



**WORLD
HUMANITARIAN
SUMMIT**



**Regional
Consultation for
Europe and others**

**Budapest
3-4 February 2015**

FINAL REPORT

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

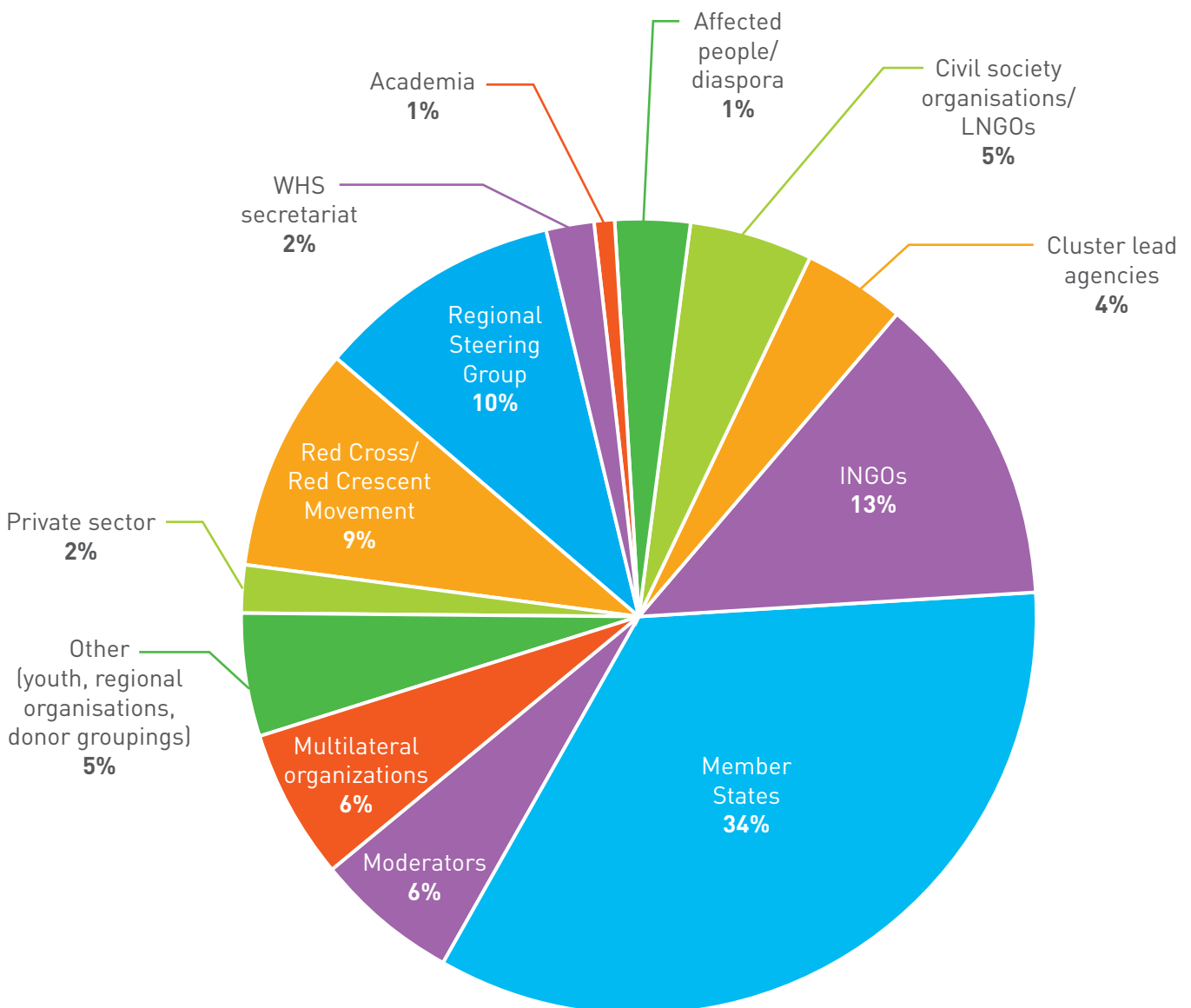
The World Humanitarian Summit Regional Steering Group (RSG) for the 'Europe and others' grouping would like to thank all individuals, organizations and governments that participated in the regional consultation in Budapest and/or in the wide-ranging stakeholder consultations leading up to it for their contributions toward a more inclusive and 'fit for the future' approach to humanitarian action. The RSG acknowledges the extent to which previous regional consultations have shaped both the content and format of the Budapest consultation, and hopes that discussions and recommendations recorded in Budapest will likewise serve to inform the remaining four regional consultations.



