



**AGENDA  
FOR HUMANITY**  
5 CORE RESPONSIBILITIES  
24 TRANSFORMATIONS



**Annual Report on World Humanitarian  
Summit Commitments - United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland  
2016**



## Stakeholder Information

**Organisation Name**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Organisational Type**

Member State

**City and Country where Headquartered**

London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Focal Point Name**

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**Region**

Europe

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**Attachments**

[United Kingdom\\_individual and core\\_commitments.pdf](#)



## 1B Act early

### Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to act early upon potential conflict situations based on early warning findings and shared conflict analysis, in accordance with international law.	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts
Commit to make successful conflict prevention visible by capturing, consolidating and sharing good practices and lessons learnt.	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts

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

Current humanitarian emergencies provide a stark reminder that crises are overwhelmingly driven by conflict, broken politics and instability. To achieve lasting solutions and prevent crises in the future, bilateral and multilateral actors must continue to improve delivery in fragile states to tackle the drivers of conflict and instability.

### Achievements at a glance

The UK is pushing for change across the UN system to deliver greater coherence, improved planning and analysis, and resourcing of the right capabilities. The UK has been the primary funder of the new Strategic Planning and Analysis Unit since its creation two years ago and we are keen that it is institutionally empowered under UN Secretary-General Guterres to coordinate UN decision-making. The UK contributes to the UN Peacebuilding Fund providing support before a conflict escalates; we contribute to the Department for Political Affairs to strengthen mediation and support the deployment of Peace and Development Advisers through a joint UNDP-DPA initiative to strengthen the capacity of UN Country Teams on the ground.

### How is your organization assessing progress

The UK will lead reforms to the UN system in part by engaging in conversations with bilateral and multilateral partners to assess progress that has been made since the 2015 Peacebuilding Architecture Review. The UK is keen to ensure momentum is maintained in this area. The upcoming reviews and reports from the Secretary-General will provide further evidence and specific measures of progress. In addition, the Sustainable Development Goals, and in particular Goal 16, provide key measures to assess whether milestones towards more effective conflict prevention are being achieved.

### Challenges faced in implementation

Lack of political will to take early action continues to be a major obstacle in progressing this transformation area. Meaningful change requires a greater focus on information sharing, persuading the UN Security Council to respond to risks and a coherent approach. Where a response is underway, too often it suffers from inadequate planning, lack of joint assessments and poor coordination within the UN system.

### Next step to advance implementation in 2017

With the new Secretary General and debates in the UN Security Council and UN General Assembly, political momentum has developed for the concept of sustaining peace and encouraging early action. The UK is engaging widely, including through the Mexican-led Friends of Sustaining Peace group.

### If you had one message for the annual report on what is most needed to advance the transformation Act early , what would it be

The biggest constraints on early action are fundamentally political and cannot be completely solved through institutional reforms or more money. To achieve lasting solutions and prevent crises in the future, bilateral and multilateral actors must seize opportunities to tackle underlying causes of conflict.

### Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives

#### Specific Initiatives

Commitment to Action: Transcending the humanitarian - development divide  The Peace Promise



## Agenda for Humanity

1B - Act early



## 1C Remain engaged and invest in stability

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The UK commits to increase funding for the UK's Conflict Stability and Security Fund from £1.033 billion in 2015/16 to over £1.3 billion by 2019/20. This will increase capacity to prevent threats and build stability, as well as respond to crises more quickly and effectively.	Financial Contribution ( )	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts Invest in Humanity
The UK commits to invest at least 50% of the Department for International Development's budget in fragile states and regions in every year from 2016 to 2020. This is a major investment in global stability.	Financial	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts Invest in Humanity

### Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to improve prevention and peaceful resolution capacities at the national, regional and international level improving the ability to work on multiple crises simultaneously.	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts
Commit to sustain political leadership and engagement through all stages of a crisis to prevent the emergence or relapse into conflict.	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts
Commit to address root causes of conflict and work to reduce fragility by investing in the development of inclusive, peaceful societies.	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts

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

The 2015 UK Strategic Defence & Security Review makes clear the central role of development assistance in addressing the great challenges of our time, including mass migration, modern slavery, disease and terrorism. The achievement of development results alone is insufficient to reduce instability and violence and in addition, we need to make choices to help countries and communities to manage change peacefully. The UK has adopted an integrated approach to tackling instability, increasing well-targeted development assistance in fragile states and regions, and pushing for more effective performance of the UN and World Bank in these contexts.

### Achievements at a glance

The UK has committed to an increase of funding for the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) from £1.033 billion in 2015/16 to over £1.3 billion by 2019/20, and are on track to reach this target. The Conflict, Stability and Security Fund works to strengthen peace and resilience in countries at risk of conflict and instability. It is intended to deliver a whole-of-government approach to conflict prevention, stabilisation and crisis response.

In addition, the UK is implementing its Building Stability Framework which includes ensuring development programming address root causes of conflict. This means working in the right places, putting politics first, thinking and acting beyond the state, seeing stability through the whole portfolio and managing risk and return flexibly. This is complemented by the UK commitment to invest 50% of DFID's budget in fragile states and regions - which remains on track.

### How is your organization assessing progress

The UK closely monitors CSSF spending and systems are in place to assess the amount of resources spent in fragile states and regions. We have so far met the annual milestones and are on track to achieve the target.

Additionally, CSSF and DFID programming are subject to regular scrutiny, assessing progress against objectives of building



stability. An example of this work is the mentoring and training of over 11,000 Lebanese soldiers in urban counter-terrorism by 2019. Teams are required to outline in their business plans how their overall portfolio will contribute to building stability more widely. This is assessed annually.

### **Challenges faced in implementation**

Addressing the root causes of conflict requires significant behavioral and resource shifts. An unclear evidence base lends itself to trial and error. Additional resources in more complex environments require greater safeguards, increased expertise and often higher management time.

### **Next step to advance implementation in 2017**

While implementation is ongoing within UK systems, we need to invest in developing the right capabilities and continue to build up the evidence of what works, including through case studies of our own programming. Simultaneously, the UK has a key role to play in influencing partners to consider their own approaches and work closely with multilateral partners to improve their effectiveness in fragile states and regions.

### **If you had one message for the annual report on what is most needed to advance the transformation Remain engaged and invest in stability , what would it be**

The biggest constraints on successful conflict prevention are fundamentally political and cannot be completely solved through institutional reforms or more money. To achieve lasting solutions and prevent crises in the future, bilateral and multilateral actors must seize opportunities to tackle underlying causes of conflict.

