normative basis for the UN system to engage in helping to build jobs and livelihood support in humanitarian contexts and facilitate the development of stronger labour market institutions and governance to support host countries in managing the crisis in the longer term.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
ILO commits to collectively work towards a Global Compact on responsibility-sharing for refugees to safeguard the rights of refugees, while also effectively and predictably supporting States affected by such movements.	Operational	Leave No One Behind



<p>ILO commits to promote and support safe, dignified and durable solutions for internally displaced persons and refugees. It commit to do so in a coherent and measurable manner through international, regional and national programmes and by taking the necessary policy, legal and financial steps required for the specific contexts and in order to work towards a target of 50 percent reduction in internal displacement by 2030.</p>	Operational	Leave No One Behind
<p>ILO will expand legal, social and economic opportunities for refugees by supporting labour markets solutions and social protection, without discrimination, and in a manner which also supports host communities. This will be supported in frontline states hosting Syrian refugees, in particular Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey, to provide livelihood support, promote inclusive development, combining short-, medium- and long-term responses that take into consideration the mass influx in already fragmented labour markets and large informal economies. Thus, beneficiaries of the ILO work will include nationals and refugees. This will also provide important opportunities to advance the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 8 on economic growth and decent work while also supporting domestic and foreign investment in decent work strategies.</p>	Operational	Leave No One Behind
<p>ILO will provide long-term, predictable technical and financial support to countries hosting large numbers of refugees and IDPs, in such ways that improve services and inclusive economic opportunities. Recognizing that decent work is one of the best sources of generating financial resources, labour market solutions will be expanded.</p>	Financial	Leave No One Behind
<p>The ILO commits to further strengthening its response to the decent work challenges created by forced displacement on affected countries and populations. ILO aims to ensure that early interventions are aligned with humanitarian and development frameworks and partnerships to ensure access to decent work and reinforce labour market governance. The aim is to mitigate the high degree of fiscal stress on public accounts of countries impacted by forced displacement; combine effectively short, medium and long-term job opportunities and employability adapted to the forced displacement context; stabilise economies impacted by forced displacement by supporting longer term development strategies; promote sustainable livelihoods that recognise and harness the productive capacities of the displaced and their hosts; and conduct comprehensive analysis and joint programming of interventions to inform policy and legislative frameworks.</p>	Operational	Leave No One Behind

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
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<p>Commit to a new approach to addressing forced displacement that not only meets immediate humanitarian needs but reduces vulnerability and improves the resilience, self-reliance and protection of refugees and IDPs. Commit to implementing this new approach through coherent international, regional and national efforts that recognize both the humanitarian and development challenges of displacement. Commit to take the necessary political, policy, legal and financial steps required to address these challenges for the specific context.</p>	<p>Leave No One Behind</p>
<p>Commit to promote and support safe, dignified and durable solutions for internally displaced persons and refugees. Commit to do so in a coherent and measurable manner through international, regional and national programs and by taking the necessary policy, legal and financial steps required for the specific contexts and in order to work towards a target of 50 percent reduction in internal displacement by 2030.</p>	<p>Leave No One Behind</p>
<p>Acknowledge the global public good provided by countries and communities which are hosting large numbers of refugees. Commit to providing communities with large numbers of displaced population or receiving large numbers of returnees with the necessary political, policy and financial, support to address the humanitarian and socio-economic impact. To this end, commit to strengthen multilateral financing instruments. Commit to foster host communities' self-reliance and resilience, as part of the comprehensive and integrated approach outlined in core commitment 1.</p>	<p>Leave No One Behind</p>
<p>Commit to collectively work towards a Global Compact on responsibility-sharing for refugees to safeguard the rights of refugees, while also effectively and predictably supporting States affected by such movements.</p>	<p>Leave No One Behind</p>
<p>Commit to actively work to uphold the institution of asylum and the principle of non-refoulement. Commit to support further accession to and strengthened implementation of national, regional and international laws and policy frameworks that ensure and improve the protection of refugees and IDPs, such as the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol or the AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala convention) or the Guiding Principles on internal displacement.</p>	<p>Leave No One Behind</p>

Where did your organization stand on these issues prior to making these commitments

Through its normative framework and technical support programmes, the ILO strives to promote decent work for all and ensure the protection of all workers regardless of status. This commitment is anchored in ILO response activities to conflicts and disasters over the years that support the transition to peace and resilience through the medium of employment and decent work. In today's global context of large movements of migration and forced displacement, the ILO seeks to further strengthen its support to Members and partners in the pursuit of the SDGs, particularly 8 and 10, addressing the drivers and consequences of these global movements.

