



CHAPTER THREE

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND



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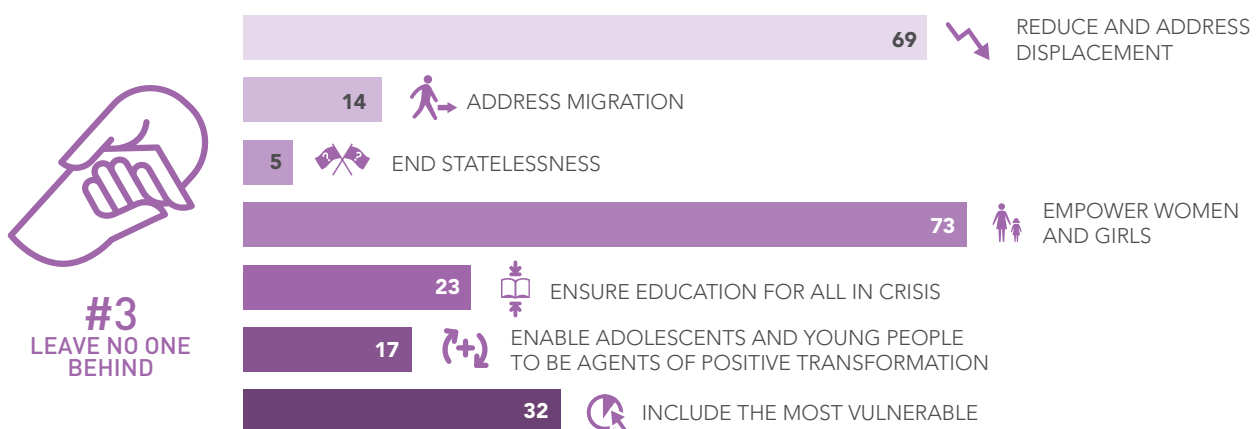
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Women wait for food distribution in Borno, Nigeria.

OCHA/Yasmina Guerda

The central aspiration of Core Responsibility Three is to deliver on the promise of the Sustainable Development Agenda to “leave no one behind”. The World Humanitarian Summit produced over 1,000 commitments to take action to uphold the rights of and find solutions for the most vulnerable groups, including forcibly displaced people, migrants, stateless people, women and girls, children, youth and persons with disabilities. In response to the growing numbers of people forced to flee their homes as a result of conflict, violence and persecution, the Agenda for Humanity called for durable solutions and sustainable approaches to build resilience and self-reliance among displaced people and their host communities, in addition to meeting short-term needs. Core Responsibility Three also called for humanitarian action to empower women and girls as leaders and focus attention on their assistance and protection needs, to end the exclusion and ‘invisibility’ of persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups, and to prioritize the specific needs of children and youth in crises.

FIGURE 3.1 - BREAKDOWN OF REPORTING UNDER CORE RESPONSIBILITY THREE



Stakeholders

In 2017, 104 stakeholders reported against one or more of the seven transformations within Core Responsibility Three; the breakdown is shown in figure 3.1 below. This chapter analyses the progress, challenges and next steps for the transformations that received the most reports: Empower Women and Girls, Address and Reduce Displacement, and Include the Most Vulnerable (Transformations 3D, 3A and 3G); with briefer summaries of the other four.

Progress in 2017

Buoyed by global leadership and greater awareness, 2017 saw important progress towards the promise to “leave no one behind”. Following the adoption of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants in 2016, Member States and other stakeholders mobilized to implement the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework and contribute to the development of global compacts on refugees and for migration. Stakeholders delivered joined up efforts to

address the immediate and longer-term needs of displaced people, and formed partnerships, improved cooperation and provided financing to support resilience in protracted displacement crises. Reporting increased on political mobilization, advocacy, and research and data collection on internal displacement, addressing a gap identified in the previous year.

Stakeholders also demonstrated that work that had begun in 2016 to entrench gender equality principles in humanitarian action was starting to deliver results. New policies, guidance and tools were created by organizations or across the sector, supported on the ground by stronger reporting on gender equality programming. Political support, funding and advocacy for sexual and reproductive health rights remained strong, notably among European Member States. The Charter on the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action¹ prompted new efforts and results on the ground, with stakeholders reporting funding and delivering more inclusive programming domestically and through international cooperation.



Internally displaced persons in the Lac region, Chad, receive cash transfers to support their needs. OCHA/Eve Sabbagh