### **Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives**

#### **Specific Initiatives**

Commitment to Action: Transcending the humanitarian - development divide       The Peace Promise

#### **Agenda for Humanity**

1C - Remain engaged and invest in stability



## 1D Develop solutions with and for people

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The UK commits to invest in building local and national capacity for crisis prevention and response, increasing its support to local and national NGOs through the START Network and DEPP, as well as through the Humanitarian Leadership Academy.	Capacity	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts Invest in Humanity

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

The UK's support to local and national NGOs through the START Network, Disasters and Emergencies Preparedness Programme and the Humanitarian Leadership Academy ensures we build local and national capacity and get funds to national and local actors. The UK also demonstrates its commitment to local capabilities through core funding to the IFRC, which builds the capacity of National Societies.

### Achievements at a glance

The UK is continuing to invest in these consortia that are working with local and national partners:

- I) The START network of national NGOs alongside international NGOs (£30 million, 3 year programme agreed until 2018) provides rapid support to forgotten, or spikes in, humanitarian crises. 42% of START funding in 2015/16 went to local and national partners.
- II) The Disasters Emergency Preparedness Programme (DEPP, £40 million, 3 year programme agreed to 2018) implemented by START Network NGOs and comprises 14 projects investing in the capacity development of national and local NGOs.
- III) The Humanitarian Leadership Academy (HLA, £20 million, 5 year programme agreed to 2020) investing in training and learning for local and national NGOs.
- IIII) Core funding to IFRC (£9 million in 2016/17)

### How is your organization assessing progress

The START fund provides an annual report that includes the amount of funding going directly for implementation by national and local partners. The DEPP partners (14 projects) report quarterly on progress and the overall outputs and outcomes of the programme are recorded and assessed in a logframe and a yearly public annual report. HLA also reports quarterly and annually on progress. IFRC reports annually against its results framework

### Challenges faced in implementation

Challenges include measuring the effects of, and ensuring the sustainability, of national and local capacity development programmes.

### Next step to advance implementation in 2017

In 2017 we will be focusing on the continued development of the three programmes. The START Fund will continue to record funds being implemented by national and local actors, and the DEPP and HLA will continue to implement capacity development activities of national and local actors. DFID is also developing a new business case to provide continued support to the IFRC.

### Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives

#### Keywords

- Accountability to affected people
- People-centred approach

#### Specific Initiatives

- Grand Bargain

#### Agenda for Humanity

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







## 2A Respect and protect civilians and civilian objects in the conduct of hostilities

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The UK commits to playing its part to protect civilian and civilians objects such as schools and hospitals through promoting compliance with IHL.	Advocacy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

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

Protecting civilians is at the core of the UK's policies to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts around the world. The UK is the 'lead' nation in the Security Council on the protection of civilians agenda. With UK leadership and support, the UN Security Council has increased its commitment to this agenda in recent years.

### Achievements at a glance

The UK has supported or led on a number of thematic Security Council resolutions on protection issues, such as the Protection of Medical Facilities in 2016. We commissioned research and facilitated dialogue between states [by Chatham House] on the scope for strengthened, principled engagement with non-state armed groups for humanitarian purposes.

### How is your organization assessing progress

Using our permanent seat in the UN Security Council, the UK advocates for the protection of people in crises, including medical personnel and facilities and humanitarian personnel and assets.

### Challenges faced in implementation

Encouraging states to respect International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law, to consider new initiatives for strengthening accountability, and to cooperate with international bodies such as International Criminal Court (ICC) in holding alleged perpetrators to account. It is also important that the international community as a whole ensures that adequate resources are available to the ICC and tribunals whilst also encouraging greater efficiency and effectiveness of the courts and tribunals.

### Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives

#### Keywords

Humanitarian principles

#### Agenda for Humanity

2A - Respect and protect civilians and civilian objects in the conduct of hostilities



## 2B Ensure full access to and protection of the humanitarian and medical missions

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The UK commits to the 'Centrality of Protection' for civilians in conflict in its humanitarian programming.	Policy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
The UK demands that all parties to armed conflicts facilitate safe and unimpeded passage for medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their equipment, transport and supplies, including surgical items, to all people in need, consistent with international humanitarian law.	Advocacy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
The UK will continue to promote and uphold the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence.	Advocacy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
The UK will support full implementation of Security Council resolution 2175 on the protection of humanitarian workers, resolution 2286 on the protection of medical personnel and humanitarian personnel and resolution 2272 on sexual exploitation and abuse.	Operational	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

### Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to ensure all populations in need receive rapid and unimpeded humanitarian assistance.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
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.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

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

The UK wants to encourage greater compliance with IHL by making this commitment. The UK has a long history of providing humanitarian action that is quick, efficient and appropriate, but no humanitarian action can be effective without free and unfettered access to those in need and guaranteed safety and security for those providing assistance.

### Achievements at a glance

The UK continues to champion UN Security Council resolutions 2175, 2286 and 2271 at every opportunity. We continue to advocate for the Centrality of Protection in humanitarian action, requiring humanitarian partners to address protection, and engage in risk analysis and planning in every humanitarian context.

### How is your organization assessing progress

Informally through events on the ground in those situations where we are present.

### Challenges faced in implementation

Continued lack of compliance with IHL



**If you had one message for the annual report on what is most needed to advance the transformation Ensure full access to and protection of the humanitarian and medical missions , what would it be**

Continue to stress the importance of compliance with IHL

**Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives**

**Keywords**

Humanitarian principles

**Agenda for Humanity**

2B - Ensure full access to and protection of the humanitarian and medical missions



## 2C Speak out on violations

### Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
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

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

The UK is committed to a rules-based international order and to ending impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern by holding perpetrators to account and achieving justice for victims.

### Achievements at a glance

In 2016, the UK contributed more than £11 million to international criminal tribunals, including the International Criminal Court and tribunals covering former Yugoslavia, Rwanda, Lebanon, Cambodia and Sierra Leone. In September 2016 at the UN General Assembly, the UK launched a global campaign to Bring Daesh to Justice. In December 2016 the UK co-sponsored an UN General Assembly resolution establishing an International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to assist the investigation and prosecution of atrocity crimes in Syria. The UK also contributed to consultations with states on the ICRC/Swiss initiative to strengthening compliance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL). In December 2016, the UK candidate Dr. Robin McNeill Love was elected to the International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission.

### How is your organization assessing progress

The UK demonstrates vocal and concrete support for a rules-based international system, including support for international criminal tribunals and compliance with international humanitarian law.

### Challenges faced in implementation

Encouraging states to respect International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law, to consider new initiatives for strengthening accountability, and to cooperate with international bodies such as the International Criminal Court (ICC) in holding alleged perpetrators to account. It is also important that the international community as a whole ensures that adequate resources are available to the ICC and tribunals whilst also encouraging greater efficiency and effectiveness of the courts and tribunals.

### Next step to advance implementation in 2017

Continued support for tribunals, including new mechanisms such as the Syria International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism (IIIM) and Bringing Daesh to Justice campaign. Ongoing consultations on strengthening respect for IHL.

### Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives

#### Agenda for Humanity

2C - Speak out on violations



## 2D Take concrete steps to improve compliance and accountability

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The UK commits not to vote against credible draft resolutions before the UN Security Council on timely and decisive action to end the commission of genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes, or to prevent such crimes.	Policy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
The UK commits to build momentum around addressing violence against women and girls in emergencies through support to Sweden as the leader of the Call to Action on the Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies and their efforts to expand its membership.	Policy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
The UK commits to drive accountability for gender responsive humanitarian action, including offering support to the US and its partners of the Real Time Accountability Partnership (RTAP) on its efforts to promote system-wide accountability for the prevention and response of gender-based violence in emergencies, supporting real-time evaluations of humanitarian responses to ensure that they are responsive to the needs of women and girls, and make the use of Interagency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action mandatory in DFID humanitarian programming.	Policy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity Leave No One Behind
The UK commits to encouraging endorsement of the Declaration of Commitment to End Sexual Violence in Conflict.	Policy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
The UK commits to provide further training on the international protocol on the documentation and investigation of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict affected States to assist those working to improve accountability.	Capacity	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
The UK commits to tackling survivor stigma in a conflict and post-conflict countries through a new programme under the UK's Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative (PSVI).	Operational	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
The UK commits to take a leading role in pressing for strengthened accountability whenever sexual exploitation and abuse occurs. The UK also commits to continued support for SGBV prevention and is intent to do more on challenging social stigma affecting survivors.	Advocacy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity



<p>The UK suggests proxy IHL compliance indicators to be regularly reported at the UN Security Council to promote accountability. These might monitor global numbers of health facilities/staff attacked, children newly displaced and/or estimated levels of sexual violence (existing information capture mechanisms to be used for trend analysis).</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity</p>
<p>The UK will continue to promote accountability for violations of IHL by promoting the universality and complementarity of the Rome Statute. It will continue to seek ways to support ICC and other tribunals to increase their efficiency and effectiveness.</p>	<p>Policy</p>	<p>Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity</p>
<p>The UK will continue to support the UN Secretary General's zero tolerance policy towards sexual exploitation and abuse.</p>	<p>Policy</p>	<p>Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity</p>
<p>The UK will lead by example and call for accountability for proven violations of international humanitarian law.</p>	<p>Advocacy</p>	<p>Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity</p>
<p>The UK will support full implementation of Security Council resolution 2175 on the protection of humanitarian workers, resolution 2286 on the protection of medical personnel and humanitarian personnel and resolution 2272 on sexual exploitation and abuse.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity</p>

## Core Commitments

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

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

The promotion and full implementation of international humanitarian law (IHL) is a high priority for the UK. We take our own obligations very seriously and encourage all states and non-state actors engaged in armed conflict to respect and act in accordance with IHL.

The UK has been a global leader in supporting women and girls, including inaugurating the Call to Action to Prevent Gender Based Violence in Emergencies.



The UK is committed to a rules-based international order and to ending impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern by holding perpetrators to account and achieving justice for victims.

### **Achievements at a glance**

The UK continues to support international bodies, such as the International Criminal Court, in holding alleged perpetrators to account. This includes UK Ministerial attendance at the Assembly of States Parties in The Hague 2016.

The UK has provided funding to support UN efforts on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) - £200,000 to fund the UN Secretary-General's Special Coordinator for SEA and £555,000 to enable the Department of Field Support's Conduct and Discipline Unit to enhance pre-deployment vetting and training. The UK has also agreed to fund a £245,000 communications strategy which will increase awareness within communities of how to report SEA allegations within communities.

### **How is your organization assessing progress**

The UK continues to not vote against credible draft resolutions on timely and decisive action to end the commission of genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes.

The UK has invested £25 million in pioneering What Works to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) programme to drive innovation and generate evidence that can be used to inform future interventions. £5 million of this has been earmarked for humanitarian emergencies and a study on the use of the IASC GBV Guidelines in the response to Typhoon Haiyan has been completed and studies are underway in conflict-affected communities.

### **Challenges faced in implementation**

The decisions by South Africa and Burundi to withdraw from the Rome Statute. The UK has engaged in dialogue regarding the concerns raised by some African States regarding the Rome Statute.

### **Next step to advance implementation in 2017**

The UK remains dedicated to working with all Governments and civil society to support the rule of law and the ICC as the key institution in the fight against impunity of the most serious crimes. Continued work on Universality of the Rome Statute with EU and other partners. Continued active participation in ICC working groups and the ICC bureau. 2018 budget process and negotiations – continuing drive for efficiencies.

### **Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives**

#### **Keywords**

Gender

#### **Agenda for Humanity**

2D - Take concrete steps to improve compliance and accountability



## 2E Uphold the rules: a global campaign to affirm the norms that safeguard humanity

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The UK will continue to encourage other States to ratify IHL instruments not yet ratified.	Advocacy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
The UK will continue to support the intergovernmental process resulting from Resolution 2 of the 32nd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in 2015.	Partnership	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
The UK will ratify the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two Protocols by 2017.	Policy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

### 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

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

The UK remains committed to strengthening respect for international humanitarian law (IHL) - Resolution 2 of the 32nd International Conference of the ICRC is essential to ensure IHL remains relevant and is dealt with in appropriate international fora.

Ratification of the 1954 Hague Convention and Protocols has been a long-term commitment of successive governments. The destruction of cultural property that the world has witnessed in recent years was further motivation. The UK's ratification and accession to the Convention and Protocols sends a strong message of the UK's commitment to protecting the world's cultural property.

### Achievements at a glance

Resolution 2 - UK has actively supported the state-led, ICRC and Government of Switzerland-facilitated, process to strengthen respect for, and enhance the implementation of, IHL.

The Cultural Property (Armed Conflicts) Act received Royal Assent on 23 February 2017. The Act will enable the UK to meet its obligations under the Convention and Protocols. The Second Protocol is being laid before Parliament as required by the Constitutional Reform and Governance Act (2010). Once completed, we can progress procedures for depositing instruments of ratification and accession.

### How is your organization assessing progress

In order to assess and monitor progress made on Resolution 2 of the 32nd International Conference of the ICRC - two formal meetings will be held in 2017, two in 2018 and one in 2019.

The UK have been utilizing a number of project management tools to measure progress towards ratification/accession of the 1954 Hague Convention. The main success to date has been the successful and timely passage of the Bill. Ultimate success will be measured when ratification and accession takes place.

### Challenges faced in implementation

There have been continued difficulties in reaching consensus amongst states on Resolution 2.

Hague Convention - Timeline for introducing the Bill was particularly compressed, but other than that, no major challenges. Our





military already adhere to the principles of the Convention and Protocols.

### **Next step to advance implementation in 2017**

The next formal meeting of states on Resolution 2 takes place on 10-12 April 2017. These three days will be dedicated to examining a paper on existing IHL mechanisms and the functions and features of a potential forum of States to strengthen respect for IHL.

