

PROGRESS TOWARDS WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT COMMITMENT AGENDA FOR HUMANITY, PLATFORM FOR ACTION, COMMITMENTS AND TRANSFORMATION (PACT)

1. WHS Commitment 1: UNICEF commits to using open source software platforms (e.g. RapidPro) to support real-time GBV risk mapping and analysis, as well as strengthening accountability mechanisms, from tracking quality of services to feedback loops, to improve GBV programming in emergencies. **(Submitted by: PD-Gender / Child Protection)**

What led your section to make the commitment? (For example, what did you want to change in practice, behaviour or policy?) *Max 100 words*

- The need for robust institutional and system wide programming to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (GBV) as reflected in UNICEF Gender Action Plan. Through direct partnership with governments and other implementing partners, there is a need for achieving multiple targets within the Sustainable Development Goals, including gender equality, peace and justice.
- UNICEF is committed to applying innovative technologies to our programming efforts. We need open source technology platforms and other innovative solutions, including to support real-time GBV risk mapping, and strengthen feedback mechanisms to track the meaningful participation of girls and women in all humanitarian interventions.
- The “Information Management and Innovation to Protect Children in Emergencies” business case identified the need for UNICEF to develop a more coherent and user driven approach to managing sensitive data on children and survivors of violence in emergencies. This business case included the need for tools to be inter agency, digital public goods, and centrally supported, with emphasis on confidentiality, data security and child friendliness.

Highlight concrete actions taken to accomplish the commitments? What are the results of these actions? *Max 100 words*

- UNICEF’s Gender Section and Innovation Office, in partnership with colleagues throughout the organization (including Child Protection), launched the Innovation Gender Challenge. The Challenge is an opportunity for UNICEF Country Offices (COs) to secure additional financial and technical resources to move forward creative technological solutions that advance their gender programme results, including the prevention and response to GBV in emergency contexts. The Challenge is composed of two components, (1) the U-Report Gender Challenge, and (2) the Innovation Fund Gender Challenge.
- Development of the Primero open source Child Protection data management platform, which supports a module for GBV and extending GBVIMS+ to include case management functionality.
- Investment in secure paperless data management tools (Android mobile) for GBV case management and incident monitoring (GBVIMS+ mobile). The GBVIMS+ is live and operational in Lebanon and Iraq.

How are you assessing progress? *Max 100 words*

- The progress is assessed against targets/milestones established in proposal and the institutional Gender Key performance indicators.
- Additionally, progress is further assessed by the number of Country Offices who submit proposals to the Innovation Gender Challenge. For every Country Office activity, a progress plan is developed, including number of girls and women reached, and the impact of the open source software or other technology platform on GBViE prevention and response results.

What are some of the challenges you have faced in the implementation? *Max 100*

Weak processes to support timely technical deployment in resource constrained areas; capacity of implementing partners to provide technical support; and need for new accountability models as a result of digitizing sensitive data.

What are the next steps to advance implementation of commitments in 2017? *Max 100 words*

UNICEF will strengthen its Capacity building for global deployment teams, expanded partnerships for governance and scaling, securing consistent funding.

The innovation Gender Challenge will depend on Country Offices proposals which are due on the 17 April 2017. Final selection and implementation will happen in May 2017. Preliminary learnings will be available on a quarterly basis thereafter.

One message for the annual report on what is needed to advance this commitment? *Max 50 words*

Information management for monitoring Gender Based Violence should be an integrated part of all Child Protection and Gender Based Violence programme design, with dedicated resources and clear accountabilities.

2. WHS Commitment 2: UNICEF commits to strengthen community resilience including through support to risk informed programming, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Mitigation/Adaptation **(Submitted by: PD – HATIS)**

What led your section to make the commitment? (For example, what did you want to change in practice, behaviour or policy?) *Max 100 words*

UNICEF works in partnership to support Governments build and implement national frameworks for developing capacities to reduce the risk from and prepare for disasters, including those arising from climate variability and change. This partnership entitled through a programme “Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI)”. Thus the need for harmonization and alignment of sector policies and programmes including health, education, child protection and social protection to increase resilience of children to shocks and stresses. This will ensure better linkage between humanitarian and development programming through a risk analysis.

UNICEF recognizes the need for response and recovery programmes contribution to a reduction of risk and systematic integration of risk analysis into programme design to increase preparedness and contribute to timely and efficient humanitarian action.

The need for UNICEF to strengthen its capacity for designing risk-informed programmes and better planning for the impact of shocks and stresses to avoid possible disruptions to service delivery as reflected in UNICEF supports of the IFRC’s convened “One Billion Coalition for Resilience”.

Highlight concrete actions taken to accomplish the commitments? What are the results of these actions? Max 100 words.

In the context of this One Billion coalition for Resilience, UNICEF and the IFRC jointly held a webinar and two workshops to bring together UNICEF country offices and National Red Cross/Crescent Societies and to develop joint activities towards strengthening community resilience.

The Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) Partnership has provided support to 23 countries and supported the development of 13 national strategies / plans (one of the 7 global Sendai targets). UNICEF has renewed its commitment to Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) with the approval of an adjusted strategy post-2015.

UNICEF has followed up on Sendai commitments at country level including through 3 regional platforms.

UNICEF has also supported development of guidance on risk-informed programming (e.g. global modular guidance / partner with SAARC on a DRR framework around risk assessment & school safety).

UNICEF has supported Country offices to include risk and resilience in programme cycle (e.g. work with UNDP on risk assessment in Cape Verde; partner with IFRC on their '1 billion coalition for resilience' using U-Report; support India State of Bihar to implement its Sendai DRR roadmap).

How are you assessing progress? Max 100 words

The progress is assessed through UNICEF annual work plans; Country Programme development process (CPDs); UNICEF Annual Reports, etc. though progress differ by country depending on the context and country dynamics.

What are some of the challenges you have faced in the implementation? Max 100

- Financing to support capacity development of national systems for risk analysis.
- Ensuring alignment and coordination between multiple partners supporting national processes.
- Varying capacities among the partners for the “1 Billion Coalition for resilience” thus different levels of achievement towards the resilience results.
- Challenges with internal staff mobilization for the “1 Billion coalition for resilience” initiative and there is a need to have a high level engagement in this partnership through Regional Senior Leadership.

