

## Swiss Commitments for the WHS

### High-Level Leaders' Roundtable 1: Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts

WHS Proposed Core Commitments	Support CH (Yes/No)	CH Specific Commitments (individual or joint)	Follow-up (february 2017)
1. Commit to act early upon potential conflict situations based on early warning findings and shared conflict analysis, in accordance with international law.	Yes	1) Switzerland is committed to strengthen and support efforts to mainstream human rights issues throughout the entire UN system, in particular as an early warning instrument within those institutions whose work focuses on the UN peace and security pillar, inter alia by supporting the Human Rights Up Front Initiative and by encouraging regular and more systematic exchanges between the human rights bodies based in Geneva (Human Rights Council and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Security Council.	Support for HRUF with CHF 900'000 from mid-2016 to mid-2018 (through SDC). On June 13th 2016, Switzerland and almost 70 states called to strengthen the links between the UNSC and the Human Rights Council in order to ensure a better prevention of the conflicts. The aim of the fourth edition of the Glion Human Rights Dialogue, which is organized by Switzerland, Norway and Universal Rights Group and will take place in May 2017, is to identify way to strengthen the conflict prevention mandate of the Human Rights Council and its interaction with the other appropriate bodies of the United Nations.
		2) Switzerland actively supports the reform of the Security Council to enhance the accountability, transparency and coherence and supports substantive exchanges in the relevant Groups of Friends on the Protection of Civilians and Mediation, as well as in the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict.	CH continues to be chair of the GoF PoC. CH contributes with relevant topics (e.g. protection of medical mission, CT and humanitarian action et al.) in this informal forum.
		3) Switzerland is committed to strengthen the UN Peacebuilding Architecture based on the recent review. Switzerland also supports the recommendations to strengthen conflict prevention made by the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (A/70/95–S/2015/446) and the subsequent implementation report by the UN Secretary General (A/70/357–S/2015/682).	In the framework of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34), Switzerland continues to support decisions that strengthen the implementation of the recommendations, incl. those related to conflict prevention, emanating from the Peace Operations Review (both those from the Secretary-General and those from the HIPPO). In the context of Peacebuilding, Switzerland supports the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) with 1 mio. CHF in 2016 as well as 1 mio. CHF in 2017.
2. Commit to improve prevention and peaceful resolution capacities at the national, regional and international level improving the ability to work on multiple crises simultaneously.	Yes	1) Switzerland is committed to promote inclusive conflict transformation processes, in particular through dialogue with political actors with religious reference.	Switzerland has organized dialogue events with Sunni and Shia actors from the Middle East in order to foster understanding, decrease stereotypes and strengthen cooperation. In Lebanon for example, a working group with both Sunni and Shia actors of different backgrounds has started to cooperate in giving aid to Syrian refugees. In Thailand, Switzerland has supported a dialogue process involving Buddhist monks to address their grievances. This process supports the formal negotiation process of the government in preparing relevant Buddhist actors to engage actively in transforming conflict dynamics in the southern part of the country non-violently.
		2) Switzerland is committed to strengthen the participation of women in peace processes and the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325.	Switzerland has continued to promote (gender) inclusiveness of peace processes, for example through its work with the Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Commission in the Philippines.
		3) Switzerland is committed to further strengthen its and others' capacities in regard to peacebuilding such as facilitation, confidence building and mediation on policy as well as on the operational level.	Switzerland is involved in a number of negotiation and mediation processes through ist dedicated expert support.
		4) Switzerland is committed to increase the effectiveness of peacebuilding endeavors by offering specific training courses for mediators and their teams, as well as for conflict parties engaged in dialogue and peace negotiations.	Switzerland, together with the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology created a Master of Advanced Studies in Mediation in Peace Processes. This course will train the next generation of peace mediators worldwide. The first course will start.

		5) Switzerland is committed to support the UN's efforts in sustaining peace and preventing countries from lapsing or re-lapsing into conflict by extending and increasing its financial support to the Joint Programme on Building National Capacities for Conflict Prevention of the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).	Switzerland has increased its financial support to the Joint UNDP - DPA programme on building national capacities for conflict prevention to CHF 900'000./year and to the UN Task Force on Conflict Prevention to CHF 200'000/year.
3. Commit to sustain political leadership and engagement through all stages of a crisis to prevent the emergence or relapse into conflict.	Yes	1) Switzerland is committed to the continued support of the Burundi configuration of the UN Peacebuilding Commission as a platform for long-term peace-building efforts in Burundi	Switzerland supported the Burundi configuration of the UN Peacebuilding Commission, notably through co-financing a multilateral donor retreat on the socio-economic situation in Burundi in October 2016.
4. Commit to address root causes of conflict and work to reduce fragility by investing in the development of inclusive, peaceful societies.	Yes	1) Switzerland is committed to the universal implementation of Agenda 2030, including its Sustainable Development Goal 16 on peaceful and inclusive societies.	Switzerland continues to support the implementation of SDG 16 through an increased focus of the bi-lateral development cooperation on the countries "left furthest behind". On the political level, Switzerland - together with Brazil - co-hosted a series of events aiming at a roadmap for the accelerated delivery of SDG 16+
		2) Switzerland is committed to address the root causes of violence, conflict, and fragility and to strengthen and expand partnerships for effective peacebuilding, statebuilding and conflict prevention.	Switzerland's Country Strategies overall goal in fragile and conflict affected states aim to contribute to "out of fragility". Switzerland also supports the Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (CSPPS) to contribute to an active involvement of CSOs in peace and statebuilding. On the multilateral level, Switzerland has advocated for increased resources for countries affected by fragility, conflict and violence (FCV) in the course of the IDA 18 replenishment of the World Bank Group.
		3) Switzerland is committed to use the New Deal principles and the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in fragile and conflict-affected contexts, especially in protracted humanitarian crises.	As INCAF Co-Chair Switzerland contributed for INCAF to focus on delivering the SDGs in states affected by fragility and conflict, using the lens of the New Deal for engagement in fragile states and the Stockholm Declaration. SDG 16 is an overarching guiding principle of INCAF's workplan for 2017.
5. Commit to make successful conflict prevention visible by capturing, consolidating and sharing good practices and lessons learnt.	Yes	1) Switzerland is committed to support the multilateral initiative „Global Action Against Mass Atrocity Crimes“ (GAAMAC), which focuses on putting in place the necessary national measures for the prevention of (mass) atrocities through working with national governments and stakeholders and sharing good practices and lessons learnt.	As a result of the global conference GAAMAC II held in early 2016 in the Philippines, an African Working Group is now developing a manual on national atrocity prevention mechanisms. In parallel, GAAMAC's Steering Group, composed of five States and several civil society organisations, is working on GAAMAC's virtual platform, outreach to new partners and the organization of GAAMAC III, which will take place in Africa in early 2018.
		2) Switzerland is committed to the continued co-chairmanship of the Group of Friends on the Protection of Civilians.	CH continues to be chair of the GoF PoC. CH contributes with relevant topics (e.g. protection of medical mission, CT and humanitarian action et al.) in this informal forum.