In addition the UK will be looking to finalise the categories of UK's cultural property eligible for general protection and refine policy on use of cultural emblem and the administration of authorising use.

### **Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives**

#### **Keywords**

Humanitarian principles

#### **Agenda for Humanity**

2E - Uphold the rules: a global campaign to affirm the norms that safeguard humanity



## 3A Reduce and address displacement

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The UK commits to increasingly align its funding for large refugee populations to partners who can demonstrate that they are using funds to accelerate sustainable solutions where possible to deliver better outcomes for displaced populations and the communities that host them.	Financial	Leave No One Behind
The UK will continue to increase the overall amount and predictability of finance including by providing multi-year funding and by working for reform of the multilateral development banks so they can better support countries hosting large numbers of refugees.	Financial	Leave No One Behind Invest in Humanity

### 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

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

The commitments strongly align with UK priorities. DFID's 2016 Bilateral Development Review calls for a new approach to protracted conflict and refugee crises. At the Syria Conference in London, the UK showed commitment to this through the Jordan and Lebanon Compacts, which provide opportunities for sustainable livelihoods and access to essential services for displaced people and host communities. The Wilton Park Forum helped secure consensus on the need for a new approach to protracted forced displacement, and agreed principles for delivering better outcomes for refugees and host communities.

### Achievements at a glance

Building on the Jordan and Lebanon Compacts, in 2016 the UK pledged £80 million support for the Ethiopia jobs compact supporting economic development by creating 100,000 new jobs for both Ethiopians and refugees. The UK played a leading role in securing an additional \$2 billion to support low income refugee hosting countries through the World Bank International Development Association (IDA)-18 replenishment. The UK is the largest donor to the Education Cannot Wait fund, pledging £30 million to help over 4.5 million children receive a better education over the next two years. DFID is actively supporting UNHCR to pilot the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF).

### How is your organization assessing progress

DFID is monitoring progress on the Jordan, Lebanon and Ethiopia compacts. IDA-18's implementation will be monitored by a Result Measurement System and a Mid-Term Review, which we expect to include an assessment on the refugee sub window. DFID's Secretary of State sits on the High Level Steering Group for the Education Cannot Wait fund, which agrees the overarching results framework and approach to independent evaluation. Under Grand Bargain reporting DFID will track our own multi-year funding and how these commitments are being passed onto implementing partners.

### Challenges faced in implementation

No major obstacles encountered. Improved humanitarian/development linkages, including the refugee compacts, requires a change of behaviour to facilitate greater coordination between donors, host governments, humanitarian and development actors, and 'new' stakeholders including the private sector.

### Next step to advance implementation in 2017

Lessons learnt on the refugee compacts will be shared widely within DFID. DFID will continue to proactively engage with UNHCR and other stakeholders to support successful implementation of the CRRF. On the IDA-18, DFID is working closely with the World Bank to support their field missions, which will inform effective use of the sub-window, going live in July 2017. Education Cannot Wait is tracking results and gathering lessons to improve its next cycle of programming for refugees and IDPs. The Lebanon cash programme is planned to start in April 2017.

### 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

In situations of protracted displacement, new approaches need to combine humanitarian, development, and peace-building expertise to both meet immediate needs, as well as reduce over time the needs of chronically extreme vulnerable populations, including refugees, IDPs and the communities that host them.

### Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives

#### Keywords

IDPs

Refugees

#### Specific Initiatives



Education Cannot Wait

**Agenda for Humanity**

3A - Reduce and address displacement



## 3C End statelessness in the next decade

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

This commitment strongly aligns with UK priorities. DFID's 2016 Bilateral Development Review calls for a new approach to protracted conflict and refugee crises. At the London Syria Conference, the UK showed commitment to this through the Jordan and Lebanon Compacts, which provide opportunities for sustainable livelihoods and access to essential services for displaced people and host communities. The Wilton Park Forum helped secure consensus on the need for a new approach to protracted forced displacement, and agreed principles for delivering better outcomes for refugees and host communities.

### Achievements at a glance

Building on the Jordan and Lebanon Compacts, in 2016 the UK pledged £80 million support for the Ethiopia jobs compact supporting economic development by creating 100,000 new jobs for both Ethiopians and refugees. The UK played a leading role in securing an additional \$2 billion to support low income refugee hosting countries through the World Bank International Development Association (IDA)-18 replenishment. The UK is the largest donor to the Education Cannot Wait fund, pledging £30 million to help over 4.5 million children receive a better education over the next two years. DFID is actively supporting UNHCR to pilot the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF).

### How is your organization assessing progress

DFID is monitoring progress on the Jordan, Lebanon and Ethiopia compacts. IDA-18's implementation will be monitored by a Result Measurement System and a Mid-Term Review, which we expect to include an assessment on the refugee sub-window. DFID's Secretary of State sits on the High Level Steering Group for the Education Cannot Wait fund, which agrees the overarching results framework and approach to independent evaluation. Under Grand Bargain reporting DFID will track our own multi-year funding and how these commitments are being passed onto implementing partners.

### Challenges faced in implementation

No major obstacles encountered. Improved humanitarian/development linkages, including the refugee compacts, requires a change of behaviour to facilitate greater coordination between donors, host governments, humanitarian and development actors, and 'new' stakeholders including the private sector.

### Next step to advance implementation in 2017

Lessons learnt on the refugee compacts will be shared widely within DFID. DFID will continue to proactively engage with UNHCR and other stakeholders to support successful implementation of the CRRF. On the IDA-18, DFID is working closely with the World Bank to support their field missions, which will inform effective use of the sub-window, going live in July 2017. Education Cannot Wait is tracking results and gathering lessons to improve its next cycle of programming for refugees and IDPs. The Lebanon cash programme is planned to start in April 2017.

### If you had one message for the annual report on what is most needed to advance the transformation End statelessness in the next decade , what would it be

In situations of protracted displacement, new approaches need to combine humanitarian, development, and peace-building expertise to both meet immediate needs, as well as reduce over time the needs of chronically extreme vulnerable populations, including refugees, IDPs and the communities that host them.

### Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives

#### Keywords

- IDPs  Refugees

#### Specific Initiatives

- Education Cannot Wait

#### Agenda for Humanity

- 3A - Reduce and address displacement  3C - End statelessness in the next decade



## 3D Empower and protect women and girls

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The UK commits to drive accountability for gender responsive humanitarian action, including offering support to the US and its partners of the Real Time Accountability Partnership (RTAP) on its efforts to promote system-wide accountability for the prevention and response of gender-based violence in emergencies, supporting real-time evaluations of humanitarian responses to ensure that they are responsive to the needs of women and girls, and make the use of Interagency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action mandatory in DFID humanitarian programming.	Policy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity Leave No One Behind
The UK commits to driving improved accountability for gender equality with its humanitarian partners to demonstrate compliance with the UK's International Development (Gender Equality) Act 2014.	Policy	Leave No One Behind
The UK commits to ensure that its early warning and joint conflict analysis and assessment tools are fully gender-sensitive by September 2016.	Policy	Leave No One Behind
The UK commits to scale up support for women and girls in crises, including through expanded programmes to address VAWG and sexual and reproductive health and rights in protracted contexts such as South Sudan and Syria.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
The UK commits to supporting women's civil society organizations to further support women's participation in formal and informal decision-making fora, including through dedicated financing instruments such as the new Global Acceleration Instrument on Women, Peace and Security.	Financial	Leave No One Behind

### 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

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

The UK has been a global leader in supporting women and girls, including inaugurating the Call to Action to Prevent Gender Based Violence (GBV) in Emergencies. We want to ensure that gender remains at the forefront of humanitarian policy and action, and that empowerment and participation are centralised, rather than women only being regarded as victims or beneficiaries. The UK wants to promote accountability for humanitarian actors to deliver for women and girls, and change the approach to programming to make it more gender responsive.

### Achievements at a glance

The UK has made it clear that all our humanitarian work must include consideration of gender equality, and continue to use the Gender Equality Act mandated by Parliament to drive accountability. Of our key humanitarian risk assessment tools, INFORM now includes a gender inequality index, and ACAPS' country profiles include both gender equality and protection.

In South Sudan we invested in a 4 year programme to assist GBV survivors. By the end of 2016, 100% of Gender Based Violence survivors identified were provided with appropriate case management.

For 2016/17 we contributed new funding of \$1.9 million to the Global Acceleration Instrument on Women, Peace and Security, including successful women-led conflict mediation in Burundi.

We endorsed the Joint Statement on Sexual and Reproductive Health in Emergencies. We have developed internal guidance and built networks between our sexual and reproductive health and rights and humanitarian partners.

### How is your organization assessing progress

We are following up on each individual commitment made. Programming commitments include monitoring and evaluation reports and annual reviews to ensure our funding is well spent. We include requirements relating to gender and to sexual violence for our largest humanitarian funding recipients, and additionally use the Gender Equality Act (2014) to ensure that gender equality is considered in everything that DFID funds. For the Global Acceleration Instrument (GAI) we sit on the GAI working group to ensure funds are going to the most needed places.

### Challenges faced in implementation

As we committed to scale up our Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) programming in some of the most difficult operating environments, access and sustainability is challenging. We respond to this by maximising our relationships with partners.

### Next step to advance implementation in 2017

- Continue to push for and promote gender equality in humanitarian action throughout our internal and external engagements and policy, such as including sexual violence in our multilateral business cases.
- Continue to implement programmes on VAWG/SRHR in protracted crises, and step up livelihoods and empowerment components in South Sudan.
- Our £8 million contribution to the UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women will continue to provide grants to women's rights organisations.
- Reaching women and girls in emergencies will be a theme within the Summit on family planning which the Secretary of State will co-host with UNFPA and the Gates Foundation.

### If you had one message for the annual report on what is most needed to advance the transformation Empower and protect women and girls , what would it be

Ensuring that funding and political will is sustained is vital for making sure this transformation is not de-prioritized.

### Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives

#### Keywords

Cash

Gender

People-centred approach

#### Agenda for Humanity



2D - Take concrete steps to improve compliance and accountability

3D - Empower and protect women and girls





## 3E Eliminate gaps in education for children, adolescents and young people

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The UK commits to invest in and support the new joint Education Cannot Wait Platform with £30m of funding over two years in order to mitigate the inter-generational effects of forced displacement and support equal access by girls to education in emergency and protracted crises affected countries.	Financial Contribution ()	Leave No One Behind

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

Two main factors drove our engagement in Education Cannot Wait (ECW): evidence of a severe shortfall of funding for education in emergencies and the lack of a single coordinated mechanism to bring partners together to deliver quality education in crises. We wanted to be a key actor in establishing a Fund for Education in Emergencies, investing in it and galvanising advocacy and action.

### Achievements at a glance

The UK has committed £30 million to ECW, with initial investments aiming to deliver education programming to children in Chad, Yemen and Syria, as well as Ethiopia. Education Cannot Wait has built solid foundations, with the UK and other partners supporting the Fund to develop from scratch a full results framework, operational design and governance structure.

### How is your organization assessing progress

The UK is fully engaged in the design of the Fund, which includes a full Results Framework for ECW's investments. Since the WHS, an operational framework, setting out details of ECW's funding mechanisms, has been developed. Governance arrangements have been designed and circa. \$48 million have already been received into the ECW account. Initial investments have been decided as Chad, Yemen, Syria and possibly Ethiopia. Once these investments are operational, ECW will use the Results Framework to monitor outputs.

### Challenges faced in implementation

The biggest challenge is also one of ECW's biggest successes - it is creating something new and untested, and this requires a considerable amount of resource. Given that ECW is working across humanitarian and development actors, it also requires a huge amount of coordination and a balance of views to achieve something that works for all stakeholders, not least the beneficiaries.

### Next step to advance implementation in 2017

- Ensure that operational capacity is increased and that initial investments are begun as soon as possible in order to deliver education to children without delay.
- Mobilizing more resources, including from non-traditional donors.
- Prioritising measuring of quality education, including ensuring schools are safe places where children are protected.
- Begin building a better evidence base.

### If you had one message for the annual report on what is most needed to advance the transformation Eliminate gaps in education for children, adolescents and young people , what would it be

Energy, patience, commitment, and collaboration, whilst always bearing in mind the end goal of reaching more children with education: something asked for by children and parents living through humanitarian crises, and yet so often overlooked.

### Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives

#### Specific Initiatives

- Education Cannot Wait

#### Agenda for Humanity

- 3E - Eliminate gaps in education for children, adolescents and young people





## 3F Enable adolescents and young people to be agents of positive transformation

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The UK endorses the Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action.	Policy	Leave No One Behind

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

In the changing humanitarian landscape, children and young people are increasingly at risk due to the effects of conflict, natural disaster, displacement and instability. Over 600 million young people live in fragile or conflict affected areas, and young people make up a third of those displaced by disasters. The UK continues to believe in the importance of working with and for young people to keep them safe.

### Achievements at a glance

The needs of children and young people are mainstreamed across our humanitarian, protracted crises and development portfolio. 'Education Cannot Wait' will ensure that millions more children and young people can access education, even in the toughest of circumstances such as camps. The ambition is big – the fund aims to raise up to \$1.5 billion a year by 2020, reaching over 13 million children, transforming the way the world deals with education in emergencies and crisis. The UK has committed £30 million to support this initiative. We are funding youth-led participatory research into the effect of protracted crises on young people's transition to adulthood in Jordan and Uganda, the findings of which will inform our protracted crises agenda. Increasingly, our humanitarian programming addresses the particular needs of girls and boys, young men and women.