¹ <http://humanitarianandisabilitycharter.org/>

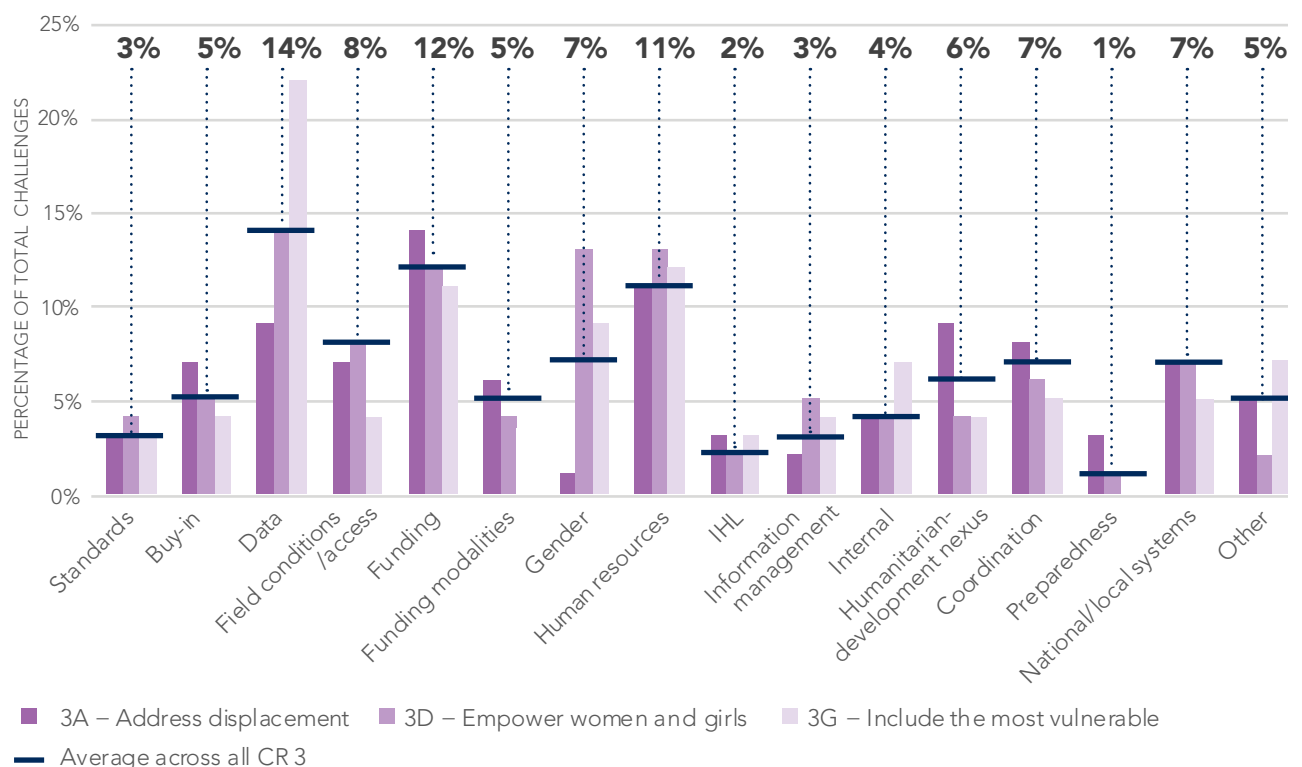
Challenges and next steps

Despite these achievements, a combination of global challenges and the limitations of humanitarian actors mean the most vulnerable are still being left behind. Protracted crises generate high levels of humanitarian need that outstrip the financial and human resources to meet them; political leadership to provide durable solutions and address root causes of displacement is desperately needed. On a practical level, the need for better data and analysis to inform decision-making and measure impact, in particular sex- and age-disaggregated data, emerged as the top challenge across Core Responsibility Three. Another important constraint is the persistent lack of leadership and capacity in the humanitarian sector to empower, include and meet the specific needs of women and girls, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, compounded by a lack of funding to address these shortfalls.

To close these gaps, the international community must increase focus and investment to ensure humanitarian and development actors meet the needs of the most vulnerable, harness

their capacities, empower them and build their resilience—and hold leaders accountable to this aim. Sufficient, flexible and reliable financing must meet immediate needs, and support programming and capacity-building in the longer term. In addition, a sector-wide improvement in the way humanitarian actors gather, share and use data on vulnerability is needed. Explicit commitments and strong leadership are needed to achieve equal representation of women in humanitarian organizations, including in senior roles, and to include people with disabilities, youth and other marginalized groups at all levels of decision-making. The availability of funding will determine whether progress occurs incrementally or brings about real change. Finally, ensuring sustainable impacts for those most in need will require greater synergies between humanitarian and development action, better sharing of knowledge, data and tools, and more joined up analysis, funding and programming.

FIGURE 3.2: CHALLENGES REPORTED BY STAKEHOLDERS ACROSS CORE RESPONSIBILITY 3



3A: Address and reduce displacement

The Agenda for Humanity called for action to ensure that:

- By 2030, internal displacement has been halved due to national, regional and international efforts to address the root causes of displacement and find durable solutions, with the full participation of people in decisions affecting them.
- People displaced across borders in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change receive both the short- and long-term support they need because Member States and regional institutions are better prepared to receive and protect them, and find lasting solutions.
- Refugees and asylum seekers are granted access to safety and provided international protection because all countries live up to their responsibility to protect those who are forced to flee, support the countries that shelter them, and more equitably and predictably share responsibility for doing so.

As wars, violence and persecution continue to uproot tens of millions of men, women and children, stakeholders have taken important steps to find new ways to address displaced people's needs, while building resilience and supporting their dignity. In 2017, 71 stakeholders submitted reports under Transformation 3A: Address and Reduce Displacement. Analysis is limited to these reports; although, in fact, displacement was a cross-cutting theme across all the transformations of Core Responsibility 3.

Progress in 2017

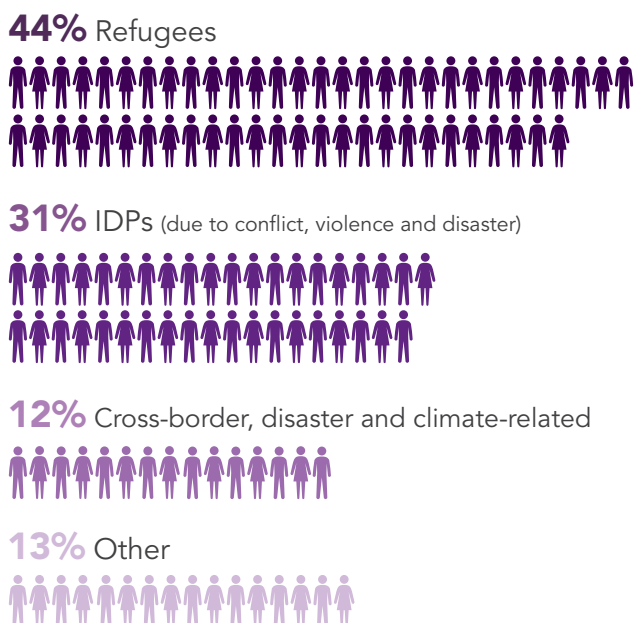
Support for the Global Compact for Refugees and Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework

Most Member States, and a number of other stakeholders, reporting under Transformation 3A described their participation in the development of the Global Compact for Refugees. Reports also reflected the growing momentum of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), which was being applied in 13 refugee-hosting countries by the end of 2017. Member States such as Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom, as well as international non-governmental organizations such as CARE and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), reported funding, political engagement and technical or policy support for the roll-out of the CRRF.