I. BACKGROUND ON THE EUROPE AND OTHERS REGIONAL CONSULTATION MEETING IN BUDAPEST

The World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) regional consultation for the 'Europe and others' grouping was held in Budapest, Hungary on 3-4 February 2015. It was co-chaired by the Governments of Hungary (host) and Finland (co-host), the European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The objectives of the regional consultation were to draw out regional perspectives on humanitarian action, take stock of regional and global progress on meeting humanitarian needs and identify key recommendations on how to meet the needs of the future. Key recommendations synthesized from the consultation were first published in a co-chairs' summary on February 10. The co-chairs summary reflects emerging priorities agreed among the participants. This final report presents the outcomes of the meeting in more detail capturing the ideas shared during the discussions, including singular or non-consensual ones. It is a key contribution from actors in the 'Europe and others' grouping to the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul in 2016.

Percentage of participants per category



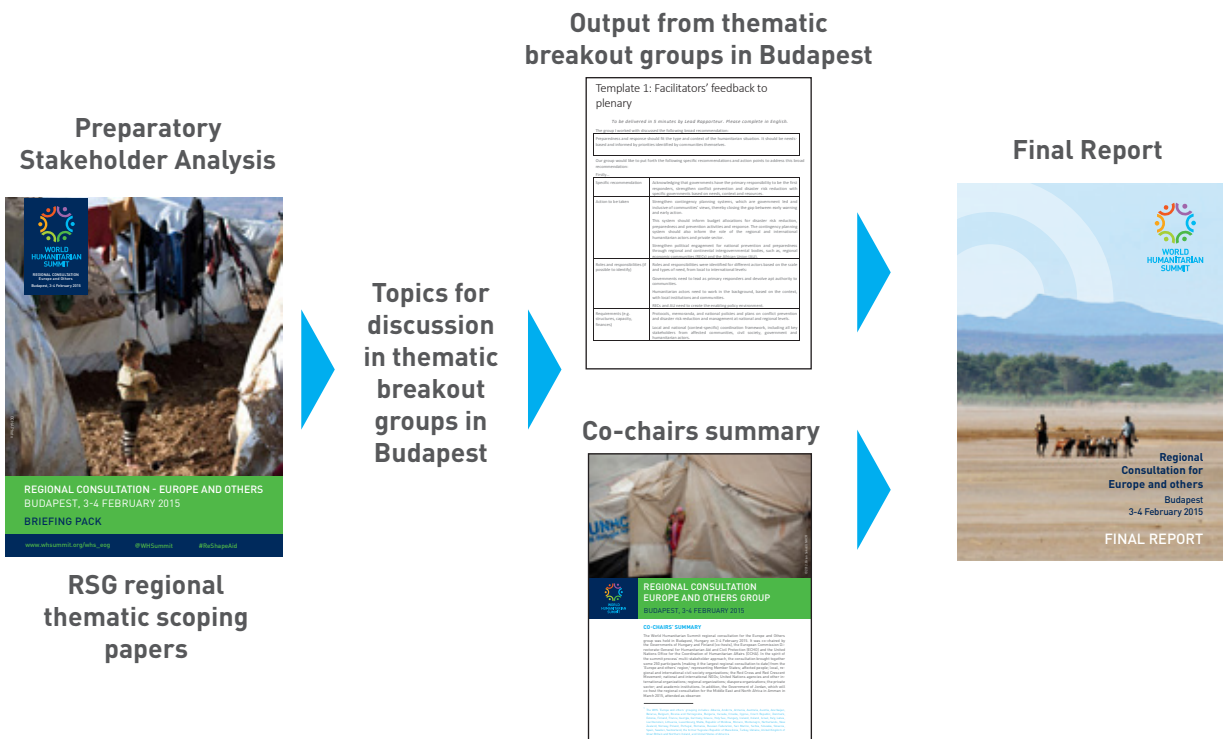
In the spirit of the summit process’ multi-stakeholder approach, the consultation brought together some 250 participants (making it the largest regional consultation to date) from 50 countries from the ‘Europe and others’ region¹ (plus a few observers from other regions), representing Member States; affected people; local, regional and international civil society organizations; the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; national and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs); United Nations agencies and other international organizations; regional organizations; diaspora organizations; the private sector; and academic institutions.