## Swiss Commitments for the WHS

### High-Level Leaders' Roundtable 2: Changing People's Lives – From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

WHS Proposed Core Commitments	Support CH (Yes/No)	CH Specific Commitments (individual or joint)	Follow-up (february 2017)
<p>1. 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:</p> <p><i>Anticipate, Do Not Wait:</i> 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.</p> <p><i>Reinforce, Do Not Replace:</i> to support and invest in local, national and regional leadership, capacity strengthening and response systems, avoiding duplicative international mechanisms wherever possible.</p> <p><i>Preserve and retain emergency capacity:</i> to deliver predictable and flexible urgent and life-saving assistance and protection in accordance with humanitarian principles.</p> <p><i>Transcend Humanitarian-Development Divides:</i> 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 comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors. The primacy of humanitarian principles will continue to underpin humanitarian action.</p>	Yes	<p>1) Switzerland commits to provide smarter, more effective and more targeted development support in fragile and conflict affected contexts, including in humanitarian crisis.</p>	<p>Switzerland is strengthening its whole of government approach through special efforts to identify the right portfolio mix, working with a long term view while at the same time allowing also for flexibility.</p>
	<p>2) Switzerland commits to further shift its development cooperation to fragile and conflict-affected contexts in order to strengthen governance and peacebuilding, hence decreasing vulnerability and increasing resilience.</p>	<p>During the negotiations for the replenishment of the IDA (World Bank), Switzerland has – together with others – successfully advocated for a substantial increase in resources dedicated for contexts affected by fragility, conflict and violence. Many of these contexts will receive significantly more funds from the World Bank starting from July 2017.</p>	
	<p>3) Switzerland commits to invest in capacity-building of local government, as well as other local actors, including civil society.</p>	<p>In 2016, Switzerland launched a smaller number of projects in the domain of capacity-investment. One example is the support to the NGO CONCERN in Syria for investment in the capacities of ten local NGOs working on the Syria crisis. This pilot for around CHF 600,000 is planned to last for two years (2016-2017). The presence of Swiss cooperation offices in most countries affected by humanitarian emergencies also allows to provide some funding directly to local NGOs, including civil society organizations at a very local level, such as a number of faith-based groups organizing soup kitchens in Syria.</p>	
	<p>4) Switzerland commits to work more closely with humanitarian and development actors and to promote increased incorporation of conflict-sensitive and longer-term development approaches into humanitarian operations in protracted crisis situations.</p>	<p>Switzerland has become the first major donor of the UNDP Funding Window "Emergency Development Response to Crisis and Recovery" (CHF 2 mio/year). This allows UNDP as the lead of the Early Recovery Cluster to intervene flexibly in crisis situations with a development approach.</p>	
	<p>5) Switzerland commits to scaling up cash programming in humanitarian crises, and designing these programs so that they can eventually become national social protection systems.</p>	<p>Switzerland is increasingly engaged in supporting investments in using and strengthening social protection programmes to deliver humanitarian cash transfers. Following the WHS, SDC has been defining its internal position on Social Protection to provide a framework to the agency, and has also started to second cash experts to partners among who are dedicated to work on these specific linkages as reinforcement to the capacity of some of its main UN partners.</p>	
	<p>6) Switzerland commits – at all stages of humanitarian and development interventions – to seeking and heeding the voices of affected communities and grass-roots organizations.</p>	<p>Switzerland is engaged in involving the voice of civil society in peace and statebuilding. To this end, Switzerland supports the Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (CSPPS) and made special efforts to connect its partner organisations to Swiss Cooperation Offices on a field level.</p>	
	<p>7) Switzerland commits to rigorously applying and strengthening "Conflict-Sensitive Programme Management" in its bilateral and multilateral cooperation.</p>	<p>Switzerland uses Conflict Sensitive Programme Management (mandatory) in fragile contexts and supports partners through training and coaching to strengthen conflict sensitive implementation.</p>	
	<p>8) Switzerland commits to further coherence between humanitarian, development, and civilian peacebuilding actors, notably through joint context analysis, joint strategic planning, as well as close operational cooperation.</p>	<p>Through Swiss-supported financial instruments such as the UN – World Bank Fragility and Conflict Partnership Trust Fund, the former "Post-Conflict Needs Assessment" tool has been updated. The new "Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments" (RPBA) support a more coordinated engagement in countries emerging from crisis. RPBA's have been done in CAR, Nigeria and Cameroon, for example.</p>	