Investing in solutions for displaced people and host communities

Most Member States reported funding to assist refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs) and host communities through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other partners. The Netherlands committed EUR 80 million of new funding in

FIGURE 3.3: BREAKDOWN OF REPORTING UNDER TRANSFORMATION 3A BY TYPE OF DISPLACEMENT





Children attend a makeshift school in a camp for internally displaced persons in Borno, Nigeria. OCHA/Yasmina Guerda

2017 to improve prospects for refugees and host communities. The UPS Foundation contributed more than USD 2 million in cash and in-kind support for refugees, facilitating more than 54 vital relief shipments on behalf of humanitarian partners. In its first year reporting to PACT, Cyprus noted committing a minimum of 10 per cent of its international assistance and financing to support national and local systems that address the needs of IDPs, refugees and host communities. European Member States also contributed to the European Union (EU) Facility for Refugees in Turkey.

Member States also directed financing towards building resilience and preventing new displacements. Germany committed EUR 3.5 billion in 2017 to strengthen development-oriented approaches to supporting refugees, IDPs and host communities, and to mitigate the root causes of forced displacement. Austria, Denmark, Norway and the United Kingdom scaled up contributions to global financing instruments, including the Global Concessional Financing Facility, which supports middle-income countries impacted by the influx of refugees, and the International Development Association's sub-window for refugees. Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain funded the EU Emergency Trust Fund for

Stability and Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration and Displaced Persons in Africa.

Support for longer-term approaches to protracted displacement

Stakeholders emphasized efforts to build resilience and support the dignity of displaced people and host communities, including through education, health care, livelihoods and protection. Turkey launched a conditional cash transfer programme to encourage refugee children, particularly girls, to continue their education, and Ukraine adopted an action plan to ensure access to education for displaced children and those in non-government controlled areas. Poland initiated eight two-year projects to boost refugees' access to education, shelter, health and social protection. The Global Fund signed an agreement with UNHCR to expand health services to refugees and provide treatment for HIV, tuberculosis and malaria, while Sumitomo Chemical provided bed nets to refugees and IDPs at risk of malaria. Italy, Good Neighbors International, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) supported livelihoods, vocational training and employment for displaced people and host

communities. Germany, Latvia, the UK, Christian Aid, Medair, and other stakeholders highlighted the importance of cash-based assistance to allow refugees and IDPs to decide how best to meet their urgent and longer-term needs.

Many Member States, including Canada, Denmark, the EU and Sweden, also reported improving complementarity between their humanitarian and development responses to displacement. They were supported by measures such as the OECD Development Assistance Committee Temporary Working Group on Refugees and Migration's new guidance on Addressing Forced Displacement through Development Planning and Co-operation.

Advocacy, research and data on internal displacement

Reporting increased on political mobilization, advocacy and research around internal displacement. The Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced People, UNHCR and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) led broad consultations with States, the UN, NGOs and academic institutions to develop a three-year action plan to address and reduce internal displacement, in line with the Guiding Principles

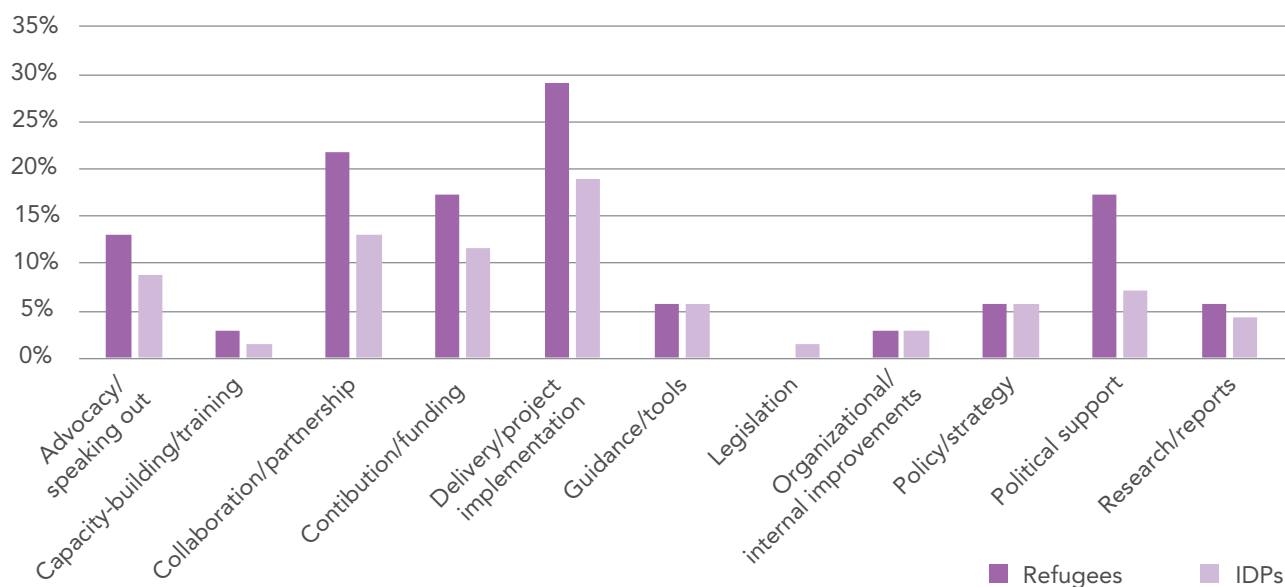
on Internal Displacement. Norway reported on its role as penholder for the General Assembly resolution on protection of and assistance to IDPs (A/RES/72/182), adopted by consensus in December 2017. OCHA, with funding from Switzerland and the United States, published *Breaking the Impasse*, a study on the long-term impacts of internal displacement, and supported use of its recommendations on humanitarian-development collaboration in pilot countries.

Internal displacement also featured in reporting on initiatives to improve data. The Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs collaborated with the Joint IDP Profiling Service to develop tools and methodologies to generate better evidence. The NRC's Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre completed an analysis on the structural drivers of internal and cross-border displacement. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) rolled out its Displacement Tracking Matrix in 15 new countries to collect, analyse and disseminate data on displacement and population mobility. IMPACT reported that its joint initiative, REACH, has been generating field evidence across all major refugee and IDP crises.