What are the next steps to advance implementation of commitments in 2017? Max 100 words

- UNICEF and the IFRC will jointly follow up on joint resilience building activities that started in 2016 and will document good practices and lessons learnt. New workshops will be organized in 2017.
- Expanding / Activating the CADRI in the regions (in order to better align CADRI support to UNCTs with regional priorities and promote wide dissemination of findings)
- Scaling-up of the CADRI in all regions leveraging the strengths of 80 UN experts in 20 regional hubs to provide integrated support to UNCTs in high risk countries.
- Pilot the Guidance for Risk-informed programming in 3-4 countries and rollout in additional ones
- Advocate for inclusion of risk informed programming and resilience in 50% of new Country Programme Development Plans.

One message for the annual report on what is needed to advance this commitment?

Max 50 words

- In line with the Grand Bargain commitments joint multi-hazard risk and vulnerability analysis need further advancement including capacity-building and systems strengthening.
- Existing funding mechanisms should allow for adequate and appropriate solutions to address the underlying drivers of crises.

3. WHS Commitment 3 : UNICEF commits to support capacity development of sub-national coordination mechanisms to allow for more effective leadership and coordination of the sectoral/ cluster response in the event of an emergency; and where relevant a more timely transition to national coordination structures, including transfer of skills and resources. **(Submitted by: EMOPS / GCCU)**

What led your section to make the commitment? (For example, what did you want to change in practice, behaviour or policy?) *Max 100 words*

Recognition of the importance of coordination capacities of those working closest to humanitarian needs.

Highlight concrete actions taken to accomplish the commitments? What are the results of these actions? *Max 100 words*

- Multi-year (2018 – 2021) strategy development by Nutrition and WASH clusters began and include sub-national coordination capacity development aligning with the WHS commitments for example Nutrition strategy.
- Direct cluster support to sub-national coordination personnel through participation in coordination training including; sub-national multi-cluster integration training in Ethiopia, Global WASH cluster leadership and communication training, Nutrition Cluster Coordination Partners, Coordinator and Information management Training and Education Core Skills training.
- Initiation of the review process for the cluster coordination handbooks including Child Protection and Nutrition that include guidance on sub-national coordination structures.
- Generation of case studies from the Nutrition cluster highlighting good practice at sub-national levels.
- The inclusion of sub-national coordination representation in global cluster annual meetings for CP, WASH and Education to ensure needs and concerns are included in collective decision making.
- Development of Global Cluster Coordination Unit learning strategy which includes sub-national personnel as a target group.

How are you assessing progress? *Max 100 words*

The progress is assessed through annual reports, strategies, work plans and through tracking of training events. However, global UNICEF targets and indicators have not yet been set and this will be key to directing and assessing progress going forward.

What are some of the challenges you have faced in the implementation? *Max 100 words*

- No systematic consolidation of good practice experience or guidance for sub-national coordination.
- Limited resourcing to develop good practice guidance and provide direct support.

- Need for agreed priorities and processes for assessing capacity gaps at sub-national level.

What are the next steps to advance implementation of commitments in 2017? *Max 100 words*

- Undertake capacity support, identify and deliver incentives for sub-national coordination functions.
- Prioritization to inform targeting of sub-national capacity assessment and support. For example CP and Education localization project will include lessons on good practices, provide guidance as well as creating systems for coaching and mentoring to strengthen institutional capacity to scale up coordination.
- Assess good practices and needs to inform guidance development by UNICEF.

One message for the annual report on what is needed to advance this commitment? *Max 50 words*

Drawing on years of experience with partners, there is a need to systematically empower coordination partners to respond to humanitarian needs closest to the response with focus to sub-national level.

4. WHS Commitment 4: UNICEF commits to support the effective implementation of the Education Crisis Platform and to respond collaboratively, with a particular emphasis on enabling humanitarian and development actors to put in place quick, strategic and agile responses to support the education needs of children in crisis. **(Submitted by: PD – Education)**

What led your section to make the commitment? (For example, what did you want to change in practice, behaviour or policy?) *Max 100 words*

Education Cannot Wait was established to transform the delivery of education in emergencies, to join up governments, humanitarian and development efforts to deliver a more collaborative and rapid response to the educational needs of children and youth affected by crises.

Education is a priority for crisis affected families, especially children. Education Cannot wait will ensure education receives much needed political and financial prioritization, strengthens coordination and planning between humanitarian and development agencies and importantly, improves transparency and accountability through more and better data.

Highlight concrete actions taken to accomplish the commitments? What are the results of these actions? *Max 100 words*

- The initiative has raised 113.4 million USD and received \$100 million USD commitment from the private sector as financial and in kind pledges.
- Initial investments is already in progress in 4 complex and protracted crises in Chad, Ethiopia, Syria and Yemen.
- Operational/Governance models and rigorous results framework has been developed through broad consultation and participation of expert working groups.

- A partnership with the Global Business Coalition for Education resulting in the Rapid Education Action (REACT) Database to record private sector contributions and assets that can be deployed for Education in Emergencies.
- Developed website and knowledge products and included Education Cannot Wait in the 2017 Education Financing Campaign led by global civil society organizations.

How are you assessing progress? *Max 100 words*

- The progress are assessed through the benchmarks established during the Initial Investments and operationalization of Education Cannot Wait initiative.
- The established Secretariat will follow up on the progress and the adoption of open financing facilities and grant making will ensure public participation in the monitoring of progress.
- The fundraising and advocacy plans are also used to monitoring progress through documentation of funds raised, new partners and non-traditional partners who are prioritizing education in emergencies.

What are some of the challenges you have faced in the implementation? *Max 100 words*

- Risk of fundraising shortfalls.
- Weak / Poor constituency consultation and southern participation.
- Delayed staffing and small size of Secretariat.
- Need for greater clarity and more communication on the added value of Education Cannot Wait within the current education and humanitarian aid architectures.

What are the next steps to advance implementation of commitments in 2017? *Max 100 words*

- Reach more than 4 million children & youth and strengthen existing architecture by launching First Response and Acceleration Facility.
- Raise over 400 million USD in year 1 and 2.
- Finalize and expand staffing for the secretariat.
- Develop the selection and prioritization strategy for the next round of investments.

One message for the annual report on what is needed to advance this commitment? *Max 50 words*

Increase the political and financial support to Education Cannot Wait (aim to reach \$3.85 billion by 2020 to deliver education to all crisis-affected children and youth by 2030).