		10) Switzerland commits to strengthen its "Whole of Government" approach between different parts of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs responsible for humanitarian aid, development cooperation, and civilian peacebuilding, as well as to increase the number of Joint Swiss Cooperation Strategies.	Switzerland's "Whole of Government" approach has been strengthened through increased coordination and cooperation.
		11) As Co-Chair of the International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF), Switzerland commits to adhere to and promoting the 2016 "Stockholm Declaration on Addressing Fragility and Building Peace in a Changing World".	As INCAF Co-Chair Switzerland advocated for the "Stockholm Declaration" and the strengthening of New Deal principles (Focus and Trust) in fragile contexts
2. Commit to enable coherent financing that avoids fragmentation by supporting collective outcomes over multiple years, supporting those with demonstrated comparative advantage to deliver in context.	Yes	1) Switzerland commits to support a reform of the UN development system, which would include the introduction of some system-wide objectives, followed by system-wide funding, in order to help orientate the incentive structure towards results	Switzerland has facilitated the General Assembly's "Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review" (Q CPR) resolution in 2016. The resolution notably calls for a system-wide UN strategy for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It also calls for enhanced coordination between humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts, including through joint needs and risk analysis.

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### High-Level Leaders' Roundtable 3: Leave No One Behind – A Commitment to Address Forced Displacement

WHS Proposed Core Commitments	Support CH (Yes/No)	CH Specific Commitments (individual or joint)	Follow-up (february 2017)
1. Commit to a new approach to addressing forced displacement that not only meets immediate humanitarian needs but reduces vulnerability and improves the resilience and self-reliance 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.	Yes	1) Switzerland supports the call by the UN Secretary General to adopt a Global Compact on responsibility sharing which should build on the principles of protecting displaced persons, ensuring their self-reliance and the assistance to host communities as well as preventing situations of forced displacement in the first place	<p><b>Global Compact on Migration:</b> Switzerland together with Mexico in 2016-2017 co-facilitated the modalities of the resolution of the Global Compact on Migration as discussed in the New York Declaration "leading to the adoption of a global compact on safe, orderly and regular migration to be presented at an intergovernmental conference on international migration in 2018".</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Global Compact on Refugees:</b> Switzerland follows the implementation of the CRRF, especially with regards to Uganda. In this context, Switzerland supports the UNHCR financially as well as with human resources through a secondment for "WASH" projects.</p>
2. 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 programmes and by taking the necessary policy, legal and financial steps required for the specific contexts in order to work towards a target of 50 per cent reduction in internal displacement by 2030.	Yes	1) Switzerland commits to support sustainable solutions, in particular for protracted displacement situations catering to refugees, IDPs, returnees as well as host communities through: 1) joint analysis and programming frameworks, 2) an earlier engagement of development actors, 3) the integration of target populations in long-term development plans, in order to increase the protection, resilience and self-reliance of forcibly displaced persons.	Switzerland has financed an OCHA-study (undertaken by Prof. Walter Kälin) on the longterm impacts of protracted internal displacement. The study shows that even in the absence of durable solutions, there is enough discretion to act in order to improve
		2) Switzerland will also engage in addressing the root causes of forced displacement, including through the framework of the 2030 Agenda, as well as for instance a long-term engagement of development actors, particularly in fragile contexts, contributing therewith to state-building and peace building efforts	The World Bank, in close cooperation with UNHCR and with co-financing from Switzerland, has published a landmark study "The Forcibly Displaced — Toward a development approach supporting refugees, the internally displaced, and their hosts". Furthermore, during the negotiations for the replenishment of IDA (World Bank), Switzerland together has – together with others – successfully advocated for the introduction of a USD 2 bn funding window in IDA 18 for refugees and their hosts.
3. 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.	Yes	1) Switzerland acknowledges the crucial role played by local and national authorities as well as host communities, and commits to support them whenever possible and feasible with targeted measures.	Within the Grand Bargain, Switzerland together with IFRC co-convenes the work stream 2 on localization. This included the organization of a workshop in Geneva in August 2016. The workshop gathered over 50 participants, from a variety of backgrounds, including donors, UN and Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement, INGOs, academic institutions as well as most importantly representatives from five local NGOs from the global South. Results include the need to work simultaneously on capacity investment, funding, coordination and measurement, but also to make progress on the definition of what is considered "local" or "national".
4. 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.	Yes	1) Switzerland is committed to work towards more equitably sharing of responsibilities for refugees and to create, particularly for vulnerable people, additional legal pathways for admission. Switzerland is further committed to support first hosting countries in their capacities to provide refugee protection.	In December 2016, Switzerland has committed to welcome 2'000 additional Syrian refugees, 600 should arrive in 2017.