Syrian refugee Abdel-Karim pauses as he digs a trench around his family's shelter following a winter storm which brought rain and snow. Bekaa Valley, Lebanon. UNICEF

FIGURE 3.4: REFUGEE- AND IDP-RELATED ACTIONS REPORTED UNDER TRANSFORMATION 3A



Resettlement and integration of refugees

Reporting on durable solutions increased slightly compared to 2016. The EU reported that 26,000 people received permanent refuge under EU resettlement schemes, and Canada exceeded its annual target of resettling 25,000 refugees, including over 16,000 that were privately sponsored. New Zealand piloted a new policy allowing community organizations to sponsor refugees, while Greece, Latvia and Romania reported concrete measures to improve the social integration of refugees and provide access to national education systems and labour markets. Malta launched the Migrant Integration Strategy and Action Plan to integrate displaced people and migrants into Maltese society. In Germany, 5,000 volunteers from the Order of Malta provided social integration support to refugees in 100 facilities. Norway funded campaigns and projects in EU countries to fight xenophobia and racism, and promote refugees' integration into society.

Displacement in the context of disasters and climate change

Just under a fifth of those reporting on this Transformation touched on displacement caused by disasters, including cross-border displacement in the context of climate change. France, Germany, the EU, Switzerland and

UNHCR supported the Platform on Disaster Displacement—the follow up to the Nansen initiative, launched at the World Humanitarian Summit—which addresses the protection needs of people displaced in the context of disasters and climate change. Canada provided over CAD 2.2 million for those affected and displaced by natural disasters, through the Canadian Humanitarian Assistance Fund, and Hungary provided financial and in-kind assistance to disaster-displaced people in Sierra Leone and Cuba.

Several stakeholders also contributed to the global knowledge base on displacement and migration in the context of climate change. As a core member of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Task Force on Displacement, UNHCR helped develop recommendations on integrated approaches to address displacement related to climate change. The EU supported the Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy project, which supported the IOM to formulate policy options on how migration, including displacement and planned relocation, can benefit adaptation strategies to environmental and climate change.

Achieving the transformation

As displacement continues to rise, humanitarian actors have struggled to cope with the massive scale of the problem. Stakeholders reported on the challenges of addressing needs with limited funds, human resources and capacity. They highlighted lack of data and insufficient capacity for analysis as obstacles to providing responses adapted to the specific needs of displaced people. Additionally, despite wide support for longer-term solutions, joined up humanitarian-development analysis, planning, funding and responses to displacement remain more a matter of theory than of practice.

Stakeholders highlighted the importance of providing resources to ensure that the promising global compacts on refugees and for migration achieve results. They pointed to the need to involve diverse partners in delivering solutions, including host governments, regional entities, international financial institutions, private sector organizations, and refugees and migrants themselves. Stakeholders also highlighted other areas where continued efforts, appropriately funded and coordinated, are needed to make collective progress:

- **Keep internal displacement on the international agenda:** IDPs represent 58 per cent of all people displaced by conflict and violence, with millions more displaced each year by disasters, including in the context of climate change. However, IDPs remain under-represented in progress reporting. More attention must be given to reporting achievements and sharing effective practices on internal displacement, particularly in less-documented situations such as displacement caused by disasters or in urban centres.

- **Strengthen national leadership:** Strong leadership by national governments, including host countries, is essential for building the self-reliance and resilience of displaced people. Stakeholders advocated for displacement issues to be included in national legal frameworks, development plans and reporting. This is a particular priority for countries affected by or prone to internal displacement, since IDPs are often citizens.

“A development approach to forced displacement requires a paradigm shift in behavior and work methods for both international and national partners.”

- Netherlands, self-report 3A

- **Ensure a more integrated response:**

Humanitarian and development actors should collaborate early to address the needs of refugees, IDPs and host communities, carrying out joint analysis and setting common goals to diminish vulnerability, with flexible, longer-term funding to address protracted displacement. Efforts to join up humanitarian and development analysis, planning, funding and response should be fully operationalized at country level, and aligned with government plans and priorities.

- **Support durable solutions:** Stakeholders also called for greater emphasis on durable solutions, including increasing refugee resettlement and better integrating displaced people within local communities and economies. More robust evidence is also needed on the social and economic benefits of resettlement and migration.

- **Address root causes:** Many stakeholders highlighted the importance of political will to address the root causes of displacement and provide political solutions to crises. They also emphasized the need to strengthen compliance and accountability with international humanitarian and human rights law, and invest in prevention, disaster preparedness and risk reduction before crises escalate.

- **Improve data and analysis:** Stakeholders stressed the need to improve the quality, accessibility and interoperability of data on displacement. Standardized data collection and analysis will be essential for measuring trends and progress.

3D: Empower and protect women and girls

The Agenda for Humanity called for action to ensure that:

Women and girls in crisis contexts can achieve the 2030 Agenda’s goal for gender equality and empowerment.

In the two years since the World Humanitarian Summit, stakeholders have taken important steps to entrench gender equality principles in humanitarian action, empower women to lead and participate in decision-making, and ensure the fulfilment of women’s and girls’ human rights. In 2017, 73 stakeholders submitted reports under Transformation 3D: Empower Women and Girls. As gender equality is a cross-cutting theme, analysis includes actions reported under other transformations.² Because few local organizations reported under Transformation 3D, this analysis under-represents their significant contributions to women’s and girls’ empowerment.

