

Grand Bargain in 2020:
Annual Self Report – Narrative Summary

Name of Institution: OECD

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(NB. Please limit your answer to no more than **5 pages in total** – anything over this word limit will not be considered by ODI in their analysis. Please respond to all of the questions below.)

Grand Bargain in 2020

Question 1: Reflecting on the information you have provided in the Excel spreadsheet, please highlight the 2 or 3 key outcomes or results relating to the Grand Bargain that your institution achieved in 2020?

In 2020 five UN agencies adhered to the DAC Recommendation on the HDP nexus,,providing an opportunity to deliver on this commitment. A DAC-UN dialogue on the Nexus was set to define concrete work where donors and multilateral agencies can concretely help implementing the 11 principles in the recommendation.

Question 2: How has your institution contributed to the advancement of gender equality and women’s empowerment¹ in humanitarian settings through its implementation of the Grand Bargain? What results/outcomes have been achieved in this regard? (please outline specific initiatives or changes in practice and their outcomes/results). Please refer to the Guidelines for definitions of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, which are included in this self-report template package.

The OECD published the “[Politically informed approaches to working on gender equality in fragile and conflict-affected contexts](#)”. This policy paper provides practical recommendations for donors and practitioners on how to integrate gender equality into programming in fragile and conflict-affected contexts using politically informed approaches. It goes beyond traditional development practices and ways of working, as well as the main systems, practices, and tools required to implement politically informed approaches. The paper emphasises the importance of integrating analysis of power relations and the functioning of political and socio-economic systems; and the important role of negotiating barriers and using opportunities within existing systems in order to achieve the desired change – with the potential to transform both gender inequalities and fragility, which is key to achieve the sustainable development goals.

Question 3: How has the humanitarian-development nexus been strategically mainstreamed in your institutional implementation of the Grand Bargain commitments? Please explain how your institution has linked commitments 10.1 - 10.5 with other commitments from other workstreams.

The HDP Nexus is at the very core of the work of the fragility section in the OECD. The Nexus is a core area of the [States of Fragility 2020](#), “fit for fragility” chapter,

¹ Refer to the IASC definitions of gender equality and women empowerment, available [here](#).

reaching high-level and decisional level in donors' administration. The work of the OECD in that regard has been instrumental to lead some DAC members to review or update their development or humanitarian policies, with the nexus at the core.

Grand Bargain 2016-2020: Overall achievements and remaining gaps

Question 4: What are the 2-3 key achievements/areas of most progress by your institution since 2016? Please report on your institutional progress for the period 2016-2020, **even** if your institution did not become a signatory until after 2016.

- The adoption of the [DAC Recommendation on the Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus](#), adopted in 2020 by five major UN agencies, is the main key achievement over the period.

Question 5: What, in your institutional view, have been the main achievements of the Grand Bargain signatories, as a collective, since 2016? Please indicate specific commitments, thematic or cross-cutting issues or workstreams where you think most progress has been made collectively by signatories.

The OECD not being an operational agency or a donor, we have limited view on what were the key output. Since the removal of the WS10 on the Nexus, the topic of better coherence and complementarity amongst the main actors in crisis contexts is now particularly discussed within the DAC-UN dialogue that was set in 2020 to operationalise the Recommendation.

Question 6: What has the Grand Bargain not been able to achieve in its five year tenure? What outstanding obstacles, gaps, areas of weakness still remain after five years, in terms of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian action? Please indicate specific commitments, thematic or cross-cutting issues or workstreams where you think there remain key gaps or obstacles.

N/A. The Grand Bargain remains a reference and one of the main achievement from the 2016WHS, but as all policy initiatives, it has lost some of its momentum and political charge over five years. There might be the opportunity of new leadership (at the UN/humanitarian), new actors (Even bigger involvement from the development banks or development actors), new contexts (post-Covid, with implication for localisation, cash, etc.) to set up a new post-Covid WHS in a couple of years and set a new initiatives. What was possible to achieve through the GB was already achieved, and what can't be achieve will not be achieved, even in prolonging the GB trademark with a 2.0 brand.

Risk and the Grand Bargain

Question 7a: How has risk (financial, operational, reputational, etc) affected your institution's implementation of the core commitments since you became a signatory to the Grand Bargain?

N/A

Question 7b: How has your institution sought to mitigate or address these risks to enable implementation of the core commitments?

N/A