



**Annual Report on World Humanitarian
Summit Commitments - Organisation for Economic Co-
operation and Development (OECD)
2016**



Stakeholder Information

Organisation Name

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Organisational Type

International Organisation

City and Country where Headquartered

Paris, France

Focal Point Name

Cyprien Fabre

Region

Global

Twitter ID



3A Reduce and address displacement

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The OECD will support member countries to strengthen integration programmes for refugees and their children and to explore ways to better use alternative legal channels, in complement to resettlement, to facilitate safe and orderly migration for people in need of protection.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
The OECD will support members to deliver on commitments made at the 2016 Development Assistance Committee High Level Meeting, i.e. OECD members commit to enhance the effectiveness of ODA to respond to the refugee crises and to sharpen their focus on identifying and addressing the root causes of conflicts, forced displacement, and refugee flows.	Policy	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

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

Regarding enhancing the effectiveness of ODA to respond to the refugee crisis, development co-operation has a distinct role to play in addressing the refugee crisis –better preventing and containing crises, while carefully managing expectations. This work entails a whole-of-government effort and an understanding that substantially increasing humanitarian budgets is not a sustainable response mechanism. We need to review humanitarian and development programming, and to match the response to the reality on the ground. The OECD seeks to support its members in making development co-operation more efficient and effective, more innovative, and more focused on building resilience in situations of forced displacement.

On integration programmes for refugees, there is a need to reinforce integration programmes for refugees and their children and the need to exploit all possible channels for safe and orderly migration for people in need of protection.

Achievements at a glance

Regarding enhancing the effectiveness of ODA to respond to the refugee crisis, achievements include: (1) Established a DAC Temporary Working Group on Refugees and Migration co-chaired by the EU and Japan (2) Conducted a comprehensive desk review of existing literature on thematic topics prioritized by members (coherence, better financing, access to business and productive opportunities, and access to education) (3) Collected examples of good practices and lessons learnt from members for compilation into a Compendium of Good Practice (4) Drafted Guidance Document on Development Assistance and Approaches to Coherent Programming in Contexts of Forced Displacement (5) Organised 3 events seminars on better programming for refugees to facilitate discussions with external stakeholders, in particular representatives from LDC and MIC governments, UN agencies, MDBs, NGOs and CSOs. (6) Convened 4 meetings of the DAC Temporary Working Group to discuss member practices, validate findings from survey and present draft proposals.

On integration programmes for refugees, achievements include: (1) Cross cutting reports (e.g. making integration work for refugees and others in need of international protection OECD 2016; how are refugee faring on the labour market in Europe OECD-EC 2016)



and country reviews with specific recommendations to improve integration outcomes of refugees and their children (e.g. Germany, Sweden) (2) The OECD provided a first comprehensive overview of the use and potential of complementary migration pathways for persons in need of protection in its 2016 International Migration Outlook (OECD 2016)

How is your organization assessing progress

Regarding enhancing the effectiveness of ODA to respond to the refugee crisis, the work plan is on track and draft Guidance and Compendium of Good Practice will be presented to the DAC for their consideration in July 2017.

On integration programmes for refugees, we are monitoring the evolution of integration outcomes and of the use of complementary migration pathways for people in need of protection.

Challenges faced in implementation

Regarding enhancing the effectiveness of ODA to respond to the refugee crisis, there are a number of ongoing initiatives focusing on coherence in the context of forced displacement including the Solutions Alliance and UNHCR's Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework - ensuring consistency, while retaining relevance and providing added value will be challenging.

On integration programmes for refugees, there is still a difficulty in obtaining up to date information on socio-demographic characteristics and outcomes by detailed migration categories that enables the identification of refugees and asylum seekers.

Next step to advance implementation in 2017

Regarding enhancing the effectiveness of ODA, next steps include: (1) Experts workshop bringing together key stakeholders from countries of origin, transit and destination to review the draft guidance document and provide feedback on content, structure and utility (2) Meeting of the DAC TWG to review and provide feedback on updated draft (3) Circulation to member countries HQ and field offices who will be the primary users of this tool for their review and inputs (4) Series of external seminar events to raise awareness of ongoing efforts of members to enhance the effectiveness of their ODA in refugee situations.

On integration programmes for refugees, continue to provide country specific support to OECD member states and to monitor outcomes.