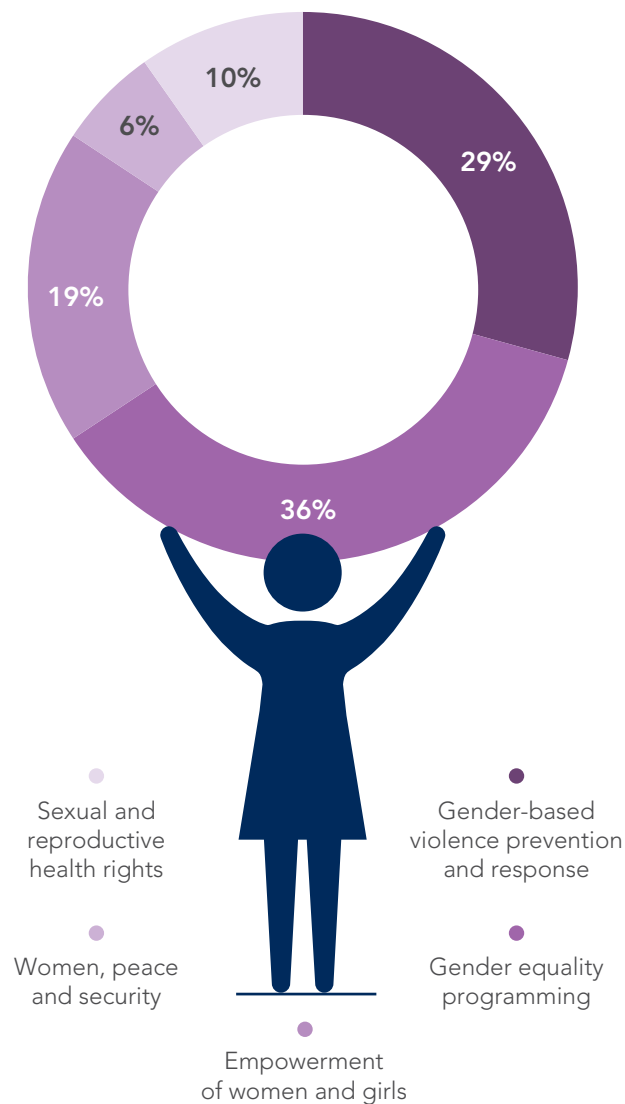
Progress in 2017

Entrenching gender equality principles

In December 2017, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) endorsed its new Policy and Accountability Framework on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Action.³ The document sets out the principles, standards and actions for integrating gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls into all aspects of the IASC’s work, including preparedness, response and recovery efforts. Member States have also adopted gender policies that will influence humanitarian action. Canada adopted a Feminist International Assistance Policy to guide work on advancing the human rights and empowerment of women and girls in humanitarian settings. Switzerland launched the first Federal Department of Foreign Affairs strategy on gender equality and women’s rights. Stakeholders also noted efforts

to operationalize gender policies, improve the disaggregation of data and measure progress, mainly through the use of gender markers and other indicators. In line with these efforts, CHS Alliance developed a public dashboard to report members’ performance against the Gender and Diversity Index.

FIGURE 3.5: BREAKDOWN OF ALL REPORTING RELATED TO WOMEN AND GIRLS



² This section should be read alongside the section on Women, Peace and Security in Chapter 1, the section on gender-based violence in Chapter 2, and the section on displacement earlier in this chapter.

³ Available at <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/gender-and-humanitarian-action/documents-public/iasc-policy-gender-equality-and-empowerment-women>.

Gender equality programming

Stakeholders reported funding and delivering programmes that aim to empower women, provide education and training, meet the specific needs of and provide essential services for women and girls. Reporting in 2017 highlighted funding and programming to increase women's direct participation in humanitarian decision-making. The six-year, AUD 50 million Australian Humanitarian Partnership launched the Disaster READY initiative, which recognizes the need to increase women's participation in disaster planning and safeguard the basic rights of women and girls in the Pacific and Timor-Leste. Japan supported the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) in carrying out projects on Women's Leadership, Empowerment, Access and Protection in Crisis Response in Egypt, Iraq and Jordan. The Women, Peace and Humanitarian Fund led by UN Women also provided USD 4 million towards women's leadership and participation in Jordan, Colombia and the Pacific. UNHCR improved women's participation in leadership and management structures in 29 refugee and 3 IDP situations, while CARE Jordan set up four Women Leadership Councils to enable Syrian refugee women to speak directly to humanitarian actors. IOM and the Women's Refugee Commission developed the Women's Participation Toolkit and used it in five countries to strengthen the participation of IDP women in camp governance. ActionAid established the Shifting the Power Coalition in the Pacific to support local women's organizations to engage in humanitarian response, and in Ethiopia, Kenya and Nepal more than two thirds of their local partners were women-led organizations.

With regard to funding, some Member States made gender an explicit priority. Iceland, for example, reported that more than 80 per cent of its aid funding targets gender equality. OCHA reported that 79.5 per cent of country-

based pooled funds (CBPFs) were designed to significantly contribute to gender equality, while the principal purpose of 6.2 per cent of CBPF-funded projects was to advance gender equality. However, while CBPFs provide the largest source of direct funding for local NGOs, there is no available breakdown of funds channelled to organizations led by women and working on gender equality. Some NGOs have begun to make this information available; Oxfam International, for example, reported transferring approximately EUR 1.7 million to women's rights organizations in 2017.

Funding and delivering on sexual and reproductive health and rights

Funding for sexual and reproductive health and rights was an important theme in 2017, and a number of Member States, including Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, reported increasing funding in this area. In January 2017, the Netherlands launched the She Decides initiative to raise financial and political support for sexual and reproductive health in developing countries. With support from Member States and other stakeholders worldwide, the initiative raised EUR 390 million in 2017. The UK co-hosted the Family Planning Summit in July, raising USD 400 million and generating over 60 commitments by countries, agencies and civil society. Stakeholders also reported on programme delivery; notably, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), which provided services to 10.8 million people in 53 countries.

Achieving the transformation

Despite progress, reports noted that the humanitarian sector's commitment and capacity to meaningfully include women and girls in analysis, planning, programming and coordination remains woefully inadequate. Stakeholders identified important barriers to progress, including the lack of expertise and buy-in (often at leadership level); the absence of dedicated systems, spaces and human resources to drive gender equality forward; and the limited availability of sex- and age-disaggregated data. These challenges hinder efforts to better design, implement and evaluate programmes that meet the needs of and empower women and girls, and slow progress towards making the humanitarian system more inclusive, representative and gender-responsive.