### How is your organization assessing progress

The UK's work with and for young people is mainstreamed across our humanitarian, protracted crises and development portfolio. We have not yet developed a separate indicator to track progress.

### Challenges faced in implementation

- The internal silos between humanitarian, protracted crises and development programming.
- Scale of need across all areas of humanitarian response.

### Next step to advance implementation in 2017

A more cohesive approach to working with and for young people in humanitarian action, bringing together disaster response, work in protracted crises, and resilience building to work better for children and young people.

### Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives

#### Specific Initiatives

- The Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action
- Education Cannot Wait

#### Agenda for Humanity

- 3E - Eliminate gaps in education for children, adolescents and young people
- 3F - Enable adolescents and young people to be agents of positive transformation



## 3G Address other groups or minorities in crisis settings

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The UK endorses the Charter on the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action.	Policy	Leave No One Behind

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

An estimated 800 million people in developing countries have a disability. We cannot end poverty without reaching people with disabilities; and therefore the UK is looking to become the global leader in this neglected and under-prioritised area. The UK is committed to reaching the poorest and most excluded people; creating jobs, strengthening global peace and security and promoting global prosperity. Therefore, we will ensure people with disabilities are consistently included in, and benefit from, international aid and humanitarian assistance, can access a quality education and productive employment and no longer face stigma and discrimination.

### Achievements at a glance

The UK reaffirms our determination to make humanitarian action inclusive of persons with disabilities. We are doing strong work and we will build on this:

- The Girls Education Challenge supports over 34,000 girls with disabilities to access an education in Kenya and Uganda.
- Through UK Aid Direct, Motivation UK provides emergency wheelchairs to injured and disabled people in humanitarian crises.
- We are providing up to 300 small grants over the next three years to support disabled peoples organisations across the world.
- We support the control of neglected diseases, vaccination and strengthening health systems, which help to prevent or reduce the impact of disabilities.
- DFID spends approximately £30m over five years on disability inclusion through centrally managed programmes.

### How is your organization assessing progress

We are amending DFID's internal systems, and working with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) so that in the future we and the international community can better track and monitor disability spending.

### Next step to advance implementation in 2017

By May 2017, the UK will launch a new disability inclusion programme to build critical evidence to deliver jobs, support people living with psycho-social disabilities, tackle stigma and discrimination and provide support in conflict and humanitarian settings.

We will significantly increase the number, and ambition, of disability inclusive programming across DFID. We will deliver improved and targeted programming that supports people with disabilities to have a voice, access a quality education and gain productive employment.

### Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives

#### Keywords

- Disability

#### Specific Initiatives

- Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action

#### Agenda for Humanity

- 3G - Address other groups or minorities in crisis settings



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

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The UK commits to more than double its use of cash-based approaches in crisis situations from current levels.	Financial	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

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

The UK views radical reform as necessary for the humanitarian system to be better able to meet the needs of crisis-affected people - this includes delivering the Grand Bargain and advancing humanitarian/development linkages. Cash is a key part of the UK's vision for humanitarian reform. The High Level Panel on Humanitarian Cash and the Study on the 'Drivers and Inhibitors of Change in the humanitarian system' (2016, Gppi) found that cash remains underutilised in humanitarian responses, while evidence is in place to



support a cash scale up.

### **Achievements at a glance**

UK has been providing leadership to the humanitarian sector as co-convenor of the Grand Bargain cash workstream with WFP and co-chair of the Good Humanitarian Donorship cash workstream with Norway. Workplans have been completed for both workstreams and cash events are planned. UK is creating incentives for the scale up of cash (through UK's core funding to UN and Red Cross Movement Agencies and in country offices; including the promotion of new models). UK continues investing in evidence.

### **How is your organization assessing progress**

The DFID baseline on the use of cash within total humanitarian funding for fiscal year 2015/2016 was established at the end of 2016. The development of internal markers to measure systematically the use of cash in DFID funded has been initiated.

### **Challenges faced in implementation**

The humanitarian sector needs commonly agreed definition for cash based assistance and a commonly agreed set of markers to measure the volume and the value for money of different types of transfers (cash, vouchers, in-kind).

### **Next step to advance implementation in 2017**

The UK will continue working with respective co-chairs on the Grand Bargain and Good Humanitarian Donorship cash workstreams. UK will keep supporting the increased use of cash programming based on evidence, including the promotion of new models.

### **If you had one message for the annual report on what is most needed to advance the transformation Reinforce, do not replace, national and local systems , what would it be**

Delivery of cash commitments and in particular increased use and coordination of cash will require concerted efforts (e.g. agreement on definitions, efficiency and effectiveness markers).

### **Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives**

#### **Keywords**

Cash

#### **Specific Initiatives**

Grand Bargain

#### **Agenda for Humanity**

4A - Reinforce, do not replace, national and local systems  5E - Diversify the resource base and increase cost-efficiency



## 4B Anticipate, do not wait, for crises

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The UK commits to invest £5.8 billion over the next 5 years to tackle climate change; of this, £2.9 billion to help the poorest, most often women and girls, adapt to the effects of climate change, building resilience, preparedness and reducing the impact of shocks relating to extreme weather-related events.	Financial Contribution ( )	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity

### 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

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

Effective risk management and preparedness contributes directly to the success of UK priorities: strengthening resilience and response to crises as well as to tackle extreme poverty and help the world's most vulnerable. Climate change is a global challenge that requires a global response. It is one of the biggest threats to our national and economic security and we need to act now in order to avoid more detrimental and costly effects in the future.

### Achievements at a glance

The UK provides up to £500,000 over three years for an international, multi-stakeholder index for risk management (InfoRM). We use the index to support early warning and resource allocation processes. The two largest humanitarian donors, US and ECHO, are using INFORM to support the allocation of their budgets, meaning INFORM is influencing over £6.81 billion of humanitarian funding.



In addition over the last 5 years, UK climate finance investments in developing countries through DFID, BEIS and DEFRA have supported 21 million people to cope with the effects of climate change, improved access to clean energy for 6.6 million people and reduced or avoided 4.9 million tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions. This includes being a founding donor of several insurance initiatives, including African Risk Capacity, which pools risk regionally to offer lower-cost insurance and provides advice and assistance to governments around insurance and risk finance.

### **How is your organization assessing progress**

We monitor international climate finance spending on a regular basis.

### **Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives**

#### **Keywords**

Disaster Risk Reduction

#### **Agenda for Humanity**

4B - Anticipate, do not wait, for crises     5B - Invest according to risk





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

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The UK commits to join the Global Alliance for Humanitarian Innovation.	Policy	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
The UK commits to join the Global Alliance for Urban Crises and signs up to the Urban Crises Charter.	Policy	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
The UK commits to pursue a 'whole of aid' approach to preventing and responding to humanitarian crises.	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

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

Systemic and radical change is needed to reform the international humanitarian response to protracted crises and displacement, taking into account that 50% of the world's population live in urban settings. The UK is committed to a new approach to crises, which will involve innovation and a 'whole of aid' approach.