The Regional Steering Group (RSG) established for the consultation was co-chaired by the Government of Hungary, ECHO and OCHA. The composition of the RSG reflects the multi-stakeholder nature of the WHS process: its 20 members range from NGO consortia to the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, multilateral aid agencies, a civil protection agency, governments and inter-governmental organizations, a diaspora network, a private sector firm, and academia. The RSG guided the conceptual and logistical planning of the consultation.

See Annex 7 for background on the World Humanitarian Summit.

Lead-up to and format of the discussions

The discussion questions for the consultation meeting stemmed from two main sources. First, the RSG prepared and published in November 2014 a set of regional thematic scoping papers, drawing on their own expertise and that of their organizations and networks. Second, this regional consultation (like the others to date) was preceded by a series of preliminary stakeholder consultations in the WHS’ spirit of an inclusive conversation, especially involving under-recognized actors. As well as the main international humanitarian actors, the stakeholder consultation process elicited the views of affected people, diasporas, NGOs, youth, civil protection agencies, academia and the private sector. An analysis of these stakeholder inputs (presented as part of the briefing



¹ The WHS ‘Europe and others’ grouping includes: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America.

pack) pointed to issues requiring discussion. (See Annex 6 for more description of the stakeholder consultations.) The WHS secretariat's thematic section and the RSG elaborated the discussion questions on these bases. (See the briefing pack starting on page 27 for the full set of discussion questions and explanatory text.)

At the consultation, the issues were discussed in eight parallel breakout groups of about 30 people each, with a facilitator and two rapporteurs, times 4 breakout periods of two hours each. (See beginning of next section for details.) Participants were encouraged to come up with bold and actionable recommendations on how to make humanitarian action fit for the future, which could potentially be carried forward to the Summit.

Guiding proceedings and the use of PigeonHole

Martin Nesirky, Director of the United Nations Information Service in Vienna, served as Master of Ceremonies for the two-day consultations, guiding the programme and introducing speakers. One of his introductions at the opening plenary session was to the 'PigeonHole Live' service, explaining how this tool allows comments and questions to be taken from the floor or from those listening to the live webcasts of the plenaries. PigeonHole was used extensively throughout the opening and closing plenary sessions (see synthesis on page 27). The panels answered questions posed via PigeonHole. A full readout of comments, questions and voting thereon can be found on the WHS website, along with a recorded webcast of the sessions: http://www.worldhumanitariansummit.org/whs_eog.

II. BREAKOUT DISCUSSIONS

The process: The regional consultation was organized around four pre-selected themes: Humanitarian effectiveness, reducing vulnerability and managing risk; serving the needs of people in conflict; and transformation through innovation. The participants at Budapest were split (randomly pre-assigned) into eight groups to simultaneously discuss sub-topics of each of the four themes. Thus, there were 32 breakout sessions in total over the two days. Each break-out group took up the full set of discussion questions and sub-topics for each theme, with a slight pre-arranged division of emphases within the set of discussion questions. The eight facilitators for each breakout period met afterwards to synthesize the groups' findings—grouping related conclusions and recommendations, and highlighting the main thrusts. At the end of each day, the lead facilitators for each theme presented their draft syntheses to the plenary and captured their comments. These syntheses, with comments from plenary, are reproduced below and formed the basis of the co-chairs' summary.