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

Regarding enhancing the effectiveness of ODA, provide more incentives/ opportunities for coherence between humanitarian and development actors to create space for effective co-ordination of assistance and development activities in situations of forced displacement.

On integration programmes for refugees, welcoming refugees represents a clear up-front expenditure but the long-term payoff may be substantial. And for this, integration programmes needs to be viewed as an investment.

Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives

Keywords

People-centred approach

Refugees

Social protection

Specific Initiatives

Commitment to Action: Transcending the humanitarian - development divide

Grand Bargain

Agenda for Humanity

3B - Address the vulnerabilities of migrants and provide more regular and lawful opportunities for migration

4C - Deliver collective outcomes: transcend humanitarian-development divides

5E - Diversify the resource base and increase cost-efficiency



4C Deliver collective outcomes: transcend humanitarian-development divides

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
<p>The members of the International Network on Conflict and Fragility commit to implement the Stockholm Declaration commitments to provide smarter, more effective, and more targeted development support in fragile and conflict affected situations, especially in protracted humanitarian crises and to work more closely with development and humanitarian actors and promote increased incorporation of conflict-sensitive and longer-term development approaches and financing into humanitarian operations in protracted crisis situations to achieve context appropriate collective outcome by investing in capacity building of local organisations and actors; actively sharing data between humanitarian and development organisations and actors and using that data and knowledge to inform shared multi-hazard risk and context analyses and to monitor the achievement of collective and sustainable outcomes; providing the right operational incentives for different actors to work more coherently over multiple years; focusing financial and political investments on the reduction of fragile situations and in the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts; securing the participation and involvement of crisis affected people and communities in the planning and implementation of humanitarian and development initiatives, and heeding their voices; supporting the creation of an enabling environment for viable local economies; empowering field staff to plan, make decisions, and adapt programming, in consultation with local actors and to suit the needs of rapidly evolving environments. To demonstrate the shared commitment to the implementation of the Stockholm Declaration, members will initially focus on implementing these efforts in five to ten countries, incorporating these efforts in existing International Dialogue co-ordination processes where possible. In these countries, members will monitor the effectiveness of efforts, celebrate successes and learn from failures, aiming to progressively expand, as appropriate, this new way of working and financing by 2020.</p>	<p>Policy</p>	<p>Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need</p>

Core Commitments

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

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

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

The International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF) is one of three constituencies of the International Dialogue for Statebuilding and Peacebuilding (IDPS), which is the political platform driving implementation of the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States. Members of INCAF endorsed the Stockholm Declaration which re-affirms the New Deal and commits members to provide smarter, more effective, and more targeted development support in fragile and conflict affected situations, including in response to protracted humanitarian crises.

Achievements at a glance

The New Deal has played an important role in shifting global norms and perceptions about how we should be doing peacebuilding and statebuilding. It has also shifted donor focus and approaches to peacebuilding and statebuilding issues, and provided an entry point for enhanced dialogue and understanding between donors, government and civil society. The focus, post-endorsement of the Stockholm Declaration, is now on field-level implementation of the New Deal. This shift in focus is highlighted in the recently adopted IDPS Strategy and INCAF efforts to look at contextual as well as members' own internal obstacles to full implementation of the New Deal. For example INCAF has recently published "Hitting the Target, But Missing the Point" that assesses donor support for inclusive and legitimate politics in fragile societies.

How is your organization assessing progress

The INCAF workplan for 2017-18 outlines priorities for its engagement in the IDPs going forward, including self and peer monitoring of members' implementation of the New Deal and Stockholm commitments. It also outlines a number of projects that INCAF will undertake that target specific challenges to enhancing members' implementation efforts in the field. This workplan builds on previous ongoing work taken forward by INCAF and is currently on track.

Challenges faced in implementation

Affecting behavioural change that enables more effective aid policy and programming in g7+ countries, particularly through a broad constituency based platform, requires continued political support, dialogue and exchange of best practice, and individual member commitment to reflect, adapt and change.

Next step to advance implementation in 2017

Continued INCAF engagement in the IDPS and implementation of the INCAF 2017-18 workplan.

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

UN and World Bank increased investment and efforts to enhance the coherence and sustainability of their actions in fragile and conflict affected states is very welcome. It is important that INCAF is enabled by the UN and WB to continue supporting this work through ongoing engagement at the policy and programme levels.

Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives



Specific Initiatives

Commitment to Action: Transcending the humanitarian - development divide

Agenda for Humanity

1C - Remain engaged and invest in stability

5C - Invest in stability

5B Invest according to risk

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The OECD commits to support members of the Development Assistance Committee and their partners in the use of tools and frameworks - including the OECD's resilience systems analysis tool - that promote a shared understanding of risk and vulnerability, integrate multi-hazard, cross-sectoral approaches, and build greater coherence between development, humanitarian, and peace and state-building approaches to help to strengthen the resilience of individuals, households, communities and states.	Operational	Invest in Humanity

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to invest in risk management, preparedness and crisis prevention capacity to build the resilience of vulnerable and affected people.	Invest in Humanity

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

More needs to be done to address the broad range of risks and stresses that undermine development and fuel crises. New approaches are needed that strengthen people and systems' resilience and address societies' overall well-being. The OECD is well placed – with no stake in the outcome – to find synergies between a range of political, humanitarian and development options for dealing with risk. We also play a unique role in driving better results: holding DAC members to account on their international commitments but also promoting the sharing of good practice.

Achievements at a glance

Following the WHS, the OECD has stepped up efforts to scale up support to DAC members and their partners in developing common risk-informed programming, integrating resilience approaches into strategy development and programming and supporting better coherence between development, humanitarian and peace and state building approaches. This includes building the capacity of OECD DAC members to incorporate resilience systems analyses (RSA) within their programme cycle management processes; and support to the UN system with regard to UNDAF planning processes through a collaboration with UNDG West and Central Africa. This has included RSAs in South Sudan, Kenya, Ethiopia and cross-border analyses in the Sahel; as well as the development of guidelines to complement UNDAF guidance to practical guidance on 'how' to strengthen risk informed planning for UNCTs and work toward common outcomes.

How is your organization assessing progress

Demand for, and uptake of, OECD support to use the RSA has grown significantly during 2016 and 2017. The RSA is increasingly being seen as the standard approach to strengthening risk-informed, integrated and coherent programming. Progress in measuring improvements in programme outcomes have been captured in the development of a 'learning report' published in February 2017.

Challenges faced in implementation

As demand for support in undertaking RSAs increases, there are capacity limitations within the OECD to support this work at scale - the challenge then will be in building the capacity of DAC members and their partners, including UN agencies to undertake these analyses independently.

Next step to advance implementation in 2017

The scale up and roll-out of the RSA will continue through 2017 and 2018 with a schedule of support for UNCTs in the Sahel; planned support in the use of the RSA with WFP in the MENA region and support to further DAC members including the EU, France and Australia. In addition, the OECD will focus on developing further modules within the RSA during 2017 - including a financing



module to incentivise compliance with accountability frameworks.

If you had one message for the annual report on what is most needed to advance the transformation Invest according to risk , what would it be

There is still under-investment in risk informed analysis and planning - both in terms of financing and staff capacity. To strengthen common-risk informed programming that is integrated, coherent and cross-sectoral and thereby achieve more effective outcomes for 'the furthest behind' additional resources are needed.

Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives

Keywords

- Disaster Risk Reduction Humanitarian principles People-centred approach

Specific Initiatives

- Commitment to Action: Transcending the humanitarian - development divide Risk and Vulnerability Data Platform Grand Bargain

Agenda for Humanity

- 1B - Act early 4B - Anticipate, do not wait, for crises 5C - Invest in stability

5E Diversify the resource base and increase cost-efficiency

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The OECD commits to set up a clear, transparent, and inclusive process to improve the consistency, comparability, and transparency of reporting of ODA-eligible, in-donor refugee costs, by aligning respective OECD members' methods for calculating these costs.	Operational	Invest in Humanity
The OECD will support its members to deliver on the commitments made at the World Humanitarian Summit, and monitor their progress, including through OECD Development Assistance Committee peer reviews. As part of this, the OECD will monitor progress in delivering the Grand Bargain, and help members translate existing knowledge, new thinking and innovative approaches into other good donorship practices, supporting OECD members' role to provide the right finance, through the right partnerships, at the right time; to provide oversight to enhance the effectiveness of humanitarian operations and humanitarian agencies; and to provide incentives for closer collaboration on the ground.	Policy	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

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

Regarding improved reporting of ODA-eligible refugee costs, the subject of in-donor refugee costs has become particularly contentious in the context of recent responses to large-scale migrant and refugee movements to Europe. In-donor costs are growing, both in absolute terms and as a proportion of total reported ODA. This increase has led to reflections on the credibility of development co-operation and on the loss of focus on poverty eradication as the primary purpose of aid. The OECD seeks to support DAC members to improve consistency, comparability and transparency in reporting of in-donor refugee costs so as to enhance accountability and contribute to the quality and effectiveness of aid.