To make collective progress, stakeholders highlighted five areas where work is needed. Spanning these areas is the need for dedicated leadership to bring about change, ensure women achieve equal representation in humanitarian organizations and discussions—particularly at senior level—and to eliminate the threat of sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse. Stakeholders also called for accountability measures to ensure gender is addressed in a systematic and meaningful way.

“Serious conversations [are needed] between all stakeholders around how we transfer power to women and girls. This requires flexibility in program design, funding modalities and funding parameters to support women-led organisations, enable feedback from women to considerably change planned program outcomes, and place affected women in positions of power.”

– CARE International, self-report 3D

- **Increase women's roles in decision-making and ensure responsive programming:**

Empowering women and girls and truly meeting their needs requires the meaningful inclusion of women and girls in decision-making in humanitarian organizations, Governments and communities. This shift goes hand in hand with increasing the ability of the humanitarian sector to respond to women's needs; for example, through more flexible funding and programming that can adapt to their feedback.



South Sudanese refugee children walk home together after school in Nyumanzi refugee settlement, Uganda. UNICEF/Ose

“Empowerment of women and girls in humanitarian settings, a cross cutting goal, can only be achieved through comprehensive efforts and strategic partnerships.”

– UN Women, self-report 3D

- **Support women’s organizations:** Closely related is the need for increased funding and support to women’s organizations, networks and movements, over longer periods of time. Stakeholders advocated for relevant workstreams within initiatives such as the Grand Bargain and Charter for Change to drive progress. Others highlighted the need to ensure an enabling environment by strengthening local and national systems for gender equality and working to end discriminatory legislation.

- **Build capacity for gender equality:** Major investment is needed to strengthen the humanitarian sector’s capacity for gender equality programming. Stakeholders also called for investing in measures to make organizations and the sector as a whole safer and more inclusive for women, including training for female and male staff.

- **Improve coordination among humanitarian actors and with development partners:** Stakeholders emphasized the need to improve coordination for gender equality across the humanitarian system. They also stressed the importance of working with development actors to ensure sustainability and assess progress over longer periods.



Women in Tambacounda, Senegal, use communal funds raised through ‘solidarity draws’ to support one another during the drought. OCHA/Eve Sabbagh

- **Improve data and intersectional analysis:** Stakeholders highlighted the need for consistent sex, age and diversity disaggregation in data collection and analysis, as well as for common standards and indicators, joint analysis, data compatibility and coordinated assessments of both needs and progress. Data and analysis must include multiple vulnerabilities to better inform intersectional planning and programming.

3G: Include the most vulnerable

The Agenda for Humanity called for action to ensure that:

- By 2030, no one is left behind by humanitarian action because policies and practices have been put in place to ensure that the needs of the most disadvantaged in crisis situations are met.

The World Humanitarian Summit catalysed a groundswell of action to ensure that the rights of the most vulnerable people in crisis are respected and protected, including persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities and other marginalized groups. In 2017, 32 stakeholders submitted reports under Transformation 3G: Include the Most Vulnerable, and other transformations related to disability or diversity.

Progress in 2017

Including persons with disabilities

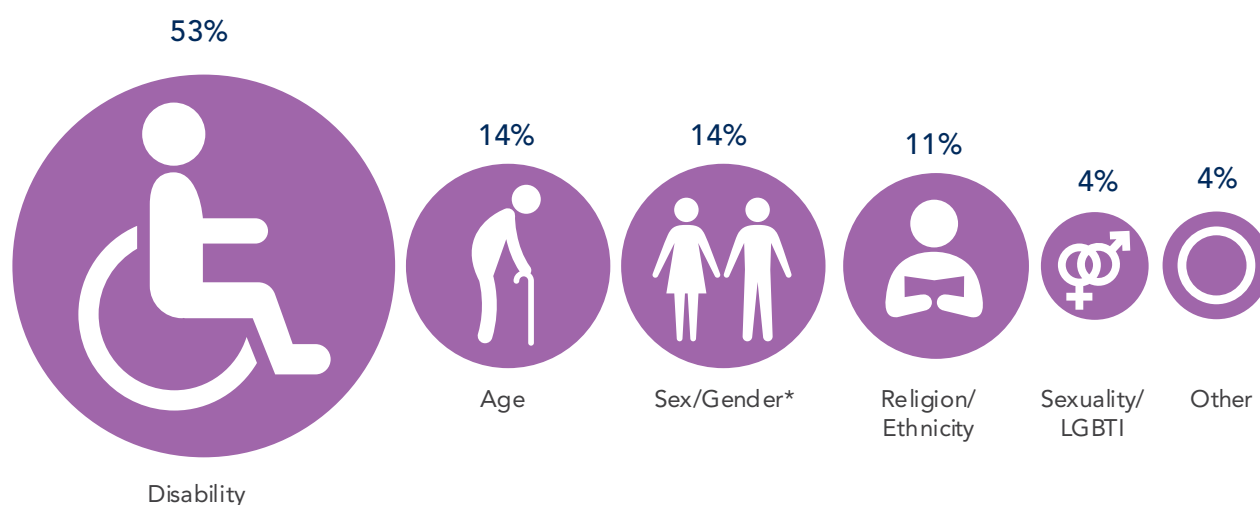
Disability inclusion dominated reporting under Transformation 3G, and was a cross-

cutting theme across other transformations. In comparison to 2016, there was a noticeable shift from policy development towards putting commitments into practice, with many stakeholders recognizing the rallying effect of the Charter for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action. Stakeholders reported progress in four main areas:

Strengthening global and institutional capacity for disability inclusion

Stakeholders continued to develop global resources to support disability-inclusive humanitarian responses. The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) published new Guidance on Inclusion of Children with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action. As part of the Age and Disability Capacities Programme (ADCAP), CBM, Christian Aid, HelpAge, and Humanity and Inclusion (HI) reviewed the Humanitarian Inclusion Standards for older people and people with disabilities.⁴ Many stakeholders participated in the IASC Task Team on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action, which made progress towards global guidelines to assist humanitarian actors achieve the full participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities.⁵

FIGURE 3.6: TRANSFORMATION 3G - BREAKDOWN OF TOPICS MENTIONED UNDER STAKEHOLDER ACHIEVEMENTS*



*While a few reports considered in this section deal specifically with women as a marginalized group, most of those relating to gender-based violence (see Chapter 2 – Addressing GBV in emergencies and PSEA) and gender equality (see earlier section in this chapter – 3D: Empower and protect women and girls) are not considered here.