<p>5. 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>Yes</p>	<p>1) Switzerland commits to promote the universal ratification, as well as the full and effective implementation of the 1951 Refugee Convention and its Protocol of 1967, and in particular the right to seek asylum as well as the principles of non-refoulement and responsibility-sharing, at the bilateral and multilateral level within the relevant fora.</p>	<p>Switzerland has recalled the importance of the universal ratification as well as the full and effective implementation of the 1951 Refugee Convention in different national statements in various fora and processes (at national, bilateral and international levels).</p>
		<p>2) Switzerland also commits to promote international human rights law and international humanitarian law as well as other internationally recognized protection standards, such as the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, which seek to ensure protection and assistance of those forcibly displaced internally. Switzerland further commits to promote regional protection frameworks such as the Kampala Convention and encourages and supports the elaboration of such frameworks in other regions of the world.</p>	<p>Switzerland has reaffirmed the importance of legal and policy frameworks (i.e. the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, the Kampala Convention, etc.) and their implementation at the national level in different fora and processes (at national, bilateral and international levels).</p>

**Swiss Commitments for the WHS**

**High-Level Leaders' Roundtable 4:  
Humanitarian Financing – Investing in Humanity**

WHS Proposed Core Commitments	Support CH (Yes/No)	CH Specific Commitments (individual or joint)	Follow-up (february 2017)
<p>1. 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.</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1) Switzerland commits to keep at least the current level of contributions to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), considering the Secretary General's call to expand CERF to \$1 billion by 2018.</p>	<p>The Swiss CERF contribution 2016 was 8mio\$, 2017 5mio\$. The level of funding to the CERF will depend on the budget restriction measures planned for 2018-2021.</p>
		<p>2) Switzerland commits to increase the use of cash as a powerful programming modality to be considered systematically alongside other tools, e.g. vouchers, in-kind, accordingly with affected population's needs and preference.</p>	<p>Switzerland has been a pioneer in the use of cash transfers through direct actions as early as 1998 in the Balkans. It has then started to share its expertise with its main partners through guidance and cash experts. To this day, as an implementing actor: Swiss Humanitarian Aid continues to systematically consider and deliver cash transfers in the projects it implements directly. As a donor, Switzerland favours un-earmarked funding to its partners to provide them major flexibility for the use of cash or vouchers when adequate. Through funding and the secondment of cash experts, as well as influence in global discussions, Switzerland actively supports its partners' capacity-building in preparedness and use of cash-based transfers, and for their systematic consideration of cash as an option. Since the summer 2016, Switzerland has also been further engaged in strengthening the support for cash transfer programming within SDC, as well as with politicians and the Swiss public to communicate clearly on the benefits and risks of cash.</p>
		<p>3) Switzerland commits to supporting its main partners to use cash in emergency, alongside national capacity, existing systems and social protection programs in place.</p>	<p>Switzerland is increasingly engaged in supporting investments in using and strengthening social protection programmes to deliver humanitarian cash transfers. Following the WHS, SDC has been defining its internal position on Social Protection to provide a framework to the agency, and has also started to second cash experts to partners among who are dedicated to work on these specific linkages as reinforcement to the capacity of some of its main UN partners.</p>
		<p>4) Switzerland commits to support the testing of new and bold models to go to scale, and identify best practice and risks in each context, from sudden- onsets to protracted crisis.</p>	<p>For the support to new delivery models and filling the evidence gaps, Switzerland is supporting the CaLP (Cash Learning Partnership) which, together with its 50 members, is the technical reference for cash and the removal of the remaining barriers to cash at scale. Switzerland provides core funding and is the donor to sit on the CaLP Board which can influence innovations in this area of work.</p>
		<p>5) Switzerland commits to support coordination models/solutions for the delivery of cash-based transfers within the existing humanitarian architecture and to promote greater national leadership wherever possible, based on context specificities, best practices and lessons learned from the country and regional levels.</p>	<p>Support to the CaLP and involvement in global discussions around cash are an effective vehicle for Switzerland to ensure the issue is addressed and best practices are collected from the field. Coordination of cash has been in a stalemate due to conflicts of interest, but various fora and studies are helping it move forward in which Switzerland is actively engaged. Switzerland is also looking to work more closely with other donors, and in an inclusive manner, as this constituency has specific responsibilities in promoting quality programming with cash and help it reach scale.</p>