5. WHS Commitment 5: UNICEF commits to systematically consider cash-based programming in ways that build on and form the basis for sustainable social protection systems. **(Submitted by: EMOPS - HPS / PD Social Protection)**

What led your section to make the commitment? (For example, what did you want to change in practice, behaviour or policy?) *Max 100 words*

Aligned with the current international practices, UNICEF is expanding its cash-based programming as a pivotal component of its emergency response. Given its vast experience in the design and

implementation of cash transfer programmes in non-humanitarian settings, UNICEF aims to better bridge its work on social protection and humanitarian action and to support countries so that social protection is better prepared and able to respond to diverse types of shocks. In practice this translates to expanding cash-based responses during emergencies, so that they can become the basis for building longer term social protection systems where none exist, or using/adjusting existing cash transfer programmes, where feasible, to respond to emergencies. UNICEF also aims to expand work with government partners to make social protection systems better prepared to respond faster and more nimbly when crises occur.

Highlight concrete actions taken to accomplish the commitments? What are the results of these actions? *Max 100 words*

- UNICEF is working to better link social protection and humanitarian actions, and it is expanding its support to countries through a combination of advocacy, technical guidance, and effective assistance on the ground to implement key responses. In 2016, 89 UNICEF country offices (58 per cent) reported that they responded to a humanitarian situation (an increase of 2 per cent compared with 2015). From these, 49 country offices (55 per cent) reported that they supported their government counterparts in incorporating emergency prevention, preparedness and response in their social protection systems and programmes (an important increase from 42 reported in 2015). For example, in Turkey, UNICEF worked with government and development partners in the design and roll out of the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN), which aims to cover one million refugees.
- Building on this experience, UNICEF has further developed its corporate approach to cash-based programming in humanitarian action, as well as the requisite systems, capacities and guidance to effectively scale-up cash programming.
- UNICEF is also further building on experience working jointly with WFP and UNHCR to expand coordinated approaches to cash. High level discussions with WFP and UNHCR have taken place and progress has been achieved to strengthen our collaboration using this programming modality.
- Through the “Ready to Respond” initiative, and with DFID support, UNICEF Country Offices in four high-risk countries (Myanmar, Afghanistan, Niger and Burundi) have helped develop interagency feasibility assessment and preparedness tools for cash-based programming. This work is being pursued in collaboration with WFP, UNHCR and OCHA.

How are you assessing progress? *Max 100 words*

UNICEF assesses progress in this area in two ways: (i) utilizing existing country reporting mechanisms to track expansion of coverage of cash transfer programmes, as well as country office efforts to link social protection and humanitarian action; and (ii) carrying out impact evaluations of specific country responses, which will allow to identify positive outcomes for children and their families.

What are some of the challenges you have faced in the implementation? *Max 100 words*

There are great challenges in working in fragile and humanitarian contexts, especially related to the complex way and fast pace crisis unfold. It is also important to recognize that working in protracted and conflict-related crises, require greater financial, operational and technical efforts to affectively address the needs of the affected populations.

An additional challenge is the need for greater coordination between humanitarian and development actors across agencies. Some positive steps by UNICEF and other partners have taken place to coordinate actions at country level, but still greater collaboration needs to be established among key stakeholders to ensure greater coherence and complementarity of responses on the ground.

What are the next steps to advance implementation of commitments in 2017? Max 100 words

- UNICEF will finalize its Cash-based Programming in Humanitarian Contexts Framework, taking into consideration its vast experience working in the design and implementation of government-led cash transfer programmes. In addition, UNICEF is planning to develop technical guidance and tools that will enhance work at country level to strengthen its institutional capacity to respond to the cash programming needs from the field and HQ level.
- UNICEF will also strengthen its inter agency coordination on the use of cash at policy and operation levels.
- UNICEF will invest on operational research, monitoring and evaluation to generate evidence for enhanced results in cash based programming.

One message for the annual report on what is needed to advance this commitment? Max 50 words

UNICEF is a strong partner in the efforts to link social protection and humanitarian action, given its strong country presence, technical capacity and comprehensive approach to reach the poorest and most vulnerable populations. UNICEF will continue to expand its work with countries, so that social protection is better prepared and able to respond to different types of emergencies and humanitarian contexts. Given the increasing demands in this area of work, capacities at global, regional and country level need to be enhanced to provide effective and timely support.

6. WHS Commitment 6: Globally, UNICEF will increase the proportion of funds to local and national actors to at least 30% by 2018. (Submitted by: FRG with inputs from EMOPS and PPD)

What led your section to make the commitment? (For example, what did you want to change in practice, behaviour or policy?) Max 100 words

UNICEF already had a strong track record to working with national actors in both development and humanitarian programming. We remain committed to building capacity of national actors.

Highlight concrete actions taken to accomplish the commitments? What are the results of these actions? Max 100 words

- To reduce barriers to partnering with community based and local actors, simplified agreements were put in place (2015)
- ERP changes were put in place ensure data quality in tracking progress against this commitment (2016).
- UNICEF/UNHCR/WFP are actively engaged on simplification and harmonization of business processes to partner with UN agencies that are complementary to increasing national actor involvement (ongoing)
- UNICEF is investing in a large technology project, eTools, which aims to increase collaboration and reduce administrative burden when working with partners, especially national actors. A component of this project is to build a multi-agency portal is to support increased engagement and access of national actors (ongoing).

In 2016, on a global basis, 76% of total funding transferred to partners went to national partners. This percentage dropped to 72% during 2016 for L2/L3 countries. In 2016, there was only one country programme globally that did not transfer at least 30% of all funds transferred to national actors.

How are you assessing progress? *Max 100 words*

The progress is assessed by monitoring the percentage of funding being provided to national actors in all programming contexts.

What are some of the challenges you have faced in the implementation? *Max 100 words*

Identifying the right balance between monitoring disaggregated data and ensuring data quality. A highly disaggregated typology categorization of national civil society organizations increases the risk of data quality issues given differences in local terminologies across countries.

What are the next steps to advance implementation of commitments in 2017? *Max 100 words*

UNICEF views that a longer term approach to measuring results is required in addition to monitoring proportion of funding provided to national actors. A system-wide assessment more akin to evaluation should be planned so to measure whether commitments (such as increase in funding) resulted in a sustainable nationally owned approach to quality humanitarian response.

One message for the annual report on what is needed to advance this commitment? *Max 50 words*

Building capacity of national actors is critical to ensure a sustainable, high quality and national owned approach to respond to the needs of children.