Stakeholders also reported strengthening their internal capacities. Ukraine amended its Law on Humanitarian Aid to address the needs of persons with disabilities, and Italy prepared new Guidelines for Disability and Inclusion in Development Interventions, including a framework for humanitarian aid. UN Women developed a Strategy for the Empowerment of Women and Girls with Disabilities 2018-2021, and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) established Technical Standards and Guidelines for Physically Accessible Environments for all its facilities, which will be integrated into the design of new schools. Many stakeholders invested in staff training on inclusion, while the EU, the United Kingdom and UNHCR pursued partnerships with disabled persons organizations to increase their own understanding and inform policy decisions.



Boy uses a pole as a crutch. Cox's Bazaar, Bangladesh. OCHA/Vincent Tremeau

Funding and programme delivery

Many Member States reported funding assistance for people with disabilities, enabling organizations like HI to deliver programming to meet their needs in diverse humanitarian contexts around the world. Stakeholders also highlighted initiatives to increase access to services for persons with disabilities in crises. Austria launched a disaster warning system via mobile app to provide an alternative to sirens for persons with special needs. Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe constructed inclusive boreholes in Zimbabwe, UNICEF launched a project to create accessible latrine slabs, and Finland supported World Vision to develop low-cost water and sanitation solutions to improve the lives of people with disabilities in refugee camps in Kenya, Uganda and Iraq. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Fund for Congolese Women helped 24 women living with disabilities and parents of children living with disabilities obtain credit for income-generating activities.

Building on last year's recommendations, stakeholders emphasized the importance of including people with disabilities in decision-making. Australia, Luxembourg and the Women's Refugee Commission funded people with disabilities to attend global meetings. The Thai Red Cross Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction Programme included persons with disabilities in the development of community action plans. UN Women's Strategic Plan 2018-2021 recognizes the need to enable women with disabilities to take up decision-making positions.

⁴This document replaced the pilot Minimum Standards for Age and Disability Inclusion in Humanitarian Action.

⁵The IASC Task Team is co-chaired by UNICEF, the International Disability Alliance, and Humanity and Inclusion (formerly Handicap International). Australia, the EU, Finland and Luxembourg financed the guidelines, which are expected to be finalized in 2018 and disseminated in 2019. See: <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/iasc-task-team-inclusion-persons-disabilities-humanitarian-action>.



Syrian refugee Emine El Ilevi, 9, is helped by her sister Zeynep, 7, as she and her other siblings head to school in Adana, Turkey. UNICEF/Ergen

Availability of disaggregated data

Efforts to improve the disaggregation of data by sex, age and disability included HI's work with the International Disability Alliance and the Washington Group on Disability Statistics to enhance the availability and use of high-quality data by humanitarian actors. Christian Aid and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) used the Washington Group questions⁶ in field trials in Burundi, Sierra Leone and Nepal. Nonetheless, the lack of data and analysis remained the top challenge identified by stakeholders reporting under Transformation 3G.

Addressing the needs of other vulnerable groups

Stakeholders also reported actions to address the needs, rights and capacities of people with other vulnerabilities. Australia and Spain supported research on the inclusion and protection of sexual and gender minorities. Health Works targeted excluded women such as widows and sex workers, and Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe targeted people living with HIV in food and cash assistance programmes in Zimbabwe and Kenya. Reporting on actions to address the vulnerabilities of ethnic minority groups increased slightly, but remained minimal. Canada exceeded its target of resettling 1,200 survivors of ISIL, of whom more than 80 per cent are from the Yazidi ethnic minority. DOZ e. V, an international NGO in the Middle East, delivered vital aid to marginalized Bedouin communities in eastern Syria.

⁶ The Washington Group (WG) Short Set is a set of questions designed to identify (in a census or survey format) people with a disability.

Achieving the transformation

Despite progress, stakeholders highlighted major gaps in the capacity of the humanitarian sector to include people with disabilities and other vulnerable and marginalized groups. The lack of data and capacity for analysis was cited by nearly half of stakeholders reporting under Transformation 3G. Stakeholders also pointed to the need for skilled staff, training and technical expertise to enable more inclusive programming.

To address these gaps and to translate commitments into policy, stakeholders emphasized the need for a more systematic approach, highlighting three main areas of work:

- **Concerted leadership to operationalize**

inclusion: Strong leadership is needed to mainstream inclusive approaches and operationalize guidelines and tools at country and field level. Stakeholders stressed the importance of national leadership to ensure that marginalized people and groups are considered in data collection, disaster risk reduction, and emergency planning and response frameworks, consistent with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Sustainable Development Goals. Advocacy should raise awareness of the importance of inclusive approaches and increase the visibility of marginalized people and groups in all decision-making.

- **Efforts to close the data gap:** With lack of data and analysis emerging as the top challenge in Transformation 3G, stakeholders emphasized the need for all humanitarian actors to integrate vulnerability indicators into data collection and ensure disaggregated data is available for analysis

“Lack of quality data prevents identification of the scale of the challenge, as well as providing appropriate, tailored responses.”

– UK, self-report 3G

“Organisations working with vulnerable people receive insufficient investment in their core organisational capabilities in areas like financial management, compliance, program management and people development. This affects their effectiveness and their longer-term financial sustainability [and] viability and therefore the preparedness and resilience of the communities they work with.”

– Humentum UK, self-report 3G

at all levels. To ensure the compatibility and comparability of data, and strengthen sector-wide capacity to assess progress, stakeholders called for common standards, references and indicators, along with guidelines, training and tools to support them.