Two rapporteurs per breakout group kept detailed notes, reproduced in annex 1, in the interests of presenting dissenting opinions as well as creative or unusual recommendations for possible further study, even if they did not attract majority interest.

HUMANITARIAN EFFECTIVENESS

Six key concepts and recommendations emerged from the breakout discussions on humanitarian effectiveness: the need to make affected people and communities the prime agents of humanitarian response; creating an enabling environment for humanitarian action; establishing more predictable engagement among the many actors in humanitarian response; adapting humanitarian action models so that responses meet needs appropriately in different contexts; ensuring longer-term, flexible funding that supports appropriate responses in different contexts; and exploring the development of a common framework on measuring the effectiveness of humanitarian action (such as a mechanism for measuring the impacts of preparedness and response).

Participants called for the following points of action:

a.) Make affected people the prime agents of humanitarian response:

- Commit to meaningful participation of affected people in the entire programme cycle: assessments, project planning, design and implementation, monitoring, and strategic decision-making. Particular emphasis is needed to ensure the robust participation of women, elderly and disabled people and to gather data disaggregated by sex and age.
- Map out and strive to resolve the practical and political barriers that impede accountability of humanitarian actors to affected people and that impair affected people from being the prime agents and voices in humanitarian response.
- Make accountability to affected people a benchmark of performance.
- Explore the use of innovations or approaches in other sectors to help people hold humanitarian response providers to account.
- Build more flexibility into the system to engage communities with different languages and cultures.
- Develop standards and guidance to recognize and deal with corruption.
- Map local NGO and civil society actors in disaster- or conflict-prone countries and forge joint emergency mechanisms. (It is in conflict situations that greater progress is needed on these linkages as these situations are much more difficult.)
- Build on the model of the Joint Programming Initiative within the EU (see in the Sahel), to help anticipate and prevent displacement.

A tangential point of view on the subject of accountability cautioned that there is no formal or legal mechanism of affected people's accountability, i.e. in the handling or distribution of aid by representative groups or individuals.

b.) Create an enabling environment for humanitarian action:

- Reinforce the primary responsibility of governments in meeting the humanitarian needs of affected people, in particular the needs of the most vulnerable.
- Call for stronger government commitment to and compliance with international obligations and guidelines.
- Reaffirm the humanitarian principles and promote greater awareness of their operational significance in ways that can be understood by the wide variety of actors in humanitarian response.

Cautionary view: While the principles of humanity and impartiality are essential and universal, neutrality does not apply to every humanitarian actor, e.g. it does not apply to States (unless neutrality is an officially proclaimed State policy).

c.) Establish more predictable engagement among the many actors in humanitarian response.