7. **WHS Commitment 7: For an integrated approach to resilient development and recovery, UNICEF will establish an “Integration Fund” to support programmes that systematically address vulnerability in fragile contexts and contribute to longer-term system strengthening.** (This commitment was cancelled feedback submitted by HATIS – PPD)

8. **WHS Commitment 8: UNICEF is committed to seeking new ways to expand the pool of available resources, including by establishing new partnerships and pursuing innovative financing modalities such as Islamic financing, micro-levies and insurance-based mechanisms.** (Submitted by: PPD)

What led your section to make the commitment? (For example, what did you want to change in practice, behaviour or policy?) *Max 100 words*

- Reliance on traditional ODA resources alone would not fulfil the huge humanitarian funding gaps. New partnerships and innovative financing modalities are intended to catalyze and leverage additional financing for humanitarian action.
- Some partnership and financing modalities, such as for preparedness response, can save time and cost of humanitarian action.

Highlight concrete actions taken to accomplish the commitments? What are the results of these actions? *Max 100 words*

- Strengthened partnership on fragility with the World Bank Group and other IFIs. Contributed to the wider UN-World Bank partnership on fragility and peacebuilding, with focus on

resilience and longer term development. This has increased collaboration between UNICEF and World Bank/other IFIs at country level, including joint programming and investments in crises and other protracted emergencies.

- Developed initial investment plans on preparedness, disaster insurance mechanisms, etc.
- Supported the discussion around WHS global zakat mechanisms and other Islamic finance proposals and has been further exploring options of a global zakat fund for humanitarian action.

How are you assessing progress? Max 100 words

The progress is assessed regularly through standard UNICEF monitoring and review processes. The progress would be measured against two criteria: 1) partnerships and financing mechanisms supported by UNICEF, including as part of the wider UN System's response; and 2) additional resources mobilized for humanitarian action, including humanitarian-development nexus, by UNICEF.

What are some of the challenges you have faced in the implementation? Max 100 words

- Need to establish a common understanding that financial instruments need to provide value-add and efficiency for humanitarian action compared with grants to justify the transaction costs. To keep emergency response financing concessional, there are significant challenges with attracting private finance beyond philanthropic giving.
- The need to further link the nexus between humanitarian and development. Innovative financing mechanisms, particularly those that intend to attract large-scale private investments, are more likely to be useful for post-conflict peacebuilding and development activities.
- The UN Development System should develop more flexible and risk-informed policies and procedures regarding innovative financing modalities.

What are the next steps to advance implementation of commitments in 2017? Max 100 words

UNICEF is further engaging with public and private sector partners in a more holistic way to further develop and improve partnership and innovative financing modalities, and to operationalize priority actions in 2017 and beyond.

One message for the annual report on what is needed to advance this commitment? Max 50 words

Concessional, cost-effective, and risk-informed financing modalities need to be developed and operationalized for financial instruments that can add value and efficiency to current modality of humanitarian response.

9. WHS Commitment 9: UNICEF will seek to end grave violations against children through strengthening its monitoring and reporting on child rights violations in situations of armed conflict and other crises and by supporting systems and procedures to respond to the needs of affected children and their families. (LEAD: EMOPS – HPS)

What led your section to make the commitment? (For example, what did you want to change in practice, behaviour or policy?)

The UN monitoring and reporting mechanism is a key instrument for addressing grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict because of its link to the Security Council. The evidence generated by the monitoring and reporting mechanism is critical to informing programmatic and

advocacy interventions, as well as normative change, to end and prevent grave violations against children during armed conflict.

Highlight concrete actions taken to accomplish the commitments? What are the results of these actions?

UNICEF continued to strengthen its work to monitor and report on grave violations in 2016 in the 14 countries included in the MRM. A significant contribution towards increasing safety, security and confidentiality for victims, survivors, monitors, sources and partners the MRMIMS+ was finalised through comprehensive coordination with the MRM CAAC Technical Reference Group and substantive review of monitoring policies and procedures. As of end 2016 the MRMIMS+ was ready to be rolled out to the fourteen country situations in 2017.

Specialist technical support was provided to Country Task Forces on Monitoring and Reporting including training and capacity building on MRM CAAC policies and procedures, drafting and reporting of formal MRM CAAC obligations, support to the implementation of Action Plans to end and prevent grave violations, and support to the development of advocacy to end and prevent grave violations including during visits of the SRSR CAAC.

In addition the MRM CAAC informed the development of programme interventions for children affected by armed conflict including release and reintegration programmes for children associated with armed forces or armed groups, services for victims and survivors of sexual violence, psycho-social services for children who have suffered distress, and victim assistance for children injured during conflict.

UNICEF has also been at the forefront in developing and advocating for standard operation procedures for security forces to handover children they come into contact with in their area operations. Chad was one of the governments to adopt such a procedure and implement it in 2016.

How are you assessing progress?

Progress is being assessed through regular reporting obligations in the form of Global Horizontal Notes, the SG annual report on children and armed conflict, and SG country-specific reports on the situation of children affected by armed conflict. Progress is also assessed through the monitoring of implementation of Action Plans signed by parties to conflict with the UN to end and prevent grave violations, and through the implementation of programme and advocacy interventions for the release and reintegration of children associated with armed forces or groups, the delivery of services for victims and survivors of sexual violence, and the provision of psycho-social services for children who have witnessed and feared violence, and suffered immense distress.

What are some of the challenges you have faced in the implementation?

Monitoring and reporting on grave violations is an inherently challenging activity because of the sensitivity of the subject and the insecure environment in which UNICEF and its partners operate. UNICEF must take a neutral approach, monitoring violations committed by all parties and advocating for steps to end and prevent these violations.

Monitoring and reporting of grave violations committed against children requires specialist monitoring expertise from trained protection and human rights personnel who are trained to act in the best interests of the child, and is also labor intensive. UNICEF needs to further develop internal human resource capacity to undertake this non-traditional function in the organization.

What are the next steps to advance implementation of commitments in 2017?

UNICEF will strengthen the country level strategies for addressing grave violations as well as its overall global approach to the agenda so as to influence the policy and normative discourse.

UNICEF will also seek to further strengthen monitoring and reporting capacity in the organization through a series of trainings and technical support missions.

One message for the annual report on what is needed to advance this commitment? *Max 50 words*

It is crucial that targeted strategies are developed to engage parties to conflict, both State and non-State actors, to prevent and end grave violations, including through the development and implementation of Action Plans. It is also vital that the evidence-base generated by the monitoring and reporting mechanism is leveraged to bear witness, and inform advocacy and programmatic interventions to protect children affected by armed conflict.