<p>2. 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.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1) Switzerland commits to increase the proportion of humanitarian financial support which is programmed by local and national responders.</p> <p>2) Switzerland commits to increase the proportion of total support to funding tools, incl. pooled or umbrella funding, which helps to increase and improve assistance delivered by local and national responders. These include, as appropriate, UN country-based pooled funds (CBPFs), the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), as well as NGO-led pooled funds, with the goal of strengthening local and national responders.</p> <p>3) Switzerland works towards ensuring that contributions to UN led CBPFs will result in at least 25% of funding for local and national actors by 2020.</p> <p>4) Switzerland commits to increase inter-donor collaboration to improve and streamline interactions and lessen the burden on local and national responders.</p>	<p>Within the Grand Bargain, Switzerland together with IFRC co-convenes the work stream 2 on localization. This included the organization of a workshop in Geneva in August 2016. The workshop gathered over 50 participants, from a variety of backgrounds, including donors, UN and Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement, INGOs, academic institutions as well as most importantly representatives from five local NGOs from the global South. Results include the need to work simultaneously on capacity investment, funding, coordination and measurement, but also to make progress on the definition of what is considered "local" or "national".</p> <p>Switzerland is in the process of increasing its contribution to country-based pooled funds (CBPFs). In 2016, it contributed to 11 out of 18 CBPFs worldwide and was part of the advisory boards of 8 of these. International non-governmental organizations (INGOs) received 45 percent of the funds disbursed (\$245 million); UN agencies received 36 percent (\$195 million); national NGOs (NNGOs) 18.5 percent (\$101 million); and the Red Cross / Red Crescent 0.5 percent (\$2.7 million).</p> <p>Over its advisory board functions and bilateral relations with OCHA, Switzerland will have to advocate, where possible and meaningful, for an increased share towards national NNGOs and national RC/RC societies</p> <p>Cooperation with the GHD work stream on localization will also be enhanced, so as to ensure a maximal donor engagement on this topic, as well as practical steps. Switzerland is in regular contact with Australia and Germany in this regards.</p>
<p>3. Commit to promote and increase predictable, multi-year, unearmarked, collaborative and flexible humanitarian funding toward greater efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of humanitarian action for affected people.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1) Switzerland commits to achieve at least 30% of funding to humanitarian organizations that is unearmarked or softly earmarked by 2020.</p> <p>2) Switzerland commits to prioritize multi-annual plans in protracted crises through the use of flexible multi-year financing instruments.</p>	<p>For 2016, the total amount of core humanitarian funding paid early in the year was 58.4 mio CHF (UN organizations including IOM and CERF), 81 mio CHF (Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement) and 12.9 mio CHF (NGOs), i.e. a total of 152.3 mio CHF. Almost all this funding was provided in the first quarter, so as to ensure maximum flexibility. With the addition of funding to country-based pooled funds (12.8 mio) and a contribution to ICRC operations (2.3 mio CHF, the first time Switzerland uses a non-contextually binded contribution for operations, i.e. a level D of earmarking), the proportion of unearmarked and softly earmarked funding is 35% (167.4 of 476 mio, including personal costs), compared to the GB 30% aspiration for 2020.</p> <p>As a pilot, the core funding to UNRWA, one of Switzerland's main partners, was transformed to cover the whole length of the Dispatch to Parliament on international cooperation 2017-2020 (the legal basis for humanitarian aid). This provides predictability to the partner, but also allows the staff of Swiss humanitarian aid to concentrate on strategic dialogue and not on only on revising funding proposals. A similar approach is being developed with NGO partners. As illustration, the 7 partners of the multilateral affairs division active on the theme "principled and effective humanitarian action" have undergone a review process in 2016: those who will receive continued support will receive it over a period of two, three or four years.</p>
<p>4. Commit to invest in risk management, preparedness and crisis prevention capacity to build the resilience of vulnerable and affected people.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1) Switzerland commits to allocate 1/6 of its international humanitarian aid budget to disaster prevention and preparedness interventions and initiatives between 2017- 2020.</p>	<p>Swiss commitment is still standing. The spending for DRR activities is still somewhat lower than initially intended (1/6th of the HA budget).</p>
<p>5. Commit to broaden and adapt the global instruments and approaches to meet urgent needs, reduce risk and vulnerability and increase resilience, without adverse impact on humanitarian principles and overall action (as also proposed in Roundtable 6 on "Changing Lives").</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1) Switzerland commits to understand and further explore, together with the private sector, innovative financing mechanisms aiming to generate funds for the most vulnerable and unprotected victims of disasters, wars and conflicts.</p>	<p>Switzerland will participate in the Humanitarian Impact Bond (HIB) created by the ICRC. The HIB sets concrete goals and aims at attracting private investors and raise the necessary funds to provide physical rehabilitation services to thousands of disabled people in countries that suffer from conflicts and violence. With this project, the ICRC is raising money to increase the organization's social impact, which will in turn have a positive economic impact. Switzerland strongly supports this approach and paved the way for involving more partners from the private sector during its Chairmanship of the ICRC Donor Support Group in 2015/2016.</p>



## Swiss Commitments for the WHS

### High-Level Leaders' Roundtable 5: Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

WHS Proposed Core Commitments	Support CH (Yes/No)	CH Specific Commitments (individual or joint)	Follow-up (february 2017)
1. Commit to promote and enhance respect for international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and refugee law, where applicable.	Yes	1) Switzerland commits to facilitate, jointly with the ICRC, an intergovernmental process as set out in resolution 2 of the 32nd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in 2015, "to find agreement on features and functions of a potential forum of States and ways to enhance the implementation of IHL using the potential of the International Conference [of the Red Cross and Red Crescent] and IHL regional forums".	Switzerland, jointly with the ICRC, organized two preliminary discussions in June and October 2016 as well as the First Formal Meeting in the intergovernmental process on strengthening respect for IHL in the end of November 2016. The meeting permitted to establish the organizational aspects of the intergovernmental process as well as a provisional work plan.
		2) Switzerland commits to strengthen cooperation among National Committees for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law, notably by supporting the ICRC in the organization of a Universal Meeting of National Committees for International Humanitarian Law in Geneva in November/December 2016.	The Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and the Swiss interdepartmental Committee for IHL supported the ICRC in the organization of the Universal Meeting of National Committees and Similar Bodies on International Humanitarian Law by providing financial support to cover parts of the meeting costs and to sponsor the participation of six delegations.
		3) Switzerland commits to raise awareness of the potential of the International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission and of its services, including good offices and confidence- building, and to encourage the resort to the Commission as well as the recognition of its competence in accordance with article 90 of the first Additional Protocol of the Geneva Conventions of 1949.	Switzerland provides the Secretariat of the IHFFC. In that capacity, Switzerland organized a diplomatic conference on 8 December 2016 in order to elect the 15 members of the IHFFC. Switzerland also supported several visits of the members of the IHFFC in various countries and mentioned the IHFFC in a statement made during the 71st Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, encouraging States to recognize the competence of the Commission.
		4) Switzerland commits to support dialogue with all parties to armed conflict to enhance their knowledge and respect for IHL.	Switzerland discusses issues of concern in regard to IHL especially with parties to armed conflict and conducts demarches, where appropriate. Switzerland supports organisations such as the ICRC or Geneva Call.
2. Commit to promote and enhance the protection of civilians and civilian objects, especially in the conduct of hostilities, for instance by working to prevent civilian harm resulting from the use of wide-area explosive weapons in populated areas, and by sparing civilian infrastructure from military use in the conduct of military operations.	Yes	1) With regard to Core Commitment 2, it is the understanding of Switzerland that the references to "working to prevent civilian harm resulting from the use of wide-area explosive weapons in populated areas" and "sparing civilian infrastructure from military use" do not restate or modify existing obligations and do not create new ones beyond those enshrined in existing and applicable norms of international humanitarian law.	This is still the understanding of Switzerland
3. Commit to ensure all populations in need receive rapid and unimpeded humanitarian assistance.	Yes	1) Switzerland commits to operationalise, to adhere to and to advocate for the Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets to Support United Nations Humanitarian Activities in Complex Emergencies (MCDA Guidelines) as well as related policies and co- ordination mechanisms. This includes in particular the endorsement of common standards, which should govern the use of foreign military assets in humanitarian action.	Switzerland has been actively involved and supported the Drafting committee and the advisory committee for the new standards. The work is continuing and therefore also the support.  In addition Switzerland continued to support the CMCoord activities of CMCS by organising and supporting 3 CMCoord courses per year. Two of them are sponsored by FDFA and 1 by the Swiss Armed Forces.