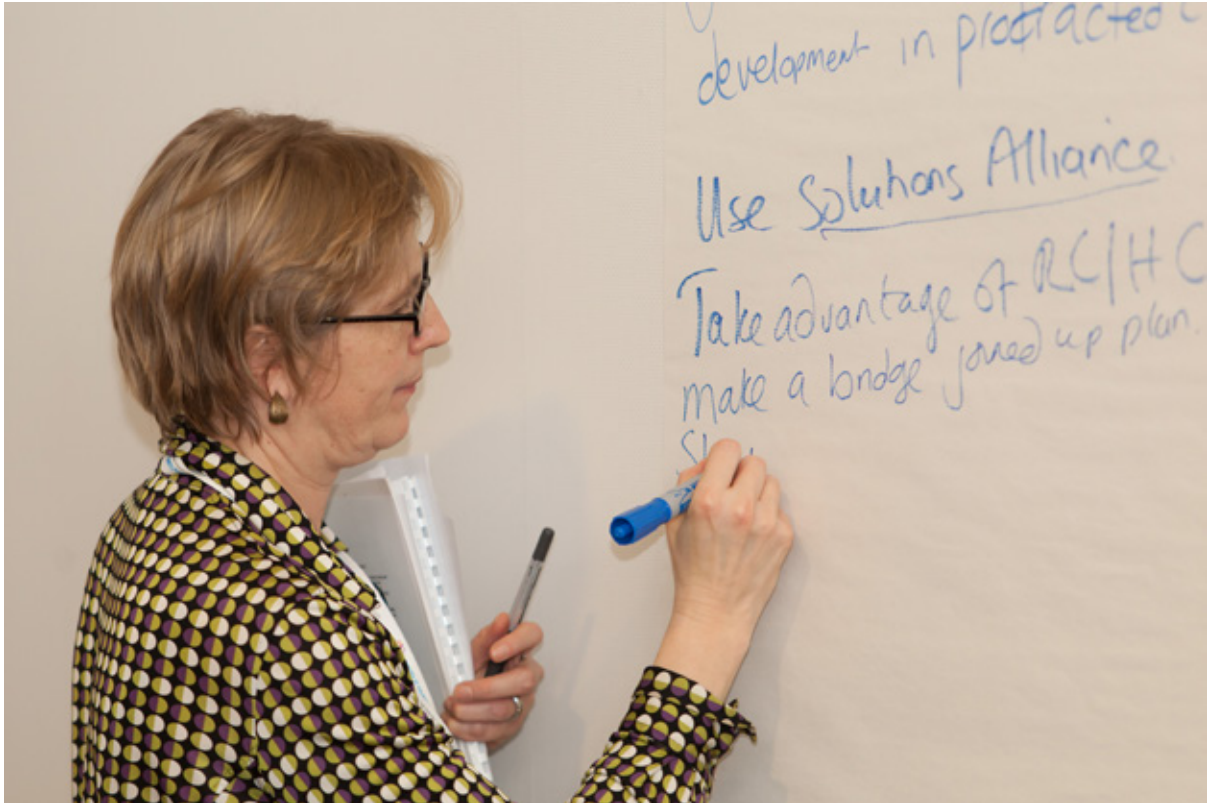
- Support cooperation mechanisms at the international, national and local levels wherever possible.
- Create platforms or develop standards for cooperation among the actors involved in humanitarian response (such as private sector, diaspora, civil protection authorities, militaries, donors, national governments, international organizations, UN agencies, local and international NGOs) to better leverage each actor's capacity, resources and expertise for the overall humanitarian response effort and to increase their inter-operability².
- Develop innovative ways to create or reinforce partnerships, such as town-twinning, networking and learning among young people such as the Red Cross and Red Crescent volunteer system.

Cautionary view: Being in dialogue with the military, while viewed as necessary and unavoidable, presents the dilemma of showing that humanitarians are not aligned with them—it can complicate perceptions of aid politicization. Yet the military is often stronger than humanitarians in key operational capacities: logistics, infrastructure and information. Best cooperation and coordination with the military is evidenced in natural disaster situations but must be treated on a case-by-case basis in conflict contexts. Organizational safeguards could be established to avoid confusion while capitalizing on each other's strengths.

d.) Adapt humanitarian action models for different contexts.

- Make analytical capacity and context analysis, including on existing response capacities on the ground, appropriate to inform the right scale and footprint of international response.
- Establish national contingency plans that set out scaled thresholds for response and consequent roles of all actors (local, national, regional, and international).
- Reinforce government leadership and coordination where feasible and prioritize participation of local organizations and communities.
- Ensure that international humanitarian action is needs-based, has comparative advantage and is critical to helping people in need.
- Map the typology of response that encompasses both the emergency and longer-term phases and incorporates the implications into response planning.