10. WHS Commitment 10: UNICEF will strengthen its advocacy with Member States and parties to conflict to stop the use of wide-area explosive weapons in populated areas, as well as attacks on, and the military use of, civilian infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, and water facilities. (Submitted by: EMOPS-HPS, PD – CPiE)

What led your section to make the commitment? (For example, what did you want to change in practice, behaviour or policy?) *Max 100 words*

The increased use of explosive weapons in populated areas directly contributes to grave violations against children. This means and method of warfare is killing an increasing proportion of children and their families, injuring them in ways that have life-long implications.

When explosive weapons are used in populated areas, civilian infrastructure, including schools and hospitals, often fall within the radius of the weapons whether or not they were the intentional target.

The momentum for a political commitment to stop the use of wide-area explosive weapons in populated areas has never been stronger and continues to grow from UNICEF.

Highlight concrete actions taken to accomplish the commitments? What are the results of these actions? *Max 100 words*

UNICEF strengthened evidence building on the impact - and advocacy against the use - of explosive weapons in populated areas through:

- i) The Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (e.g. Global Horizontal Notes, statistics on the impact of person-borne IEDs on children in Nigeria+);
- ii) The International Campaign to Ban Landmines fact-sheet on the impact of mines and explosive remnants of war on children;
- iii) UNICEF's participation in the Characterization of Explosive Weapons global advisory board;
- iv) SRSG and Executive Director's statements during the SC Open Debate on CAAC. UNICEF's ED called all parties to end "the use of explosive weapons in densely populated areas.

How are you assessing progress? Max 100 words

Progresses towards this commitment are assessed through indicators such as: i) number and quality of datasets and other evidence-building initiatives related to the use of explosive weapons in populated areas; ii) number and strength of UNICEF-supported public statements against the use of explosive weapons in populated areas; iii) number and strength of UNICEF-supported advocacy events organized at global, regional and country levels.

What are some of the challenges you have faced in the implementation? Max 100 words

- The political context in some critical countries put a curb on advocacy efforts. For example, in 2016 UNICEF HQ drafted an advocacy paper with the UK National Committee involving six highly affected countries and designed to be presented to the UK government, however this initiative was put on hold following the 2016 UK political turmoil.
- UNICEF has not yet finalized a position paper on the use/impact of explosive weapons in populated areas.

What are the next steps to advance implementation of commitments in 2017? Max 100 words

The Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism should be used as a basis to i) foster compliance of parties to conflict with international child protection standards and norms; ii) highlight evidence-base on the impact on children of explosive weapons in populated areas in the Global Annual Report of the Secretary-General on CAAC; advocate (through CTFMRs) with government counterparts and non-state parties to discuss violations, prevention, response and accountability; promote a political declaration on the use of explosive weapons in populated areas.

One message for the annual report on what is needed to advance this commitment? Max 50 words

The use of explosive weapons in populated areas is killing and injuring an increasing proportion of children and their families. UNICEF will continue support the call of the UN Secretary-General on states to develop a political commitment on this issue.

11. WHS Commitment 11 : In its engagement with governments and non-state actors, UNICEF commits to actively promote the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence in humanitarian action by continuing to base its actions on the rights and needs of children. – (No progress submitted by EMOPS-HPS)

12. WHS Commitment 12: UNICEF will continue to advocate for Member States and parties to conflict to end all attacks on health facilities, personnel and transport and to allow the provision of health services. – **(Submitted by: EMOPS - HPS)**

What led your section to make the commitment? (For example, what did you want to change in practice, behaviour or policy?) *Max 100 words*

The ever increasing attacks on healthcare facilities and personnel, as well as the denial of children access to healthcare in conflict situations is a core element of the Children and Armed Conflict Agenda as part of the grave violations against children.

Highlight concrete actions taken to accomplish the commitments? What are the results of these actions? *Max 100 words*

UNICEF continues to raise these issues in high-level advocacy, including most recently at the 20th anniversary event of the Children and Armed Conflict agenda and the 10th anniversary of the Paris Principles.

UNICEF has also contributed to the reporting by the SG under Security Council Resolution 2286, which included actions that parties to conflict can take to end these violations.

How are you assessing progress? *Max 100 words*

Progress is tracked through the UN Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on Grave Violations against Children in Situations of Armed Conflict, which documents these attacks as well as denial of humanitarian access. Ongoing attacks will reveal where additional attention must be directed.

What are some of the challenges you have faced in the implementation? *Max 100 words*

The primary challenge that UNICEF and other addressing grave violations has faced is an apparent disregard by parties in many contemporary armed conflicts for international human rights and humanitarian law. In some instances, it appears that health facilities have been intentionally targeted and/or medical supplies have been withheld.

What are the next steps to advance implementation of commitments in 2017? *Max 100 words*

UNICEF will continue to engage on this agenda and advocate with governments and non-State armed groups through the Children and Armed Conflict and Protection of Civilians agendas of the Security Council, as well as more concerted advocacy on broader protection of civilian objects in armed conflict (schools, water facilities, homes).

One message for the annual report on what is needed to advance this commitment? *Max 50 words*

Governments and non-State armed groups through the Children and Armed Conflict and Protection of Civilians agendas of the Security Council should ensure broader protection of civilian objects in armed conflict mainly schools, water facilities and homes.

13. WHS Commitment 13: UNICEF commits to include conflict analysis, conflict sensitivity, and early warning, as an integral part of its operations, including in support of the Secretary General's Human Rights Upfront initiative. **(Submitted by: PD – HATIS with inputs from EMOPS - HPS)**

What led your section to make the commitment? (For example, what did you want to change in practice, behaviour or policy?) *Max 100 words*

Need for systematic approach towards conflict analysis, conflict-sensitivity and programming that make an explicit contribution to peacebuilding and strengthening of social cohesion. This will also support UNICEF staff to understand, situate and operationalize conflict analysis into UNICEF programme planning and implementation.

UNICEF contributes to the development and roll out of the ERP approach designed to ensure that the humanitarian community in a given country has a shared and updated understanding of risks and a joint plan for enhancing preparedness.