Achievements at a glance

ILO has strengthened its decent work response to displacement, including through adoption of its Guiding Principles on access of forcibly displaced populations to labour markets and progress on review of the ILO recommendation on employment and decent work for peace and resilience. Combined, these will provide a coherent ILO employment-rich framework to forced displacement, seeking to assist affected populations, as well as address drivers of movements, and contribute to ongoing collaboration with partners, such as UNHCR in light of the Global Compact. Practical programmes supporting access of refugees, IDPs and host communities to decent work have expanded, particularly in countries impacted by the Syrian crisis, including through labor intensive programmes; support for public employment services, training and apprenticeship opportunities; skills and job matching; institutional capacity development; and enhanced coherence between humanitarian and development actors.

How is your organization assessing progress



Progress across these activities is assessed through regular monitoring and evaluation and impact assessment mechanisms that focus on sustainable indicators/outcomes of socio-economic integration programmes for displaced and host populations, as well as technical support for Member States, world of work actors and other key partners, such as in the area of policy development and coherence. Central to assessments will be the collation and analysis of good practices and lessons learned to enhance knowledge management and underpin more effective and efficient capacity-building, advocacy and awareness-raising.

Challenges faced in implementation

Access to labor market, decent work and training opportunities for displaced populations remains a highly sensitive and challenging issue for many Member States and societies. It will be vital for all stakeholders to coordinate efforts more effectively and efficiently to improve data and information collection to better understand the labor market dynamics of crisis for displaced and host communities. Providing evidence of potential positive impact of labor market access of these populations and how to strengthen labor market governance will be critical in supporting those most affected and strengthening sustainable socio-economic integration.

Next step to advance implementation in 2017

The ILO will further strengthen its collaboration with UNHCR to support selected national pilot programmes of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework through labour market responses. It will continue to reinforce decent work programmes for refugees and host communities in countries impacted by the Syrian crisis and complete its first round of evaluation assessments of these in 2017 to develop knowledge and capacity-building tools for Member States, constituents and other national and international stakeholders. The successful review of the recommendation on employment for peace and resilience will further reinforce these efforts.

If you had one message for the annual report on what is most needed to advance the transformation Reduce and address displacement , what would it be

Access to decent work is a central pillar to addressing causes and consequences of displacement in all its forms and is vital to supporting social stability and sustainable socio-economic integration for all in countries of origin, destination and transit.

Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives

Keywords

- IDPs
- Social protection
- People-centred approach
- Refugees

Specific Initiatives

- Commitment to Action: Transcending the humanitarian - development divide
- Platform on Disaster Displacement

Agenda for Humanity

- 3B - Address the vulnerabilities of migrants and provide more regular and lawful opportunities for migration
- 5C - Invest in stability



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

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
As part of its Flagship Programme on Building Social Protection Floors for All, the ILO will by 2020 finance the start-up cost for the implementation of at least two social protection schemes that mitigate risks and provide a basic income security to populations affected by crises, including displaced persons.	Financial	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
By 2020, in two countries the ILO will contribute to collective recovery efforts drawing upon its core competencies in supporting the creation of necessary social protection institutions embedded in national law. It will also contribute to collective preparedness efforts by developing national capacities to design, implement and operate nationally-owned and sustainable social protection systems in line with international labour and social security standards, designed to build longer-term resilience to future crises.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
By 2020, in two countries the ILO will promote the channelling of international humanitarian aid through existing social protection systems to reinforce rather than replace national relief capacities, capitalizing on the existing delivery structures to reduce the cost of distributing aid, and allowing for more rapid deployment of urgent, lifesaving assistance to those in need.	Advocacy	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
By 2020, in two countries the ILO will promote the establishment of flexible and scalable national social protection systems that take into account the diverse nature and likelihood of risks faced by crisis-vulnerable communities, including displaced persons, and deploy appropriate services and transfers following such events. This may include emergency protocols for relaxed eligibility criteria in the lead-up to or wake of a crisis, weather-indexed or otherwise automated top-up payments, and other design features that introduce anticipatory protection functions to social protection systems.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
By 2020, the ILO commits to strengthening national and local capacities on social protection and climate change, and social protection for displaced persons, refugees and host communities, through the development of courses, good practices guides, and South-South learning.	Capacity	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
By 2020, the ILO commits to support one country in the design and implementation of nationally-owned and domestically-resourced social protection schemes that can also be supported, when necessary, through additional financing windows, including international humanitarian aid.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need



