



Individual Self Reflection 2020 on World Humanitarian Summit Commitments and Initiatives - United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)



Stakeholder Information

Organisation Name

United Nations Office for the
Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
(OCHA)

Organisational Type

UN

City and Country where Headquartered

New York, United States of America

Focal Point Name

Victoria Saiz-Omenaca

Region

Global

Twitter ID

@UNOCHA



2D Take concrete steps to improve compliance and accountability

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
OCHA commits to promote and facilitate full integration of SGBV prevention and response in all humanitarian action, including at all stages of the humanitarian programming cycle.	Advocacy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity Leave No One Behind
OCHA commits to promote and support gender-responsive policy, planning and programming, including prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence at all levels of humanitarian action.	Advocacy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity Leave No One Behind

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to promote and enhance respect for international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and refugee law, where applicable.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
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.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
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.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Fully comply with humanitarian policies, frameworks and legally binding documents related to gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's rights.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity Leave No One Behind

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

Gender-based violence prevention and response

The annual Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) guidance and associated tools were developed in close collaboration with gender-based violence (GBV) experts who served in a technical advisory capacity. The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) application template includes a self-assessment indicator on GBV. Of the 2018 CERF-funded projects, 66 per cent indicated GBV as either the sole focus of action or as incorporated in the project. GBV is systematically integrated into OCHA's briefings on behalf of the humanitarian community to the Security Council's informal Expert Group on the Protection of Civilians (PoC) in Armed Conflict. The Secretary-General's reports on PoC, drafted by OCHA, consistently raise awareness of the use of sexual violence in armed conflict and call for an end to such use by parties to conflict.

In 2018, 10 inter-agency Protection Capacity Standby Project (ProCap) Advisors were deployed, including two GBV-focused field deployments. ProCap advisors helped develop protection strategies, including on GBV.

In 2018, 18 inter-agency Gender Capacity Standby Project (GenCap) Advisors were deployed. The GenCap project played an important role in tackling GBV in field deployments by addressing GBV strategically and operationally in contexts such as Afghanistan, Nigeria and Uganda.



2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Buy-in
- Human resources/capacity
- IHL and IHRL compliance and accountability

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Lack of buy-in, international humanitarian law accountability and low staff capacity across the humanitarian system (including at leadership levels) hinder efforts, from the earliest stage of a crisis, for humanitarian response to include the policies, systems and mechanisms needed to mitigate gender-based violence risks.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Increase staff capacity in skills and ability to dedicate the required time to more complex analysis and response planning, achieving a more meaningful understanding of the gender dimensions of crises. Adhering to already existing global initiatives such as the Call to Action on Protection from GBV in Emergencies and the Real-Time Accountability Partnership. OCHA is a member of both initiatives. Commitment of leadership is needed at all levels to prioritise the prevention and response to GBV in emergencies.

Keywords

Gender, IHL compliance and accountability



3A Reduce and address displacement

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
OCHA commits to strengthen effective coordination of protection and assistance to IDPs and host communities so as to reduce vulnerability and promote self-reliance.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
OCHA commits to strengthen capacity to work on internal displacement.	Capacity	Leave No One Behind

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
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.	Leave No One Behind
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.	Leave No One Behind
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.	Leave No One Behind
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.	Leave No One Behind
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.	Leave No One Behind



1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

IDPs (due to conflict, violence, and disaster)

OCHA disseminated and implemented the recommendations of its study "Breaking the Impasse: reducing protracted displacement as a collective outcome" in key pilot countries, under the leadership of the government concerned and in coordination with relevant partners, in Cameroon, Central African Republic and Ukraine.

Following the request of the Secretary-General's Executive Committee to mark the 20th anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, OCHA co-led together with UNHCR and the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs, a three-year multi-stakeholder action plan to improve the response to internal displacement in affected countries. The plan was launched in April 2018.

OCHA convened several discussions to mobilize Member States and/or key stakeholders on enhancing the response to IDPs, including in the margins of the ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment.