<p>4. Commit to promote and enhance efforts to respect and protect medical personnel, transports and facilities, as well as humanitarian relief personnel and assets against attacks, threats or other violent acts.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1) Switzerland commits to advocate for the respect of international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law as well as the rule of law when countering terrorism. International humanitarian law carves out important protections for principled humanitarian actors, including offering services to all parties to armed conflict. Counter-terrorism measures may recast such activities as unlawful support for terrorism or designated terrorist groups. Therefore, Switzerland commits to engagements to ensure that principled humanitarian action is not affected by counter terrorism measures and that potential dilemmas between norms are addressed including by way of the necessary exemptions for humanitarian action.</p>	<p>In the context of the various United Nations organs, especially the HRC, the GA and the SC, Switzerland recalls the importance of respecting human rights, international humanitarian law and refugees law in the fight against terrorism. As part of the UN reform of the counterterrorism architecture, Switzerland continues to highlight the importance of a balance implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (especially pillars I prevention and IV human rights). Switzerland support independent research about the legal and practical challenges and possible solutions for potential dilemmas, for example CT and humanitarian action. Switzerland broachs the results bilaterally with other states and also in multilateral Fora.</p>
<p>5. Commit to speak out and systematically condemn serious violations of international humanitarian law and serious violations and abuses of international human rights law and to take concrete steps to ensure accountability of perpetrators when these acts amount to crimes under international law.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1) Switzerland commits to promote the universalization of the Rome Statute, to cooperate with and support the International Criminal Court and other mechanisms to ensure accountability and justice for victims at the national, regional and international levels, including by non-judicial measures.</p>	<p>Switzerland encouraged States to ratify the Rome Statute in bilateral as well as multilateral fora and supported non-governmental organizations promoting universalization. In addition to its general political support, Switzerland assisted the Court with a process aimed at enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of judicial proceedings. It supports the mechanism to assist in the investigation and prosecution of crimes under international law in Syria created by the UN General Assembly in December 2016 and established in Geneva. Switzerland is currently funding the post of a legal expert in the Kosovo Specialist Chambers and has financed a similar position in the Extraordinary African Chambers (trial of Hissène Habré).</p>
		<p>2) Switzerland commits to promote the Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes</p>	<p>The Code of Conduct was developed by the ACT group, under the leadership of Liechtenstein. So far, 112 countries have officially expressed their support to the Code. In order to implement it, the group has developed a draft letter to raise the attention on potential and actual situations of genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes. Whenever relevant, it will be sent to Security Council members (permanent and elected).</p>
<p><b>Additional Swiss Commitments (individual or joint) with no link to proposed Core Commitments:</b></p>			
<p>1) Switzerland commits to support endeavours that aim at rendering the UN humanitarian system fit for purpose, including by strengthening engagements for the protection of civilians. Switzerland also commits to support endeavours that strengthen other humanitarian actors such as the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, as well as regional and local actors.</p>	<p>Within the support to strengthen the members of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, Switzerland has developed a number of innovative initiatives and forms of cooperation (some of them are at stage of implementation). In particular Switzerland engages in building up the capacities of National Societies. Switzerland has supported from beginning on the IFRC and the ICRC in the creation of the The Red Cross Red Crescent National Society Investment Mechanism (NSIM). This mechanism aims to support National Societies in addressing the complexity of organisational issues to enable them to respond to crisis in a quicker and better way. Beside the financial contribution to its field operations, ICRC receives a yearly core contribution of 80 mio. CHF and the IFRC Headquarter is supported by 2.0 mio CHF each year.</p>		

2) Switzerland commits to support mine action as an enabler for peace and security, humanitarian action and development, on the basis of its national mine action strategy.

Switzerland supports mine action with roughly 16 to 18 mio. CHF per year (2016: 18.9 mio. CHF) and belongs to the top ten donors in mine action. The support includes support to projects in affected States and regions as part of its peace and development work, deployment of mine action experts to UN mine action programmes as well as to the relevant headquarters of UN agencies, political work in the relevant multilateral fora and under the relevant Conventions (APLC, CCM, CCW), as well as a substantial core contribution to the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD).