Regarding monitoring DAC members progress, OECD's mandate is to monitor our members' aid effectiveness and to promote peer learning. The OECD has a role in improving and supporting the way DAC donors mobilise their humanitarian aid, and help them navigate in more complex humanitarian systems and crises. Twenty out of 30 DAC members signed up to the Grand Bargain (March 2017), and this represents more than 90% of DAC humanitarian funding. DAC members supported many initiatives and innovations at the WHS, giving a role for the OECD to support the translation of those commitments and initiatives into better programming.

Achievements at a glance



Regarding improved reporting of ODA-eligible refugee costs, achievements include: (1) Established a DAC Temporary Working Group on Refugees and Migration co-chaired by the EU and Japan (2) Conducted a comprehensive survey of members' reporting practices on in-donor refugee costs to identify categories of refugees, types of assistance provided and methodologies for calculating in-donor costs (3) Conducted a desk review of types and duration of services/ assistance and associated costs for refugees in member countries (4) Compiled qualitative analysis of member responses for validation (5) Drafted proposals for clarifications of Statistical Reporting Directives. (6) Convened four meetings of the DAC Temporary Working to discuss member practices, validate findings from survey and present draft proposals.

Regarding monitoring DAC members progress, (1) A series of guidelines "Putting Policy into Practice" are being produced, translating some of the commitments from the WHS into practice. Those guidelines will be available on a dedicated website for humanitarian donors recently launched by the OECD: <http://www.oecd.org/development/humanitarian-donors/> (2) Field surveys to assess aid beneficiaries' and frontline humanitarians' perception of the aid they receive are being conducted to create a baseline for future surveys on the effect of changes generated by the WHS on people's lives (3) The OECD has modified the DAC peer review framework, to incorporate Members' progress toward the commitments of WHS.

How is your organization assessing progress

Regarding improved reporting of ODA-eligible refugee costs, the work plan is on track and the draft proposals for clarification will be presented to the DAC for their consideration in July 2017.

Regarding monitoring DAC members progress, progress is on track and the commitment will be met by end 2017.

Challenges faced in implementation

Regarding improved reporting of ODA-eligible refugee costs, since the introduction of this category in the DAC Statistical Reporting Directives in 1988, there have been several attempts to harmonise how in-country refugee support is calculated, but there is still significant disagreement and tremendously wide variation between DAC members and it remains difficult to reach a consensus in a manner that takes into account the particularities of each members' systems and experiences.

Regarding monitoring DAC members progress, the number of simultaneous initiatives around the WHS makes it challenging to follow and to coordinate DAC members' inputs and progress.

Next step to advance implementation in 2017

Regarding improved reporting of ODA-eligible refugee costs, the draft proposals are being revised to incorporate members' comments on the first draft. A revised draft will be circulated to members in April and discussed at a meeting of the Temporary Working Group in May.

Regarding monitoring DAC members progress, 1) Complete donors' guidelines and possibly launch of additional topics related to WHS implementation; (2) Structure the field surveys into a regular exercise.

If you had one message for the annual report on what is most needed to advance the transformation Diversify the resource base and increase cost-efficiency , what would it be

Regarding improved reporting of ODA-eligible refugee costs, responding to large-scale refugee movements is a critical international challenge. We must support the harmonisation of data collection methods for in-donor refugee costs to allow a clear, comparable evaluation of the efforts each country is making, encourage responsibility-sharing and build a positive narrative around refugees.

Regarding monitoring DAC members progress, the transformation and commitments from the Grand Bargain should simultaneously review donors' and other humanitarian actors achievements to ensure that there is balanced progress in meeting the commitments of the agreement.

Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives

Keywords

- IDPs People-centred approach Refugees
 Urban

Specific Initiatives

- Global Alliance for Urban Crises Grand Bargain

Agenda for Humanity



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