OCHA participated in efforts to improve data/information management on IDPs in the field through improved global and field guidance together with relevant partners, including the Center for Humanitarian Data.

OCHA supported the work of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs, including her missions in New York.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

- Centre for Humanitarian Data
- New Way of Working
- Platform on Disaster Displacement

2. B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Ensuring more joined up approaches to protracted internal displacement has taken more time than anticipated, notably due to institutional silos and weak Government capacity on the ground.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Learn from countries which have shown some success to ensure more joint up approaches to address protracted internal displacement, such as Somalia.

Keywords

Displacement



3D Empower and protect women and girls

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
OCHA commits to promote and facilitate full integration of SGBV prevention and response in all humanitarian action, including at all stages of the humanitarian programming cycle.	Advocacy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity Leave No One Behind
OCHA commits to promote and support gender-responsive policy, planning and programming, including prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence at all levels of humanitarian action.	Advocacy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity Leave No One Behind
OCHA commits to facilitate meaningful and effective engagement of affected people and communities in humanitarian action, in particular that of women and girls.	Operational	Leave No One Behind Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Empower Women and Girls as change agents and leaders, including by increasing support for local women's groups to participate meaningfully in humanitarian action.	Leave No One Behind
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.	Leave No One Behind
Ensure that humanitarian programming is gender responsive.	Leave No One Behind
Fully comply with humanitarian policies, frameworks and legally binding documents related to gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's rights.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity Leave No One Behind

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

Empowerment of women and girls

In 2018, Gender Capacity Standby Project (GenCap) Advisor provided technical advice and strategic support to Humanitarian Coordinators (HCs), Resident Coordinators (RCs) and Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs) on the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment in major crises and complex humanitarian contexts in 18 countries. The deployments improved gender coordination mechanisms in emergencies, and embedded gender equality programming and women's empowerment in humanitarian tools and processes at the national, regional and global levels.

In 2018, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls came into effect. The updated policy renews the IASC's commitment to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in humanitarian action. It is accompanied by an Accountability Framework, which monitors, measures and provides guidance on the performance of global and field level roles and responsibilities of the bodies and field representation of the



IASC.

Gender equality programming

The CERF and Country Based Pool Funds (CBPF) project templates include mandatory sections on Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD), a qualitative gender analysis section, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Gender Marker and GBV. Through the online platforms Grants Management System and Business Intelligence, CBPF and CERF are able to track Gender Marker and SADD and determine if the projects receiving funds are meeting the obligations of a gender responsive approach.

In 2018, 77.79 per cent of CBPFs projects were designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. 7.43 per cent had advancement of gender equality as the principal purpose of the project. Similarly, 69 per cent of CERF projects were marked 2a in the IASC Gender Marker indicating strong gender mainstreaming. 20 per cent were marked 2b indicating a targeted gender action.

31 per cent of the HRP in 2018 fully integrated gender analysis into the response planning while 68 per cent integrated gender analysis to some extent in the response.

In 2018 the Gender with Age Marker (GAM) was launched. With the implementation of the GAM, OCHA will improve tracking of the gender responsiveness and financial allocations towards gender programming.

Sexual and reproductive health

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) projects pay specific attention to the needs of women with specific needs, such as women in childbearing age and women who are pregnant or lactating. CERF supports reproductive health services through the implementation of the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) in Reproductive Health (RH), which defines RH services that are most important in preventing morbidity and mortality, particularly among women and girls, in humanitarian settings.

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Buy-in
- Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)
- Human resources/capacity

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Lack of buy-in and low staff capacity across the humanitarian system (including of leadership) hinder the implementation of agreed IASC standards, and hamper coordination to integrate gender analysis throughout the Humanitarian Programme Cycle.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Commitment of leadership at all levels to integrate gender analysis in humanitarian action is important.