### Achievements at a glance

At the US Leaders' Refugee Summit in September 2016 in New York, the Prime Minister announced £80 million in support for the Ethiopia jobs compact – an agreement with the Government of Ethiopia, the World Bank, European Investment Bank and the EU to create 100,000 new jobs for Ethiopians and refugees - a whole of aid approach.

In December 2016, a record \$75 billion was committed for the World Bank International Development Association (IDA) 18 replenishment, with \$2 billion allocated for support to low income refugee hosting countries. The UK played a leading role in securing agreement on this.

The UK has a £3.5m Urban Crises programme with the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the International Institute for Environment and Development. Through this programme IRC, with UK support, has taken on a leading role in the establishment and interim management of the Global Alliance for Urban Crises.



### How is your organization assessing progress

The UK has been undertaking an internal review to assess our approach to protracted conflict and refugee settings, the outcomes of which will be shared widely internally and externally, and will be used to help leverage changes in the UK and international response to protracted crises. We have also developed a Building Stability Framework, a Bilateral Development Review, and a new Economic Development strategy, which all call for a more integrated approach involving humanitarian, development, and peace-building expertise.

### Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives

#### Keywords

- IDPs  Refugees

#### Specific Initiatives

- Global Alliance for Urban Crises

#### Agenda for Humanity

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



## 5A Invest in local capacities

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The UK commits to invest in building local and national capacity for crisis prevention and response, increasing its support to local and national NGOs through the START Network and DEPP, as well as through the Humanitarian Leadership Academy.	Capacity	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts 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

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

The UK's support to local and national NGOs through the START Network, Disasters and Emergencies Preparedness Programme and the Humanitarian Leadership Academy ensures we build local and national capacity and get funds to national and local actors. The UK also demonstrates its commitment to local capabilities through core funding to the IFRC, which builds the capacity of National Societies.

### Achievements at a glance

The UK is continuing to invest in these consortia that are working with local and national partners:

- I) The START network of national NGOs alongside international NGOs (£30 million, 3 year programme agreed until 2018) provides rapid support to forgotten, or spikes in, humanitarian crises. 42% of START funding in 2015/16 went to local and national partners.
- II) The Disasters Emergency Preparedness Programme (DEPP, £40 million, 3 year programme agreed to 2018) implemented by START Network NGOs and comprises 14 projects investing in the capacity development of national and local NGOs.
- III) The Humanitarian Leadership Academy (HLA, £20million, 5 year programme agreed to 2020) investing in training and learning for local and national NGOs.
- IIII) Core funding to IFRC (£9 million in 2016/17).

### How is your organization assessing progress

The START fund provides an annual report that includes the amount of funding going directly for implementation by national and local partners. The DEPP partners (14 projects) report quarterly on progress and the overall outputs and outcomes of the programme are recorded and assessed in a logframe and a yearly public annual report. HLA also reports quarterly and annually on progress. IFRC reports annually against its results framework.

### Challenges faced in implementation

Challenges include measuring the effects of, and ensuring the sustainability, of national and local capacity development programmes.

### Next step to advance implementation in 2017

In 2017 the UK will be focusing on the continued development of the three programmes. The START Fund will continue to record funds being implemented by national and local actors, and the DEPP and HLA will continue to implement capacity development activities of national and local actors. DFID is also developing a new business case to provide continued support to the IFRC.

### Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives

#### Keywords



People-centred approach

**Agenda for Humanity**

5A - Invest in local capacities



## 5B Invest according to risk

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The UK commits to invest £5.8 billion over the next 5 years to tackle climate change; of this, £2.9 billion to help the poorest, most often women and girls, adapt to the effects of climate change, building resilience, preparedness and reducing the impact of shocks relating to extreme weather-related events.	Financial Contribution ( )	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity
The UK commits to scale up technical assistance support around insurance and risk finance.	Financial	Invest in Humanity

### 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

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

The humanitarian system still does not manage risk effectively, with climate change a global challenge that requires a global response. It's one of the biggest threats to our national and economic security and we need to act now in order to avoid more detrimental and costly effects in the future. Accordingly, our recent Economic Development Strategy reiterates the UK's commitment to helping countries, communities and individuals to manage risk and build resilience to the impacts of climate change, including through the use of insurance and other risk-finance schemes.

### Achievements at a glance

Over the last 5 years, UK climate finance investments in developing countries have supported 21 million people to cope with the effects of climate change, improved access to clean energy for 6.6 million people and reduced or avoided 4.9 million tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions. This includes being a founding donor of several insurance initiatives, including African Risk Capacity, which pools risk regionally to offer lower-cost insurance and provides advice and assistance to governments around insurance and risk finance.

The UK provides up to £500,000 over three years for an international, multi-stakeholder index for risk management (InfoRM). We use the index to support early warning and resource allocation processes. The two largest humanitarian donors, US and ECHO, are using INFORM to support the allocation of their budgets, meaning INFORM is influencing over £6.81 billion of humanitarian funding.

### How is your organization assessing progress

We monitor international climate finance spend on a regular basis. In addition, we monitor use of the index for risk management (InfoRM), including a User Survey carried out in June 2016. The range of monthly users since the launch of the new website is between 4,800 to 6,900. 87% of respondents to the User Survey rated the content quality as good or excellent.

### Next step to advance implementation in 2017

In 2017, we will design a system to ensure that UK aid allocations are benchmarked against the risk of crises. By the 2020s we want



the international system to generate \$1 billion in one year to respond to disasters using insurance-based and government-led systems. We will work with the UK businesses to deliver this and use our stakeholder position in the IFIs to ensure they expand risk-based finance to countries most at risk.

**Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives**

**Keywords**

Disaster Risk Reduction

**Agenda for Humanity**

4B - Anticipate, do not wait, for crises     5B - Invest according to risk



## 5C Invest in stability

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The UK commits to increase funding for the UK's Conflict Stability and Security Fund from £1.033 billion in 2015/16 to over £1.3 billion by 2019/20. This will increase capacity to prevent threats and build stability, as well as respond to crises more quickly and effectively.	Financial Contribution ()	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts Invest in Humanity
The UK commits to ensure adequate funds are available at short notice to provide comprehensive support to crises through the UK's £500 million crisis reserve.	Financial Contribution ()	Invest in Humanity
The UK commits to invest at least 50% of the Department for International Development's budget in fragile states and regions in every year from 2016 to 2020. This is a major investment in global stability.	Financial	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts Invest in Humanity

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

The 2015 UK Strategic Defence & Security Review makes clear the central role of development assistance in addressing the great challenges of our time, including mass migration, modern slavery, disease and terrorism. The achievement of development results alone is insufficient to reduce instability and violence and, in addition, we need to make choices to help countries and communities to manage change peacefully. The UK has adopted an integrated approach to tackling instability, increasing well-targeted development assistance in fragile states and regions, and pushing for more effective performance of the UN and World Bank in these contexts.