Highlight concrete actions taken to accomplish the commitments? What are the results of these actions? *Max 100 words*

- Developed the UNICEF 'Guide to Conflict Analysis' and 'Guide to Peacebuilding Programming'
- UNICEF integrated conflict analysis into the Guide to Risk Informed Programming.
- In 2016 UNICEF contributed to joint conflict analysis in Yemen, CAR, Syria and Nigeria.
- UNICEF is an active member of the IASC RG on EWP and advocates for the mainstreaming of Early Warning Early Action in programming.
- UNICEF organized training on conflict analysis and peacebuilding programming to five Country Offices and two Regional Offices.
- The adoption of conflict analysis approach is implemented at country level through 3 main components: risk analysis and monitoring; Minimum Preparedness Actions (MPAs); and Advanced Preparedness Actions (APAs) and contingency planning and is adapted to country's specific needs and context.

How are you assessing progress? *Max 100 words*

The progress is assessed through participation in Regional Quarterly Reviews, participation in IASC RG on EWP, through UNICEF Annual reports and UNICEF Country Development Plans.

The approach gives Country Teams the opportunity to analyze and monitor risks and this analysis should be part of the inter-agency Humanitarian Needs Overview and related response plans

What are some of the challenges you have faced in the implementation? *Max 100 words*

Need for systematic integration of conflict analysis into regular Situational analysis and other Country Office planning processes

Limited funding for peacebuilding initiatives post-PBEA.

Country Teams with limited capacity may not be able to put in place all the required preparedness measures without outside support.

What are the next steps to advance implementation of commitments in 2017? *Max 100 words*

Provide technical support on conflict analysis, conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding to an estimated 15 UNICEF Country Offices

Prioritization of actions Country team which will implement conflict analysis plans with their existing resources, and communicate gaps to regional and global levels for their follow-up and support.

One message for the annual report on what is needed to advance this commitment? *Max 50 words*

The humanitarian agencies and Member States should include indicators related to conflict analysis and peacebuilding in the routine of annual reporting process.

UNICEF continues to need high-level management support to maintain this pace and keep on strengthening the partnership.

14.WHS Commitment 14: UNICEF commits to adopt the IASC statement on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse at the individual agency level. **(Submitted by PD-CPiE)**

What led your section to make the commitment? (For example, what did you want to change in practice, behaviour or policy?) *Max 100 words*

UNICEF organizational priority and accountability for Prevention and response for Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, including in the implementation of the recommendations of the CAR panel report.

Highlight concrete actions taken to accomplish the commitments? What are the results of these actions? *Max 100 words*

UNICEF's work in strengthening protection and response to SEA includes:

- Activating UNICEF Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Notification Alert aligned with UN-wide real time reporting.
- Co-chairing development of Uniform Protocol on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Victim Assistance, together with DFS/CDU.
- Scaling up victim assistance and monitoring, together with partners.
- Prohibiting Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in contractual agreements, in alignment with UN Secretariat provisions.
- Requiring disclosure of misconduct charges and/or sanctions in recruitment procedures.
- Finalizing mandatory Sexual Exploitation and Abuse training as a joint exercise with UNHCR, UNDP and UNFPA.
- Strengthening cooperation with OIOS investigations, including safeguarding children during investigatory interviews.
- Contributing to development of Standard Operating Procedures for community-based complaint mechanisms.

How are you assessing progress? *Max 100 words*

The progress is assessed against the indicators as outlined in the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Minimum Operating Standards, and organizational accountabilities as determined in consultation with the SG PSEA Special Coordinator.

What are some of the challenges you have faced in the implementation? *Max 100 words*

- Scaling up victim assistance of UNICEF and partners in key country offices.

- Need for coordination through the UN SEA Task Force and through the IASC AAP/PSEA Working Group.
- Strengthening accountability measures, including the accountability of member States/TTCs.

What are the next steps to advance implementation of commitments in 2017? *Max 100 words*

- Conduct a field testing of the Victim Assistance Protocol.
- Operationalizing the community-based complaint mechanisms.
- Participation in UN-wide vetting of recruitment of UN personnel.
- Roll out of the mandatory Sexual Exploitation and Abuse training for staff.
- Implementation of the Secretary-General's PSEA "game-changing" strategy.

One message for the annual report on what is needed to advance this commitment? *Max 50 words*

Coordinated implementation of the Secretary-General's new PSEA strategy, in particular scaling up assistance for all victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, including medical care, psychosocial support, a safety plan to address risks, basic material assistance and legal assistance.

15. WHS Commitment 15: UNICEF commits to collecting/supporting governments to collect quantitative and qualitative data on children with disabilities, disaggregated by age and sex that are comparable, reliable and ethically collected. **(Submitted by: PD – Disability Section)**

What led your section to make the commitment? (For example, what did you want to change in practice, behaviour or policy?) *Max 100 words*

The Conventions (CRC, CRPD) and the SDGs focus on the disparities faced by children with disabilities and call for improvements in their access to services, and in their participation in all aspects of life. In order to achieve these goals, there is a need for improved data collection internationally. The current lack of accurate data impedes the development, implementation and evaluation of policies and programmes that would improve the lives of children with disabilities.

The UN commissioned the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) in 2001 to improve the quality and international comparability of disability measures. In 2011 UNICEF joined the Washington Group and started a collaboration for the development of a joint module.

Highlight concrete actions taken to accomplish the commitments? What are the results of these actions? *Max 100 words*

The first module developed by UNICEF and the WG – the Module on Child Functioning – was launched in 2016. The module is intended for use in surveys and censuses. It reflects current thinking around disability and can produce internationally comparable data. Covering children between 2 and 17 years of age, it assesses functional difficulties across multiple domains. The module has undergone extensive review by experts, and testing in several countries to determine the quality of questions being asked and ascertain cultural understanding by respondents.

A total of four (4) workshops on the measurement of child disability have been delivered to strengthen local and regional capacities in child disability data collection.

How are you assessing progress? *Max 100 words*

The assessment of progress is based on the reporting of indicators from UNICEF annual workplans. This is then analyzed to document the number of countries that utilize and implement the Module on Child Functioning, either through a national survey or census. Additionally, the number of workshops on the measurement of child disability delivered, with number of representatives from National Statistics Offices, Disabled People's Organizations, Ministries, and other institutions trained is assessed.

What are some of the challenges you have faced in the implementation? *Max 100 words*

- Lack of prioritization by country governments of the need to collect child disability data.
- Lack of system-wide policies, guidelines, and tools that strengthen effectiveness and accountability.
- Lack of local capacity and resources for the effective planning and implementation of child disability data collection.