## Swiss Commitments for the WHS

### High-Level Leaders' Roundtable 6: Natural Disasters & Climate Change – Managing Risks and Crises Differently

WHS Proposed Core Commitments	Support CH (Yes/No)	CH Specific Commitments (individual or joint)	Follow-up (february 2017)
1. Commit to accelerate the reduction of disaster and climate-related risks through the coherent implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, as well as other relevant strategies and programs of action, including the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway.	Yes	1) Planing to allocate over the next four years 1/6 of its international humanitarian aid budget to disaster risk reduction and resilience building.	Swiss commitment is still standing. The spending for DRR activities is still somewhat lower than initially intended (1/6 <sup>th</sup> of the HA budget).
		2) Dedicating human and financial resources to support implementing the Sendai Framework for DRR and other international efforts to reduce disaster and climate risks.	11 FTE DRR experts were deployed in 2016. Switzerland implements programmes and projects in the field of disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation as well as climate change mitigation in vulnerable partner countries.
2. 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.	Yes	1) Support national and local partners in developing effective disaster risk reduction management abilities and capacities, especially in the field of urban search and rescue	SDC has supported emergency preparedness projects at the local and national levels (e.g. Nicaragua, Haiti, Myanmar, Bolivia) The USAR project in India has been continued in 2016. Switzerland supports Jordan for its reclassification according to INSARAG guidelines. A new USAR project has been set up in Mongolia in 2016.
		2) In its economic development cooperation, support partner countries to reduce the financial vulnerability of the state to natural disasters by improving their financial response capacity in the aftermath of natural disasters, while protecting their long term fiscal balance.	SDC and SECO have supported various risk transfer mechanisms for national governments such as the African Risk Capacity The Sovereign Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program of SECO has continued to assist middle income countries in improving their financial resilience to natural disasters and their financial response capacity post disaster through policy, budgetary and market-based solutions
3. Commit to improve the understanding, anticipation and preparedness for disaster and climate-related risks by investing in data, analysis and early warning, and developing evidence-based decision-making processes that result in early action.	Yes	1) Support the generation of climate change-relevant knowledge and data, to enhance capacity development of partners and institutions and to support the sharing and application of sound climate change knowledge and data decision-making and as a contribution to relevant climate services.	SDC has supported national governments to introduce reporting mechanisms on climate and loss-related expenditures. SDC has supported the national governments in collecting high-quality climate data for the provision of user-tailored climate services for informed decision making (e.g. Peru, Central America, Central Asia).
		2) Promote – as 2016-2017 Co-Chair of the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) – initiatives and programmes, which aim at increasing people's access to early warning mechanisms and weather data such as the Climate Risk Early Warning System (CREWS), the GFDRR-WB/WMO Hydromet Programme and the Small Islands States Resilience Initiative (SISRI).	Switzerland is the Co-Chair of the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) Consultative Group (CG) in 2016-2017. As one of GFDRR's main partners, SDC has geared its co-chairmanship towards strengthening GFDRR's engagement in resilience to climate change as well as in the field of urban resilience, which will be the topic of the Spring 2017 CG Meeting to be held in Zurich from 5-7 April.
		3) Support the development of new analytical and financial mechanisms that help the international community to act preventively before a disaster or a pandemic outbreak strikes.	In the aftermath of the ebola crisis in Westafrica, CH helped creating the modelling for a new Pandemic Emergency Fund (PEF)
4. Commit to increase investment in building community resilience as a critical first line of response, with the full and effective participation of women.	Yes	1) Build community resilience in countries where protracted humanitarian crisis are linked to drought and environmental degradation,	SDC supported community resilience though livelihood and natural ressource management projects in Liberia, the Sahel, and the Horn of Africa.

		<p>2) Advocate for and strengthening women's leadership in disaster risk management either through direct actions and funding or in cooperation with multilateral partner organisations.</p>	<p>For SDC, gender continues to be priority transversal theme.</p>
<p>5. Commit to ensure regional and global humanitarian assistance for natural disasters complements national and local efforts.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1) Strengthen disaster preparedness and response through partnership and cooperation amongst practitioners, and to use the Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Week (HNPW) as a platform for collaboration to develop solutions to the recurring challenges faced by responders</p>	<p>SDC supported ASEAN (simulation exercise), and the Central American Center for Disaster Preparedness (CEPREDENAC)</p>
		<p>2) Support and invest in the institutional capacities of Red Cross / Red Crescent National Societies, including preparedness, response and coordination capacities, especially in fragile context and where communities are vulnerable to conflicts, disasters, recurrent outbreaks and the effects of climate change.</p>	<p>SDC provides core contributions to the Red Cross movement.</p>
		<p>3) Proper and coherent use and effective coordination of foreign military assets in humanitarian action based on the Oslo Guidelines and common humanitarian civil-military standards for deploying, employing, receiving, integrating and coordinating foreign military assets in natural disasters</p>	<p>Over the last two years in Switzerland the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation / Humanitarian Aid has worked together with the Swiss Armed Forces and developed and operationalised standard operating procedures for supporting humanitarian aid with military assets in natural disasters and other emergencies abroad. The military assets are requested by the delegate for Humanitarian Aid of the federal council after evaluation of the needs and appropriateness of the use of Military assets by Swiss humanitarian Aid. A deployment of military assets is only possible under the conditions set out in the Oslo guidelines and common humanitarian civil-military standards and according to the Swiss constitution and laws that stipulate that Military assets must be used subsidiarily, meaning as a last resort. Deployments of Swiss military assets in support of Humanitarian Aid are always under the lead and responsibility of the Delegate for Humanitarian Aid with a civilian Teamleader on the ground.</p>