² The term 'inter-operability' in this report has some negative undertones, as expressed by participants. OCHA is working on this concept, trying to develop its definition and an approach that would put more emphasis on its positive aspects.



e.) Devise longer-term, flexible funding schemes that support appropriate responses in different contexts.

- Design mechanisms to increase donor risk tolerance in high-risk environments, including opportunities for direct funding to local actors.
- Set a target of 20% of humanitarian funding in direct funding to national and local actors by 2020, establish mechanisms to reach that target and examine ways of increasing it beyond 2020 so that international humanitarian actors become enablers rather than implementers.
- Aim to achieve common minimum donor standards for grant application and accounting requirements by 2020.
- Direct more funding to reinforce the centrality of protection in humanitarian response.
- Invest in transparent, comprehensive and open data on financing flows of all actors.
- Develop better understanding of alternative sources of funding— private sector, diaspora groups, remittances and more—to improve comprehensiveness of financial tracking.
- Modify Good Humanitarian Donorship principles and methods to address the restrictions some donors have on how their funding can be allocated.

Participants emphasized the need to break away from the current self-perpetuating system which, after many years of protracted crises, typically fails to devolve more responsibility and empowerment to local institutions and local actors, noting that only some 3% of funding currently goes directly to local actors. There is a risk of backlash from local communities if radical changes do not address this. However, shifting the balance towards local actors should be accompanied by insistence on their recognition for the humanitarian principles as well as commitment to greater accountability and transparency. Humanitarian financing should include assisting States financially when relevant, also supporting their legal and institutional efforts in disaster risk management.

Differences of opinion: in some contexts the local-level response is not the most effective and there can be mixed results working with local actors (for example, in situations of ‘aid gatekeepers’).

Certain international capacities are more appropriate and tighter controls necessary for funding flows, but at the same time local capacities should be developed where possible to reach appropriate standards.

f.) Draw up a common framework for effective humanitarian action.

- Agree on and promote common standards for humanitarian action.
- Invest in the generation of evidence to inform appropriate humanitarian response, including ensuring a greater focus on generating and using gender-sensitive disaggregated data.
- Establish a mechanism for measuring the impact of preparedness and response and ensuring that it feeds institutional learning.

The call for **tailoring humanitarian action according to needs and contexts** was seen as particularly important given the diverse nature of humanitarian situations across the globe with which EOG actors become involved. Discussions emphasized the importance of ensuring that all humanitarian action is designed from an understanding of the context and the needs and capacities of affected communities. To achieve this goal, participants called for coordination structures to include local actors, such as civil society, including local faith-based groups and religious leaders in mosques, churches, temples etc. - who are closest to affected communities; financial institutions; local administration and private sector bodies. Participants spoke out emphatically against generic approaches, including the application of humanitarian models developed for rural areas in urban areas, and advocated instead customized ways of supporting preparedness and response, including developing better tools and approaches to manage remote assistance.

The spirit of needs-based action and respect for human dignity were also at the heart of suggestions. Participants referred, for example, to cash-based systems that are flexible and empower affected people to determine the best type of assistance they require.

A strong call was made to bring humanitarian, development and peacebuilding actors together for joint context analysis and the development of an integrated strategy that take a longer-term, yet flexible approach to meeting the needs of people caught in situations of protracted conflict. Donors were urged to become less risk-averse to engaging in the longer term and to use multi-year funding approaches for protracted crises. Better accountability systems are needed to measure the performance of donors.

Many participants felt it was necessary to recognize where and when humanitarian assistance should stop.