### Achievements at a glance

The UK has committed to an increase of funding for the Conflict Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) from £1.033 billion in 2015/16 to over £1.3 billion by 2019/20, and are on track to reach this target. The Conflict, Stability and Security Fund works to strengthen peace and resilience in countries at risk of conflict and instability. It is intended to deliver a whole-of-government approach to conflict prevention, stabilisation and crisis response.

In addition, DFID is implementing its Building Stability Framework across the organisation to ensure development programming addresses root causes of conflict. This means working in the right places, putting politics first, thinking and acting beyond the state, seeing stability through the whole portfolio and manage risk and return flexibly. This is complemented by the UK commitment to invest 50% of DFID's budget in fragile states and regions - which remains on track

### How is your organization assessing progress

The UK closely monitors CSSF spending and systems are in place to assess the amount of resources spent in fragile states and regions. We have so far met the annual milestones and are on track to achieve the target.

Additionally, CSSF and DFID programming are subject to regular scrutiny, assessing progress against objectives of building stability. An example of this work is the mentioning and training of over 11,000 Lebanese soldiers in urban counter-terrorism by 2019. Teams are required to outline in their business plans how their overall portfolio will contribute to building stability more widely. This is assessed annually.

### Challenges faced in implementation

Addressing the root causes of conflict requires significant behavioral and resource shifts. An unclear evidence bases lends itself to trial and error. Additional resources in more complex environments require greater safeguards, increased expertise and often higher management time.



### **Next step to advance implementation in 2017**

While implementation is ongoing within UK systems, we need to invest in developing the right capabilities and continue to build up the evidence of what works, including through case studies of our own programming. Simultaneously the UK has a key role to play in influencing partners to consider their own approaches and work closely with multilateral partners to improve their effectiveness in fragile states and regions.

### **If you had one message for the annual report on what is most needed to advance the transformation Invest in stability , what would it be**

The biggest constraints on successful conflict prevention are fundamentally political and cannot be completely solved through institutional reforms or more money. To achieve lasting solutions and prevent crises in the future, bilateral and multilateral actors must seize opportunities to tackle underlying causes of conflict.

### **Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives**

#### **Agenda for Humanity**

1C - Remain engaged and invest in stability       5C - Invest in stability





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

### **Individual Commitments**

<b>Commitment</b>	<b>Commitment Type</b>	<b>Core Responsibility</b>
The UK will continue to increase the overall amount and predictability of finance including by providing multi-year funding and by working for reform of the multilateral development banks so they can better support countries hosting large numbers of refugees.	Financial	Leave No One Behind Invest in Humanity

### **Core Commitments**

<b>Commitment</b>	<b>Core Responsibility</b>
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

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

Multi-year planning and funding is rapidly becoming the the default approach for UK humanitarian support in protracted crises. As part of the Grand Bargain, the UK is committed to increase multi-year, multi-partner funding in protracted and recurrent crises.

### **Achievements at a glance**

A number of DFID country offices, including Syria and Yemen, are developing new multi-year business cases aligning with the core funded business cases, using indicators tracking the same Grand Bargain commitments. The UK played a leading role in securing an additional \$2 billion to support low income refugee hosting countries through the World Bank International Development Association (IDA)-18 replenishment.

### **How is your organization assessing progress**

We are currently establishing how we can better track multi-year humanitarian commitments through DFID systems. IDA-18's implementation will be monitored by a Result Measurement System and a Mid-Term Review, which we expect to include an assessment on the refugee sub-window.

### **Challenges faced in implementation**

No major challenges

### **Next step to advance implementation in 2017**

A focus for DFID's proposed core funding business cases will be to promote multi-year funding by UN agencies to implementing partners as part of fulfilling agency commitments under the Grand Bargain.

**If you had one message for the annual report on what is most needed to advance the transformation Finance outcomes, not fragmentation: shift from funding to financing , what would it be**



Systematic and radical change is needed to reform the international humanitarian response to protracted crises and displacement. We are clear that the provision of short-term life-saving humanitarian aid must be complemented by longer-term interventions to meet the long-term needs.

**Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives**

**Specific Initiatives**

Grand Bargain

**Agenda for Humanity**

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

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



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

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The UK commits to align its humanitarian financing with the Grand Bargain agenda for finance and system reform.	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

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

The findings of the High Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing, published in January 2016 highlighted the need for the humanitarian system to (i) shrink needs; (ii) broaden the resource base and (iii) improve delivery. The UK supports the Panel's analysis and has sought to adopt the Report's recommendations in its operations and policy.

### Achievements at a glance

- The UK is committed to the Grand Bargain (GB) to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian assistance. DFID is aligning its humanitarian financing with the GB agenda for finance and system reform - both at country and headquarters - to support the multilateral system to work together more effectively.
- The UK funds civil society consortia, such as the START network, to support local and national responders, as well as providing core funding to the IFRC Secretariat.
- The UK has played a leading role in securing agreement on the new regional sub-window for refugees in IDA 18, as well as contributing £80m of support to the Ethiopia jobs compact, announced at the US Leader's Refugee Summit in September 2016.

### How is your organization assessing progress

- We are completing an internal review to assess our approach in protracted conflict and refugee settings, the outcomes of which will be shared.
- We are setting baselines and establishing markers for those GB areas where we have made quantitative targets, eg cash, multiyear. Once finalised, we will be able to track progress over time.
- We are working with GB champions to agree approaches to delivering shared GB commitments, eg results reporting and needs assessment. Once these have been agreed, we will establish markers to track progress.
- Our programmes with civil society and the IFRC report annually.

### Challenges faced in implementation

The Grand Bargain sets an ambitious agenda for reform which requires all parties to make changes to their operations.

### Next step to advance implementation in 2017

- To continue UK efforts to deliver on GB commitments and track how UK support is delivered in line with the GB commitments - eg, based on impartial and high quality needs assessments. DFID country programmes will continue to deliver multi-year funding and provide unearmarked funding through country-based pooled funds.



- The UK is exploring how we can encourage greater use of risk-based instruments to reduce the need for humanitarian assistance.
- The UK will continue to work with both humanitarian and development partners to improve the support provided to people trapped by protracted crises.

**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**

All partners need to focus on how the system should be reformed to ensure limited resources are used to best effect to meet the needs of affected people.

**Tag with other relevant transformations, keywords, initiatives**

**Keywords**

- Country-based pooled funds

**Specific Initiatives**

- Grand Bargain

**Agenda for Humanity**

- 5A - Invest in local capacities
- 5B - Invest according to risk
- 5E - Diversify the resource base and increase cost-efficiency