Keywords

Country-based pooled funds, Gender



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

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
OCHA commits to facilitate meaningful and effective engagement of affected people and communities in humanitarian action, in particular that of women and girls.	Operational	Leave No One Behind Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
OCHA commits to advance processes that promote accountability to affected people through a collective response at country level.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
OCHA commits to actively promote the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS).	Advocacy	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
OCHA commits to support and facilitate the use of multi-purpose cash alongside other response modalities.	Policy	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
OCHA commits to ensuring that cash transfer programming is fully integrated into coordination structures, and to ensuring CERF and country-based pooled funds are 'cash ready' to facilitate the programming and delivery of multisector cash-based programs.	Policy	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

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

People-centered approaches (feedback mechanisms, community engagement, etc)

Within the Grand Bargain's work stream 5 on needs assessments, the Ethos and Quality Criteria for Needs Assessments and Analysis include elements to support community engagement and participation, including calling for common platform for sharing and analyzing data. Ongoing training and guidance has been provided to staff as well as inter-agency engagement to ensure a more systematic approach to including feedback and corrective action in humanitarian response planning. Strengthened linkages have been demonstrated and recorded in countries including Chad, Haiti, Nigeria, Yemen and others. Chad, Nigeria and Haiti have made excellent use of perception indicators and collaborative feedback mechanisms, clearly demonstrating how affected people's considerations are reflected in response planning.

Cash-based programming

In December 2018, OCHA, under the leadership of the Under Secretary-General/Emergency Relief Coordinator, supported the conclusion of a joint Cash Collaboration Statement alongside three programmatic UN Agencies: UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP. The joint Cash Collaboration Statement outlines an approach towards functional solutions including joint/coordinated transfer mechanisms and interoperable data systems interface, a collaborative approach to implementing, programming cash in 6 pilot countries and a structured approach to engaging other partners in this critical conversation as these mechanisms are developed. This process will engage with other partners through existing coordination mechanisms at the field level including cash working groups etc. Six pilot countries will be identified in early 2019.

Through the engagement in the UN Cash Collaboration Statement, increasingly joined up approaches within existing systems and structures is seen as a positive move towards improved coherence around cash programming.

OCHA continues to provide comprehensive training to all staff on cash coordination. Over 50 OCHA staff were trained in 2018. Offices supported by training included: Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Sudan, the Regional Office for Asia Pacific (Bangkok) and Whole of Syria. Additionally, OCHA led the Global Cluster Coordinator's Group (GCCG) Task Team on Cash Coordination throughout 2018.

Strengthening national/local leadership and systems

OCHA continues to ensure application of IASC policy and guidance which underscores that international coordination mechanisms should be established when the national mechanisms are overwhelmed or unable to meet needs in a manner that respects humanitarian principles.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

Grand Bargain

Keywords

Cash, Local action, People-centred approach, Quality and accountability standards, Strengthening local systems



4B Anticipate, do not wait, for crises

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
OCHA commits to promote preparedness efforts by all relevant actors.	Advocacy	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
OCHA commits to supporting countries that undertake multi-year planning for risk reduction and promoting of sustainable development.	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 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.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity
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.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

Preparedness

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) approach aims to increase the speed and volume of life-saving assistance delivered in the first four to six weeks of an emergency. The ERP approach provides tools for UN Country Teams and/or Humanitarian Country Teams to: 1) Understand risks and establish a system to monitor them; 2) Establish a minimum level of preparedness; and 3) Take additional action, including developing contingency plans, to ensure readiness to respond to identified risks.

By end of 2018, the ERP approach has been implemented in 85 countries. Throughout 2018 the focus has been on improving



the quality of readiness in priority countries, which have been identified on the basis of risk analysis .

In 2018, inter-agency Emergency Response Preparedness support missions were fielded to the Caribbean, Libya, Palestine and Turkey. Technical support for ERP implementation was provided to Humanitarian Country Teams as required, and implementation was tracked via a dedicated online platform.

In 2018, the IASC ERP work stream continued to provide early action recommendations for the countries identified in the bi-annual Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Early Warning analysis and facilitated preparedness support in follow-up as requested. In line with the World Humanitarian Summit commitment, the IASC ERP work stream included humanitarian and development actors, as well as the World Bank.

