OECD Commitments

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND – A COMMITMENT TO ADDRESS FORCED DISPLACEMENT

The OECD will support members to deliver on commitments made at the 2016 Development Assistance Committee High Level Meeting: “We agree to enhance the effectiveness of our ODA to respond to the refugee crises and to sharpen our focus on identifying and addressing the root causes of conflicts, forced displacement, and refugee flows. It is necessary to improve the consistency, comparability, and transparency of our reporting of ODA–eligible, in-donor refugee costs, by aligning the respective methods for calculating these costs. We therefore agree to set up a clear, transparent, and inclusive process to this aim”. Furthermore, 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.

HUMANITARIAN FINANCING – INVESTING 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.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

This Special Session will generate a range of commitments and concrete actions to establish a Global Risk Platform that will map and unite the existing risk, vulnerability and threat analysis initiatives into one global community of practice. A global platform where stakeholders and practitioners can share data, analysis, strategies and resources – human, material or financial – backed by politically supported action is instrumental in building resilience to evolving risks.

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.
CHANGING PEOPLE’S LIVES - FROM DELIVERING AID TO ENDING NEEDS

The objective of this High-Level Leaders’ Roundtable is to identify and secure concrete policy and operational commitments aimed at advancing Core Responsibility Four of the Secretary-General’s Agenda for Humanity, which requires reinforcing local systems, anticipating and transcending the humanitarian-development divide.

Commitment by the members of the International Network on Conflict and Fragility

The members of the International Network on Conflict and Fragility will 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 outcomes” by:

1. Investing in capacity building of local organisations and actors, in particular facilitating their involvement in the planning of humanitarian programmes and in operational preparedness and response, and by using on the job training.

2. Actively sharing data between humanitarian and development organisations and actors - while respecting privacy and protection concerns - and using that data and knowledge – including knowledge about refugees, internally displaced people and host communities, and the obstacles to return – to inform shared multi-hazard risk and context analyses, using these analyses to develop risk-informed programming, and to monitor the achievement of collective and sustainable outcomes. As part of this, focusing on strengthening the capacity of national statistical agencies, ministries and other stakeholders to produce data to monitor progress.

3. Providing the right operational incentives – including more multi-annual planning and funding – for different actors to work more coherently over multiple years; aiming for each actor’s individual efforts to work towards common, context-specific, goals and collective SDG outcomes: which will contribute to overcoming the factors that have led these states and societies to be exposed to fragility and shocks

4. Focusing financial and political investments on the reduction of fragile situations and in the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts

5. 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. Advocating for the voices of grass roots organisations, including women’s groups, to be heard and considered at national level, and strengthening the listening skills of field personnel

6. Supporting the creation of an enabling environment for viable local economies

7. Empowering our field staff to plan, make decisions, and adapt programming, in consultation with local actors and to suit the needs of rapidly evolving environments. Encouraging learning from and action on what works and doesn’t work as well as the active sharing of information between different actors

To demonstrate our shared commitment to the implementation of the Stockholm Declaration, we will initially focus on implementing these actions in five to ten countries, incorporating these efforts in existing International Dialogue co-ordination processes where possible. In these countries, we will monitor the effectiveness of our efforts, celebrate our successes and learn from our failures, aiming to progressively expand, as appropriate, this new way of working and financing by 2020.

Commitments made herein are understood to be political rather than legal commitments, including commitments under international law and are subject to the availability of funds and applicable legal requirements.