What are the next steps to advance implementation of commitments in 2017? *Max 100 words*

- Organise two (2) regional workshops on the measurement of child disability to be delivered in 2017.
- Monitor and support the roll out of Module on Child Functioning which has been incorporated into the current round of UNICEF-supported MICS survey programme (MICS6).

One message for the annual report on what is needed to advance this commitment? *Max 50 words*

There is an urgent need for greater prioritization and increased accountability on child disability data collection

16. WHS Commitment 16: UNICEF commits to establishing a common approach to providing information to affected people and collecting, aggregating and analysing feedback from communities to influence decision-making processes at strategic and operational levels. **(Submitted by: EMOPS – HPS/GCCU)**

What led your section to make the commitment? (For example, what did you want to change in practice, behaviour or policy?) *Max 100 words*

Builds on UNICEF's existing communication for development (C4D) experience and participation in common platforms for community engagement and communication. UNICEF recognizes the importance and value of coordinated approaches to engagement with affected people in terms of increased efficiencies, reduced burden on affected people, and better quality data to inform and shape decision-making.

Highlight concrete actions taken to accomplish the commitments? What are the results of these actions? *Max 100 words*

- UNICEF has provided technical assistance and support on quality and accountability to UNICEF-led and co-led global clusters and Areas of Responsibility (AoRs) and to national clusters (WASH, Nutrition, and Education clusters and Child Protection AoR) in Jordan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Initiatives were also taken to promote collective quality and accountability within UNICEF, at the inter-cluster level as well as to engage with other accountability initiatives in the humanitarian system, such as the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) and the IASC Task Team on Accountability to Affected Populations and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. A field mission to Haiti was conducted to gauge the level of interest in a collective service, and identify barriers or success factors to establishing such a service, but the results suggest this is not currently feasible.
- UNICEF has engaged with multiple partners (OCHA, IFRC, CDAC network, etc.) to formally establish the Communications and Community Engagement Initiative (CCEI). The initiative aims to build on experiences of collective services and common approaches for communication and community engagement.
- UNICEF Country Offices focuses on enhancing participation and accountability throughout the humanitarian programming cycle (preparedness, assessment, planning, response and feedback/complaint mechanisms etc.).
- UNICEF Country Offices draw on ongoing efforts to strengthen humanitarian C4D preparedness and response capacities, including efforts to expand U-Report to give people, including children, a direct link to their governments to report on services and help connect at-risk and affected communities.

How are you assessing progress? *Max 100 words*

The progress are assessed through UNICEF reporting systems which report progress against the objectives and indicators of the programme.

The progress of interagency initiatives are assessed through progress on a final work plan which is developed with inputs from partners and progress will be measured against the work plan objectives and indicators. This will likely include progress on testing and validating the service in different countries, setting up a roster of experts to support field level initiatives, and the development of a toolbox to support future use of collective services.

What are some of the challenges you have faced in the implementation? *Max 100 words*

As a multi-agency initiative, gaining agreement on the best approach requires additional time to negotiate and build common understanding of the concepts and how to operationalize a collective service. Also, as seen in Haiti, the lack of familiarity with the concept, along with limited evidence on how feedback from affected communities has contributed to better quality analysis and improved responses at the collective level has been a challenge.

What are the next steps to advance implementation of commitments in 2017? *Max 100 words*

- i. Strengthen and increase global/regional technical capacities to support UNICEF COs including to backstop C&CE Platform.

- ii. Adjust procedures and guidance around Civil Society Organization (CSO) partnerships to clarify what is expected in relation to supporting Participation and Accountability dimensions in partnerships and UNICEF role in supporting national partners to strengthen this.
- iii. Integrate Participation-Localization-Accountability dimensions into UNICEF Strategic Plan, UNICEF data strategy and corresponding performance management systems.
- iv. Support development of common set of collective cluster performance indicators based on the (CHS) and accompanying monitoring and reporting tools for the Humanitarian Program Cycle are tested, validated and integrated into performance management processes.
- v. Ensure that good collective AAP practices and learning are collected, disseminated and accessible to cluster coordinators, information managers and partners.
- vi. Through the Communication and community engagement initiative (CCEi), ensure that the collective services for communication and community engagement is tested and validated in five countries in emergency preparedness and responses.

One message for the annual report on what is needed to advance this commitment? Max 50 words

There is growing recognition that systematically collecting and acting on feedback from affected people can help improve the quality and effectiveness and accountability of responses. UNICEF's active involvement in promoting the CCEI will help build better capacity in the sector to engage with communities in an effective and coordinated manner, and through this contribute to improved responses.

17. WHS Commitment 17: UNICEF commits to adopt the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) and International Aid Transparency Initiative Standard, with clear benchmarks for achieving these through the CHS Alliance self-assessment tool. **(Submitted by: EMOPS – HPS/GCCU)**

What led your section to make the commitment? (For example, what did you want to change in practice, behaviour or policy?) Max 100 words

Global clusters committed to adopting the CHS as a framework in 2016, recognising that it offers a comprehensive framework to monitor and benchmark quality and accountability in responses.

Highlight concrete actions taken to accomplish the commitments? What are the results of these actions? Max 100 words

As part of a UNICEF-OFDA project to enhance quality and accountability in UNICEF-led clusters and Area of Responsibility (AoRs), the following actions have been taken during this period:

- CHS introductory sessions and trainings have been conducted with clusters in DRC, Jordan, and MENA RO
- The CHS has been tested as a field-monitoring tool in DRC.
- A modified CHS self-assessment was conducted with clusters and partners and at the inter-cluster level in DRC to identify gaps and prioritise work.

Global WASH, Nutrition and Education Clusters and Child Protection AoRs have incorporated elements of the CHS into their guidance, strategies and planning.

How are you assessing progress? *Max 100 words*

Once Global Clusters complete their annual work plans, indicators will be developed to track the number of self-assessment conducted at the country cluster level, as well as other indicators around knowledge, awareness and use of the CHS by cluster coordinators and partners.

What are some of the challenges you have faced in the implementation? *Max 100 words*

The CHS is still relatively new to UNICEF, and the level of awareness of how it can be used to complement and reinforce existing performance and accountability tools is limited. There is also concern that this will lead to additional requirements at the field level, and a sense that there are too many other tools (for example protection mainstreaming) that make it hard to prioritise them. Nevertheless, the CHS is completely compatible with these approaches, and adapting the self-assessment to clusters and partners to show how these are linked may help this.