After the presentation of the synthesis by the lead facilitator for theme 1 (Judith Randel), participants in plenary gave the following feedback:

- Three speakers raised concerns that the summary missed elements of the past day's discussions: protracted crises, putting people at the centre of the humanitarian response, recommendations on conflict and access challenges it raises and creativity.
- Concern was expressed about inter-operability. While dialogue and partnerships are important, the term 'inter-operability' is a military one and might give rise to perceptions that humanitarian actors were working with the military. This would be in contradiction with the humanitarian principles, in particular that of neutrality.
- Another comment raised the challenge of how some of these points needed more digging under the surface to understand why they haven't been tackled before. Devolving responsibility and funding to national and local actors, given funding constraints, might raise some uncomfortable questions on how practically to move forward.
- In response to a comment regarding the need to demonstrate stronger standards and adherence to them, Judith acknowledged the need to look at more innovative approaches for communities themselves to engage in, using emerging technologies to provide real-time

feedback and participate in needs assessments. One of the concrete recommendations is how the humanitarian community could look at innovative ways to determine with communities whether their needs are being met.

Judith acknowledged that it is hard to capture the richness of the discussions in a synthesis of recommendations. She emphasized that the top line of all the recommendations was to leave no one behind. An analysis of the political dimension is necessary to understand the reasons why some of these questions have not yet been addressed. She observed that what this process has not brought about so far is a deeper exploration of differences of opinion. For instance, what are the limits to inter-operability? What enables one organization to work alongside another but not a different one? Is the mandate the starting point, or is it people and what matter for them? Perhaps we need to think in a different way and focus on what we should do (need) versus what we could do (mandate).

REDUCING VULNERABILITY AND MANAGING RISK

Participants in all discussion groups recognized that preparedness is key. They recommended greater engagement with development actors and regional bodies to jointly prepare for crises, response and resilience to reinforce the coping mechanisms of potentially affected population groups. They emphasized the need to respond differently to natural disasters and conflict, analysing the capacities and potentialities of local actors such as community and faith-based organizations and the local people themselves, to better understand the nature of support needed.

Four key recommendations seemed to be consensual: reinforcing government commitment to and investment in disaster risk management and humanitarian response; promoting the role of regional organizations in crisis preparedness, response and resilience; recognizing the key role of civil society organizations and local actors in preparedness and response; committing to shared, multi-hazard analysis of risk amongst all actors to support the prioritisation of action and development of long-term strategies.



- a.) Reinforce national governments' commitment to and investment in disaster risk management and humanitarian response.
- Encourage governments in disaster-prone areas as well as donors to make adequate domestic budget allocations for disaster risk management, including insurance.
 - Devolve, where possible, responsibility including finance to the local level, recognising the capacities of local actors as 'first responders' and establishing partnerships in times outside of crises to build upon existing capacities.
 - Reinforce national governments' understanding of the principle of impartiality, assisting those most vulnerable.
 - Strengthen national legal frameworks for disaster risk management and response, including drawing on international disaster response law.
 - Develop enhanced data-gathering tools to sharpen analysis and evidence.
- b.) Promote the role of regional organizations in crisis preparedness, response and resilience.
- Create intra- and inter-regional linkages for exchanging best practice. Establish long-term liaison functions with regional organizations, private sector platforms and civil society networks capable of navigating cultural and language differences.
 - Set and monitor national-level standards on disaster risk management.
 - Build on the experience of the EU and other regional organisations in developing mechanisms for training, preparedness and deployment of national capacities, including south-south cooperation.
 - Explore opportunities for dedicated funding mechanisms for investing in national capacity.
- c.) Recognize the key role of civil society organizations and local actors in preparedness and response.
- Develop better compliance frameworks and risk management that allow funding to flow to local actors, also taking into consideration accountability requirements.
 - Invest in their capacity to conduct needs assessment to drive response, and as long-term partners for resilience, not just as vehicles enabling international response.
 - Develop a set of messages to encourage donors and intermediary funding organisations to commit in principle to enabling access to financing for organizations best-placed to respond in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity and with reference to international commitments. These should include the Principles of Partnership and relevant sections of donor, NGO and Red Cross-Red Crescent principles and codes of conduct.
 - Enhance mechanisms to reinforce the quality assurance of local responders, including peer reviews.
- d.) Commit to shared, multi-hazard analysis of risk amongst all actors to support the prioritisation of action and development of long-term strategies.
- Include affected and at-risk communities in disaster preparedness and response, ensuring consultation with and participation of women, the elderly, disabled and youth.
 - Integrate political economy analysis and shared data.
 - Forge greater linkages with science, academic and business communities – local and international.