## Swiss Commitments for the WHS

### High-Level Leaders' Roundtable 7: Women and Girls - Catalyzing Action to Achieve Gender Equality

WHS Proposed Core Commitments	Support CH (Yes/No)	CH Specific Commitments (individual or joint)	Follow-up (february 2017)
1. Empower Women and Girls as change agents and leaders, including by increasing support for local women-led groups to participate meaningfully in humanitarian action.	Yes	1) Participation of women in the political, social and economic sphere is a priority of Switzerland's foreign policy. Switzerland specifically commits to promoting greater and meaningful participation of women at all levels and stages of peace processes, humanitarian action and post-conflict reconstruction, and will advocate for and strengthen women's leadership in disaster risk management, in particular in cooperation with multilateral partner organizations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women participation in humanitarian action is an integral part of project cycle management and of staff trainings.</li> <li>• Through support to the Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction (GFDRR) women's empowerment in DRR is being strengthened.</li> <li>• Switzerland has continued to promote (gender) inclusiveness of peace processes, for example through its work with the Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Commission in the Philippines.</li> <li>• Switzerland, as a Co-Chair of the DAC-Gendernet is participating in a working group seeking to strengthen donor-support to local women's rights organization, including in fragile contexts. Switzerland is also participating in the Grand Bargain.</li> </ul>
2. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the Outcome documents of their review conferences for all women and adolescent girls in crisis settings.	Yes	1) Sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights are a priority of Switzerland's foreign policy - Switzerland promotes sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for all, including full reproductive choices for women, men and adolescents. Switzerland commits to promoting sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights through its bilateral and multilateral engagement (Commission on the Status of Women, Human Rights Council, including the Universal Periodic Review) as well as its development and humanitarian interventions, including by supporting key partners with core contributions (UNFPA, UNAIDS, IPPF, WHO Human Reproduction Programme).	Switzerland continues its financial support to key partners working on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.
3. Implement a coordinated global approach to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in crisis contexts, including through the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies.	Yes	<p>1) Sexual and Gender-based violence (SGBV) is to become a new priority topic for the Swiss Humanitarian Aid Department from 2017 onwards. In relation to this new priority theme and the Call to Action roadmap, Switzerland makes the following commitments:</p> <p>2) The Swiss Humanitarian Aid Department develops and implements an internal operational concept for SGBV prevention and response, which outlines priorities, actions and resources</p> <p>3) Capacity of personnel of the Swiss Humanitarian Aid Department on SGBV prevention and response is strengthened</p> <p>4) Sufficient resources for the implementation of the commitments are made available and internal tracking of GBV funding is enhanced</p> <p>5) Implementation of Call to Action commitments by key partners (UN etc.) is systematically monitored and GBV in emergencies is a regular topic in policy dialogue with these partners</p> <p>6) International policy and advocacy opportunities for the promotion of the Call to Action are being used</p> <p>7) Switzerland further commits to tackling SGBV from a short- to long-term perspective through its humanitarian and development programmes.</p>	SGBV is a priority topic of Swiss Humanitarian Aid from 2017 onwards. An operational concept for the implementation of the priority topic outlining priorities, actions and resources (increase in resources; tracking of resources) has been approved in November 2016. SGBV modules have been integrated in trainings for Swiss Humanitarian Aid staff and additional SGBV experts been recruited to the Swiss surge roster. Call to Action commitments by priority partners are being monitored and the issue of SGBV has been raised in multilateral processes.

4. Ensure that humanitarian programming is gender responsive.	Yes	<p>1) Switzerland, based on the Agenda 2030 for sustainable development, commits to promoting gender equality as a strategic objective in its new strategy for international cooperation 2017-2020. This will apply to all operations and engagement in humanitarian aid, both for operational and policy work, and throughout all stages of an emergency.</p> <p>2) Switzerland commits to supporting the roll-out of the new IASC age and gender marker, continues to track the gender-responsiveness of its own humanitarian action and increases its efforts in presenting gender- results including sex disaggregated data in all its humanitarian work.</p> <p>3) Switzerland commits to ensure that 50% of leadership positions in Swiss Cooperation Offices in humanitarian contexts are held by women by 2020.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gender-responsiveness of humanitarian programming is monitored and supported through technical advice, with a focus on strategic documents of country operations. The OECD DAC gender marker is being applied and monitored. New binding reference indicators have been developed, including in relation to gender, SGBV and sex-disaggregated data.</li> <li>• Switzerland supports research on how donors can strengthen the effectiveness of support to gender equality and women's rights in fragile settings, focused on DRC, Ethiopia, Bangladesh and Nepal (publication expected mid-2017)</li> </ul>
5. Fully comply with humanitarian policies, frameworks and legally binding documents related to gender equality, women's empowerment and women's rights.	Yes	<p>1) Switzerland commits to promoting compliance by States and non-State actors with international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights law as well as international refugee law in relation to gender-specific violations and gender equality norms.</p> <p>2) Switzerland commits to upholding its obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women [CEDAW] and its Optional Protocol and to support the implementation of General Recommendation 30 of the CEDAW Committee on Women in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations.</p> <p>3) Switzerland commits to promoting the universalization of the Rome Statute, to cooperate with and support the International Criminal Court and other mechanisms to ensure accountability and justice for victims and survivors at the national, regional and international levels, including by non-judicial measures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Switzerland supports the NGO Geneva Call which engages non-state armed groups through voluntary engagements (so-called deed of commitments) in order to enforce the prohibition of sexual violence in armed conflict.</li> <li>• Through its support of the NGO Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice, Switzerland supports gender justice through domestic mechanisms as well as the ICC, specifically in Uganda and the DRC.</li> </ul>