- **Resources for capacity-building:** Many organizations, particularly local partners and disabled persons’ organizations, need sustained funding and technical support to implement inclusive approaches, collect disaggregated data, and promote the effective participation and leadership of marginalized people in all stages of the humanitarian programme cycle. Some advocated for human resources and expertise to be pooled at country level, to help contextualize and operationalize global guidance. Stakeholders also need practical tools and guidance to help them address complex issues like intersectionality.

Other transformations under Core Responsibility 3

Address migration 3B

Fourteen stakeholders submitted reports under Transformation 3B: Address Migration, spanning activities that included advocacy, policy, research and programming. In 2017, stakeholders sought to address root causes of irregular migration and prevent it. Stakeholders also sought to provide protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants, particularly children. Several reported activities to support the needs of migrants in the event of an emergency in their host countries. Finally, stakeholders engaged in the negotiation process for the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and undertook related advocacy. Migration was also a key component of reporting on support to refugees under Transformation 3A: Address and Reduce Displacement.



Examples of achievements reported under Transformation 3B

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) supported the ability of vulnerable migrants to engage in income-generating activities through the provision of technical and vocational training, technology transfers, value chain enhancement and revitalizing productive infrastructure according to local market needs. UNIDO undertook this work in Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.

Thailand released a new Economic and Social Development Plan that emphasizes improved health-care services for foreign migrant workers.

Greece established 10 Migrant Integration Centres: one-stop shops providing migrants access to practical and legal information. Two Greek cities designed a holistic integration programme to provide a wide range of services, such as language courses, vocational training and labour market integration activities.

In December 2017, the International Organization for Migration launched MigApp. This mobile application gives migrants easy access to information and services. MigApp provides information on visas, health and travel regulations, alerts on conflict or natural disasters, and details of counter-trafficking hotlines around the world. Through the app, migrants can find low-cost options for transferring remittances back home, book health appointments and communicate their stories through a secure social network.

End statelessness (3C)

Four Member States and UNHCR reported on progress to end statelessness; up slightly from three stakeholders last year. Australia, Canada, Spain and the United Kingdom engaged in advocacy to prevent and end statelessness, provided funding and other support to UNHCR's #IBelong Campaign, and updated

legislation and policy to protect stateless people. UNHCR published a major report on the plight of stateless people, *This Is Our Home: Stateless Minorities and their Search for Citizenship*.⁷ For a more comprehensive overview on progress to end statelessness, see UNHCR's Global Report 2017.⁸

⁷ <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/statelessness/59f747404/home-stateless-minorities-search-citizenship.html>

⁸ <https://www.unhcr.org/the-global-report.html>

Ensure education for all in crisis (3E)

Most of the 23 reports under Transformation 3E covered efforts to improve access to education in emergencies, including funding or operational support to the Education Cannot Wait initiative. Stakeholders reported funding and delivering programming to provide education to displaced children and young people, as well as supporting host communities to access formal education. Stakeholders also engaged in research, supported learning and innovation, undertook advocacy, and provided quality improvement, such as teacher training.



Examples of achievements reported under Transformation 3E

Funding or delivering education programming in emergencies:

- The EU increased its Education in Emergencies funding from its humanitarian aid budget to 6 per cent, well above both the global rate of 3.6 per cent and the EU's World Humanitarian Summit commitment of 4 per cent.

Higher education:

- Portugal supported ongoing efforts led by the Global Platform for Syrian Students to galvanize support for higher education in emergencies, and to enlarge the scholarship programme for Syrian Students in particular. Portugal also co-sponsored preparations for a Rapid Response Mechanism and for an international conference on higher education in emergencies, to be held in 2018.

Providing education for refugees, IDPs and host communities:

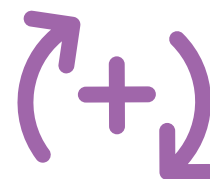
- Canada, Luxembourg and World Vision supported the No Lost Generation initiative, which provides education and protection services for children and youth affected by crises in Syria and Iraq. In 2017, the initiative supported national systems to reach over 773,000 children with psychosocial support and helped over 3.2 million children enroll in formal education in both Syria and refugee host countries.
- Targeted strategies by UNHCR increased refugee enrolment in primary school from 50 per cent in 2016 to 61 per cent in 2017, including 500,000 additional children in 12 countries in Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

Engaging in research, innovation and learning:

- Australia ran a AUD 2 million innovation challenge that focused on increasing access to education in emergencies, particularly for girls.

Empower young people (3F)

Seventeen stakeholders reported achievements against Transformation 3F: Empower Young People, highlighting actions to help young people acquire skills and knowledge, to improve their participation in decisions that affect their lives, and to support youth-focused or youth-led initiatives, including the Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action. Most took steps to increase the participation of young people in preparedness, response and disaster risk reduction activities at all levels. Stakeholders also supported youth to lead their own projects to build awareness and resilience.



Examples of achievements reported under Transformation 3F

The ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Centre, a regional coordinating body for national disaster agencies, and the Committee for ASEAN Youth Cooperation, partnered to create a new platform: the ASEAN Youth Network for DRR. The aim is to involve youth in the regional discourse on disaster management, on topics ranging from public information to capacity-building and deployment.

Reach Out to Asia launched a three-year initiative to build the capacity of youth and youth-led groups throughout the Middle East and North Africa. Under this initiative, young people will receive support to develop action projects in their home countries.

The Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team reported that participation in its YouthMappers programme doubled to more than 5,000 young people. The programme works with universities to engage local students and young people in collecting vital spatial data that supports aid organizations.

A Lebanese NGO, Act for Human Rights (ALEF), and Save the Children worked with youth to create recommendations to improve the situation of adolescents in Lebanon. It also supported participants to present the recommendations at conferences in Jordan, Lebanon and Belgium.

In December 2017, with assistance from the Women's Refugee Commission, UNHCR established a Global Youth Advisory Council, made up of 15 young refugees, to advise the agency on high-level policy and programme decisions.

The youth peer education network of Tajikistan, Y-PEER, conducted a training of trainers session on using theatre to raise awareness of civil registration and the importance of obtaining a birth certificate.