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Data and analysis
- Strengthening national/local systems

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

More roll-out of ERP approach at the sub-national level.

Keywords

Humanitarian-development nexus, Preparedness

4C Deliver collective outcomes: transcend humanitarian-development divides

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
OCHA commits to improve transparency and accountability throughout the humanitarian program cycle.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
OCHA adopts the Commitment to Action on Transcending Humanitarian-Development Divides and will work towards context-specific collective outcomes that ensure that 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.	Policy	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
OCHA commits to establish a new center for humanitarian data in the Netherlands in 2017 with the goal of increasing the use and impact of data in the humanitarian sector.	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

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis and planning towards collective outcomes

Strengthening joint analysis between humanitarian and development partners was identified as a priority within the Grand Bargain on Needs Assessments. In 2018, OCHA worked with the World Bank, UNDP, the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) and others to develop an initial vision for collaboration to pursue strengthened collaboration on joint humanitarian-development assessment and analysis. This agreement will be followed by a roadmap, to be developed in 2019. As part of its collaboration with the World Bank and other actors, OCHA has committed to reinforcing its staff capacities on analysis, including to inform the humanitarian-development nexus. OCHA has launched a second competency survey to update its understanding of the level of skills and knowledge on coordinated needs assessment and analysis in field offices, to compare with expected or required levels of competency. As in previous years, this information will



inform modifications to the Coordinated Assessment and Information Management (CAIM) training, which has become one of OCHA's seminal capacity building programmes. In 2018, OCHA also piloted its Advanced Training on Analysis in Humanitarian Action (ATAHS), in recognition that OCHA requires a cadre of staff with the ability to lead and undertake more sophisticated analytical processes.

Other

Important progress has been made in advancing the commitment to meet people's immediate humanitarian needs while reducing risk and vulnerability by working towards collective outcomes. Good practice is emerging for how to operationalize and finance collective outcomes, in line with the New Way of Working. The Joint Steering Committee to advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration (JSC) conducted a review in countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Ethiopia, Niger, Nigeria and Somalia), which highlighted the importance of (i) leadership and capacity; (ii) joint information and analysis; (iii) articulation and operationalization of collective outcomes; (iv) harmonizing resources and financing; and (v) accountability and monitoring. While much progress has been made in bringing stakeholders together around collective outcomes, there is a need to strengthen commitment and accountability for individual stakeholders to align their programming and financing with these outcomes to operationalize them. There have been significant developments at the policy level which promise to ensure progress in this regard: the collective commitment by the JSC Principals; the recommendation on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee; and efforts by individual entities to review their internal mechanisms.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

- New Way of Working

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Funding modalities (earmarking, priorities, yearly agreements, risk aversion measures)
 Institutional/Internal constraints
 Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis, planning, funding and/or response

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

While humanitarian and development actors share the collective goal of assisting those in need, there are considerable differences, in approaches, objectives, mechanisms and timelines. To date, there is no agreed upon analytical framework for joint humanitarian-development analysis that would help define the scope and approach.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

There is a need to provide ongoing support to respective Governments and Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator leadership and other field colleagues based on good practice and lessons to date to start operationalizing collective outcomes at the country and sub-national level. At the same time, close collaboration is required with donor Member States to ensure financing for collective outcomes.

Keywords

Humanitarian-development nexus



5A Invest in local capacities

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
OCHA commits to enhance engagement with national and local NGOs, leveraging the role as partners in the programming and delivery of humanitarian assistance through country-based pooled funds.	Operational	Invest in Humanity

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
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

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

Country-based pooled funds

Overall, country-based pooled funds (CBPFs) allocated 25 per cent directly to local and national NGOs in 2018, amounting to some \$208 million, which placed CBPFs high on their commitment to the localization agenda. Local NGOs were also represented in the Advisory Boards of 15 of the 17 CBPFs that were operational in 2018, together with international NGOs, donors and UN agencies.