By 2020, the ILO commits to support three countries in the design and implementation of social protection schemes inclusive of displaced persons and refugees using innovative and coordinated delivery mechanisms embedded in national administration and a management information system to collect and analyse data on the extension of social protection coverage.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
By 2020, the ILO will also in at least three countries initiate and take a leading role in the establishment of United Nations Social Protection Task forces that will provide a joint UN response to governments seeking advice and technical support in the development of social protection schemes that respond to the specific needs of displaced persons, refugees and host communities.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
ILO commits to support and invest in national and local leadership and response systems wherever possible, avoiding duplicative international mechanisms.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

Core Commitments

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



Commit to empower national and local humanitarian action by increasing the share of financing accessible to local and national humanitarian actors and supporting the enhancement of their national delivery systems, capacities and preparedness planning.

Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity

Where did your organization stand on these issues prior to making these commitments

The ILO works in an increasing number of humanitarian contexts where state-organized social security and assistance is under strain from lowered administrative capacity and increased demand resulting from population influxes and acute deprivation. We are now working to strengthen the resilience of national systems to better weather shocks and respond to crises. The ILO also received several requests from humanitarian actors to identify options for including non-national populations into more cost-effective national programmes, as some agencies struggle to operate private, parallel schemes in an increasing number of protracted crises.

Achievements at a glance

The ILO has developed a concrete approach to advancing social protection systems-building efforts in humanitarian and crisis contexts. The approach is designed precisely to leverage--and not replace--existing infrastructure to deliver benefits and services and to orient humanitarian interventions toward the longer-term objectives of creating rights-based social protection entitlements, building up institutional capacities and strengthening system resilience against future shocks. This approach is now being mainstreamed into the ILO's Global Flagship Programme on Building Social Protection Floors for All, as key activity areas for new projects to support. It is also at the heart of a proposal being advanced by the ILO to create an inter-agency Multi-Partner Financing Facility for Social Protection Floors that would, among other objectives, seek to bridge the humanitarian-to-development gap. We plan to apply the methodology in at least three countries by 2020

How is your organization assessing progress

Progress is being assessed on a yearly basis against the benchmarks included in the commitments made to the WHS. Once the projects start in the target countries, we will use ILO's results and impact measurement tool that will help to keep track of the institutional changes achieved and the number of persons covered thanks to ILO's contribution.

Challenges faced in implementation

Challenges to implementation include differing levels of commitment by constituent governments to opening access to public services and benefits programs to non-nationals or internally-displaced persons, and the continued challenges to improving coordination across a wide range of actors within and outside the UN system who are active in humanitarian contexts. Improving coordination is done through UN country level social protection teams, regional UNDG thematic working groups on social protection and the Social Protection Interagency Coordination Board (SPIAC-B) at the global level.

Next step to advance implementation in 2017

The ILO, with support from UNHCR, will carry out actuarial assessments in at least four countries across Africa to develop proposals for the integration of persons of concern (potentially including refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and stateless people) into nationally-organized health insurance and services provision schemes. Other proposals, based upon the approach articulated in the ILO's Global Flagship Programme on Social Protection Floors, will be made in the coming months.

If you had one message for the annual report on what is most needed to advance the transformation Reinforce, do not replace, national and local systems , what would it be

Even in emergency situations, it is important to adopt a long-term vision from the first few days of response and relief efforts. Interventions should be oriented toward supporting state reconstruction and the (re)establishment of the social contract, as well as supporting a state to meet its humanitarian obligations.

Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives

Keywords

Humanitarian principles

Social protection

Agenda for Humanity

3A - Reduce and address displacement



4C Deliver collective outcomes: transcend humanitarian-development divides

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
ILO commits to review by 2017, its existing recommendation on the Transition from War to Peace, (No. 71), 1944, to ensure a robust normative framework capable of responding to modern challenges. This is in-line with the growing global recognition that labour market interventions must be at the core of humanitarian responses. The updated ILO recommendation will provide an important normative basis for the UN system to engage in helping to build jobs and livelihood support in humanitarian contexts and facilitate the development of stronger labour market institutions and governance to support host countries in managing the crisis in the longer term.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
ILO will scale-up interventions to enhance labour market capacity absorption in the private sector, in particular through encouraging sustainable and inclusive economic growth and investment. ILO will leverage, adapt or develop models of intervention or develop new ones as relevant, and ensure meaningful engagement with national, regional and international partners to enhance coherence, integration and impact. Enhanced regulatory frameworks and a rights-based approach (incl. the fundamental principles of rights, wages, occupational safety and health, etc.) will also be elaborated in operational manuals and training courses provided for various implementing partners.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Through the UNDG Arab States Thematic Working Group on Social Protection and other global and regional coordination bodies such as the SPIAC-B, the ILO commits to building consensus among humanitarian and development actors on principles for social protection provision, including graduation from humanitarian aid to participation in sustainable social protection systems.	Advocacy	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility



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

Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

Where did your organization stand on these issues prior to making these commitments

The revision of recommendation No.71 will provide ILO Member States with updated and comprehensive guidance for building peace and resilience through employment and decent work in crisis situations arising from conflict or disaster. The changed nature and higher recurrence of conflicts and disasters globally, and their wider impact on development and the pursuit of decent work objectives, call for new responses including strengthened partnerships and increased emphasis on prevention and resilience. The new recommendation will guide context-specific crisis response in coherence with humanitarian assistance for maximum impact and sustainability.

Achievements at a glance

The ILO Governing Body decided in March 2014 to revise and update recommendation No.71 through a double discussion at the International Labour Conference (ILC) in 2016 and 2017. The standard-setting process entails four rounds of formal consultations with ILO's tripartite constituents involving all its Member States and spanning through 2015-2017 with a formal adoption of the new recommendation expected at the ILC in June 2017. Four reports and four drafts of the revised Recommendation have been developed with a view to promote consensus and adaptability to various types of crises and contexts. Furthermore, in an effort to ensure UN System-wide coherence in the revision of this unique normative instrument on employment and decent work in the nexus between humanitarian and development assistance, the ILO invited several international organizations to contribute to the process. Substantial contributions were received from OCHA, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNISDR, UN Women and g7+.

How is your organization assessing progress

The formal and informal consultations have enabled the ILO to keep track of the progress made since the beginning of the revision process. Broad consensus has been built on the great majority of the provisions included in the proposed recommendation, and ILO's tripartite constituents have expressly indicated that the latest draft is a satisfactory basis for the final discussion at the ILC in 2017. Unanimous support has been observed on many aspects, including the expansion of the original scope of the normative instrument to include also disasters, and on the addition of a dimension of prevention beyond recovery.

Challenges faced in implementation

ILO's standard-setting involves tripartite constituents from all regions and national contexts, requesting engagement over more than two years. This inclusiveness fosters solid dialogue among the main world of work actors, building durable solutions. The revision of recommendation 71 is based on ILO's constitutional principles and mandate to promote peace through social justice, from the employment and decent work perspective. This focus, at the crossroads of developmental, humanitarian and peacebuilding initiatives, should be promoted in coherence with other priorities, in cooperation with other actors, harmonizing States' obligations under international law.

Next step to advance implementation in 2017

ILO's tripartite constituents will undertake a final discussion at the ILC in June 2017. The expected outcome is the adoption of a new ILO recommendation on "Employment and decent work for peace and resilience", an up-to-date normative basis to support ILO Member States in addressing crisis situations and serve as a bridge between humanitarian assistance and development solutions. The revision will be followed by the development of a promotion strategy to facilitate the implementation of the guidance, including through advocacy, knowledge sharing, capacity development at country level, and technical cooperation and international



partnerships.

If you had one message for the annual report on what is most needed to advance the transformation Deliver collective outcomes: transcend humanitarian-development divides , what would it be

The new ILO recommendation and its updated guidance on the central role of employment and decent work in responding to contemporary crisis situations should be disseminated and promoted in complementarity with mandates of and in close cooperation with other specialized UN agencies and international organizations.

Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives

Keywords

People-centred approach

Private sector

Social protection

Specific Initiatives

Commitment to Action: Transcending the humanitarian - development divide

Grand Bargain

Agenda for Humanity

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

5A - Invest in local capacities