What are the next steps to advance implementation of commitments in 2017? *Max 100 words*

- Adopt Core Humanitarian standards actions to reflect UNICEF specific actions at Regional Offices and Country Offices for operationalization.
- Work is ongoing to adapt the CHS components to existing cluster performance management tools, as well as integrating it into training.
- A modified version of the self-assessment will be developed in early 2017, and potentially tested and refined in Jordan/MENA and DRC.
- Work will also continue on integrating the CHS into cluster coordination guidelines, following the example of the Global Nutrition Cluster.

One message for the annual report on what is needed to advance this commitment? *Max 50 words*

The CHS offers a comprehensive framework to help UNICEF and its partner's benchmark how well we are putting people at the centre of humanitarian actions. By working towards adopting it across clusters, we will be able to show how we are accountable to ensuring meaningful results to affected people, and supporting their rights to a life with dignity.

18. WHS Commitment 18: UNICEF endorses the Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action. (Submitted by: PD- Disability Section)

What led your section to make the commitment? (For example, what did you want to change in practice, behaviour or policy?) *Max 100 words*

Children with disabilities represent one of the most excluded and marginalized groups in situations of armed conflict and disasters. For every child killed in an emergency or conflict, 3 are injured or left with a permanent disability. In camps in Jordan and Lebanon, 1 in 5 Syrian refugees has a disability¹. Despite facing greater risk and vulnerability, children with disabilities are often not included in humanitarian interventions. According to a global study, 75% of basic assistance programmes during emergencies were not accessible to persons with disabilities (HI, 2015)

¹ Hidden Victims of the Syrian Crisis, 2014, Handicap International and Helpage International

Article 11 of the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which have been ratified by more than 170 countries specifically urges states to ensure protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies.

As one of the most vulnerable groups among children, addressing the rights and needs of children with disabilities is a critical part of UNICEF's agenda. It also aligns with UNICEF's equity agenda which mandates reaching out to the most disadvantaged children.

Highlight concrete actions taken to accomplish the commitments? What are the results of these actions? *Max 100 words*

UNICEF is working to systematically mainstream issues of children with disabilities in humanitarian action. In addition to including children with disabilities in regular programmes and putting in place targeted interventions to address the specific needs of children with disabilities, UNICEF is also addressing issues of inclusion through policies, guidance, capacity building and supplies. Increasingly programmes are reaching out to children with disabilities systematically, for example in Syria, Jordan and Nepal.

Some examples which demonstrate concrete action and results are outlined below:

- Humanitarian Programming targeting children with disabilities: In November 2016 –February 2017, UNICEF launched the 1st and 2nd Round of cash transfers to families of children with disabilities in Aleppo (40 USD per month per child distributed bi-monthly). So far, 3,987 children with disabilities have benefited from the cash transfers.
- Inclusive Humanitarian Supplies: UNICEF is taking concrete action to ensure that humanitarian supplies and products are inclusive of and accessible to children with disabilities. The education in emergencies kits (School in the Box- SIB, ECD Kit and Recreation Kit) now include practical guidance for facilitators on how to include children with disabilities by adapting activities. In 2016 more than 49000 Education in Emergency kits with disability guidance were delivered to 50 countries. In the second phase, work is currently underway to modify some of the kit items to make them more accessible to children with disabilities (more info on this is provided in the next steps section).
- Inter – agency guidelines: Following the WHS Charter on Disability, the IASC in July 2016 endorsed the establishment of a Task Team to develop IASC Guidelines on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action. UNICEF is co-chairing the IASC task team, thereby providing leadership and support in the area. The work on the guidelines development is progressing smoothly- TT TOR and work plan has been finalised and initial resources have been mobilised.

How are you assessing progress? *Max 100 words*

- UNICEF Country Offices through the Country office Annual reports are required to report on the work they undertake to address issues related to children with disabilities. UNICEF's RAM indicators have also been revised and now include several indicators on children with disabilities.
- For inclusive supplies the Supply Division has mechanisms to record the number of disability inclusive Emergency kits that are being sent to the field and the countries that they are being sent.
- The Disability Section also maintains communication with 130 disability focal points across UNICEF Country Offices and there is regular exchange of programmatic work on children with disabilities, including in situation of emergencies.

What are some of the challenges you have faced in the implementation? Max 100 words

There are a variety of factors that impede the inclusion of children with disabilities in humanitarian action. They include lack of disability related data; capacity and basic knowledge on disability; coordination; proper standards and guidance; and inclusive supplies.

What are the next steps to advance implementation of commitments in 2017? Max 100 words

- Disability targets and indicators in UNICEF Strategic Plan: Currently efforts are underway to include targets and indicators on children with disabilities in UNICEF's Strategic Plan 2017-2021. A result area on children with disabilities have already been included in the current drafts and it has received support internally.
- Inclusive supplies: In 2017 several items in the education in emergencies kits (School in the Box, ECD Kit and Recreation Kit) are being modified to ensure that they are accessible and can be used by children with disabilities (e.g. tactile pattern is being added to the globe in the SIB, the scale has an inbuilt magnifying glass and the balls in the Recreation Kit has bells for blind users)
- Capacity building resources: To provide UNICEF staff and partners a set of practical resources. UNICEF is finalizing a set of Guidance booklets on including children and adolescents with disabilities in humanitarian action: Preparedness, Response and Early Recovery. The booklets will be finalized in the first half of 2017 and were validated in September 2016 in Jordan.

One message for the annual report on what is needed to advance this commitment? Max 50 words

Children with disabilities, being children first, a majority of their needs are the same as those of all other children- to education, healthcare, safe environment, clean drinking water etc. In addition, children with disabilities have a set of specific needs depending on their impairment.

Therefore, to include children with disabilities, there is firstly a need to make all mainstream or regular humanitarian programmes and interventions for children inclusive and accessible to children with disabilities (e.g. in areas of education, health, protection, WASH, Shelter). Simple modification of interventions and services often enables mainstream programmes for children to be accessible to children with disabilities. There is also a need to have programmes addressing specific needs of children with disabilities, e.g. assistive devices, physiotherapy etc.

To operationalise the above, humanitarian personnel need to have the awareness and basic capacity on issues related to inclusion. Humanitarian financing/ proposals should mention how most disadvantaged groups like children with disabilities would be included in programmes. Research shows that, if planned from design stage building accessible infrastructure costs as little as 1-3% extra. No new funding should be spent to build new barriers for children and adults with disabilities- humanitarian infrastructure including reconstruction need to be disability accessible.