Capacity building of national/local actors

OCHA provided logistical and programme support to the co-conveners of the Grand Bargain work stream on localization to carry out a demonstrator country mission to Iraq. It also participated in the mission. Please refer to the findings from the mission: <https://media.ifrc.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/12/2019/02/GB-Localization-Workstream-Mission-to-Iraq-Report-Final-1-1.pdf>

Other

OCHA continues to ensure application of IASC policy related to coordination which supports localization; in this regard, national NGO held the 5th highest number of Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) seats (30, equivalent to 5.1 per cent of membership) on 14 out of 23 HCTs surveyed by OCHA in 2018. Of the 254 clusters/sectors surveyed in 23 operations, half have national/local authorities in leadership roles at the national or sub-national levels. 52 national and local NGOs support leadership of national and/or sub-national clusters. National NGOs consisted of 42 per cent cluster members. Local NGOs were also represented in the Advisory Boards of 15 of the 17 country-based pooled funds that were operational in 2018, together with international NGOs, donors and UN agencies .

Keywords

Country-based pooled funds, Local action



5B Invest according to risk

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
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.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity
Commit to invest in risk management, preparedness and crisis prevention capacity to build the resilience of vulnerable and affected people.	Invest in Humanity

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

The Connecting Business initiative (CBI) which is supported jointly by OCHA and UNDP, was launched to help the private sector navigate the humanitarian landscape, invest in resilience of business operations and strategically engage in preparedness, response and recovery. The initiative supports 13 private sector member networks that represent more than 1,500 companies and reach over 40,000 Small and medium-sized enterprises. In 2018, seven of the member networks responded to a total of 15 crises, working alongside national and international actors. In addition, networks - including those that did not experience disasters – worked on disaster preparedness and resilience, took part in simulation exercises, engaged in advocacy and national dialogues, built information and communication systems, and provided business continuity trainings, especially to micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs).

In 2019, CBI will focus on supporting member networks particularly in addressing manmade disasters, measuring impact of their operations and investing in innovation.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

The Connecting Business Initiative

Keywords

Disaster Risk Reduction, Private sector



5D Finance outcomes, not fragmentation: shift from funding to financing

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
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.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity
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.	Invest in Humanity
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 Round Table on "Changing Lives").	Invest in Humanity

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

In terms of contributions to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), over the course of 2018 the CERF secretariat negotiated two new multi-year agreements (MYAs) with Norway and Sweden, respectively, in addition to the existing MYAs. The agreements cover a period of four years (2018-2021).

OCHA, ECHO, the World Bank and UNDP have developed a paper, in consultation with Grand Bargain Needs Assessment partners, outlining an approach to identifying test cases, good practices and innovative methods to leverage the unique strengths within the humanitarian and development sectors to better bridge the analytical divide. This paper will inform a workshop to look at examples of past efforts and identify areas for active learning.

Keywords

Humanitarian-development nexus



5E Diversify the resource base and increase cost-efficiency

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
OCHA commits to exemplify and lead in best practice in its management of the Central Emergency Response Fund and country-based pooled funds towards greater effectiveness and efficiency.	Operational	Invest in Humanity
OCHA commits to work towards expanding the Central Emergency Response Fund to \$1 billion annually by 2018.	Financial	Invest in Humanity

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
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 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.	Invest in Humanity

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

The number of CERF-funded projects with cash-based components increased from 45 in 2017 to 82 in 2018. The total value of cash and vouchers to be transferred to affected people through 2018 CERF-funded projects was USD 55.5 million, according to available information in agencies' project proposals.

In 2018, CERF supported common humanitarian services, including among other logistics, air service, safety and security, and telecommunications, with a total of USD 17.5 million thereby promoting more efficient support systems, processes and approaches.

OCHA participated in the March 2018 workshop on Cost Efficiency for Humanitarian Effectiveness and supported efforts by mapping existing 'effectiveness' indicators for a similar project related to Payment by Result pilot countries. These, in turn, are associated with a Department for International Development (DFID) Payment by Results approach will be identified for 2019.

Keywords

Cash