- Undertake a global analysis of risk among humanitarian, development and climate change communities (e.g. biannually).
- Adhere to the guidelines for the domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance (IDRL).
- Leverage the role of the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator to ensure joined up plans for preparedness, disaster risk reduction, emergency relief, early recovery and development, shared analysis of needs and context.
- Forge an agreement or compact between the humanitarian and development communities in protracted crises, committing to more effective cooperation including participation and consultation of affected populations.
- By 2016 undertake joint common planning and risk analysis among humanitarian, development and other actors in three pilot country contexts (e.g. eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, Lebanon) with a view to establishing a long-term common strategy, exit strategies for humanitarians, investment plans for longer-term resilience.
- Foster bottom-up resilience and risk reduction behaviours in children and youth by training them at an early age.

After the presentation of the synthesis by the lead facilitator for theme 2 (Rahul Chandran), participants in plenary gave the following feedback:

- Support has been expressed repeatedly in these talks for adherence to humanitarian principles. We must make sure this goes forward to Istanbul.
- New difficulties are emerging for cash flows as a result of anti-terrorism safeguards, tightening controls and legislation being put in place by donor parliaments. These are affecting transactions such as money transfers, remittances and humanitarian donations.
- What are the recommendations for bridging the expanding gap between needs and resources?
- What are the recommendations on how to get cash into the hands of affected people, by-passing the middle man and economising resources?
- International humanitarian actors need to be transparent. Many new actors are coming on board and can widen the resource base but do not all embrace humanitarian standards. We need to find ways to engage with them.
- There should be much more capacity-building of local actors and donors to break down areas of distrust.
- Many of the issues discussed today—constraints to effective protection, conflict management, the veto system in the Security Council—have been discussed already in political circles. When will political actors understand that it's not just a question of denouncing human rights violations and protection issues but that the whole system needs to be revised?
- The real issue is persuading political actors and armed forces (national and international) to follow international codes of conduct: avoiding the targeting of, and allowing medical access to civilians. Abuse continues with impunity. Discussions take place at the Security Council level but certain standards are still not being met.

Rahul responded that, on the subject of money transfers, some of these difficulties can be addressed by dialogue with financial partners but it will not be possible to avoid strict conditions and we will have to work to increase security to ensure resources go to where they are intended.

SERVING THE NEEDS OF PEOPLE IN CONFLICT

The EOG consultation reaffirmed many of the points made in previous regional consultations, notably the overarching role of humanitarian principles, the centrality of protection, the need for humanitarians to be in dialogue with all parties in conflicts, the importance of access and the need for political solutions/prevention to conflicts. It also shared points specifically made in the WHS Middle East and North Africa (MENA) **preliminary stakeholder consultations**, such as the need to de-politicize humanitarian action and address the humanitarian impact of counter-terrorism legislations. The topic of conflict was deemed crucial for EOG stakeholders and beyond; participants also expressed high expectations for the outcome of discussions on conflict in the MENA consultation.

Debate on this theme coalesced in five main recommendations: confronting the radically changing humanitarian environment; placing protection at the centre of humanitarian action; increasing access and proximity to affected populations; addressing the deficit of political solutions to protracted emergencies; and communicating the challenges to diverse stakeholders. These five recommendations included actionable proposals towards solutions:

a.) Confronting the radically changing humanitarian environment.

Discussion groups were unanimous in acknowledging fundamental changes and increasing complexities that arise when serving the needs of people in conflict, such as the proliferation of non-state parties to a conflict, non-traditional humanitarian actors like diaspora groups, new terms and definitions, and the uniqueness of every context. Political solutions are few and far between and consensus on the way forward is elusive. Consensus emerged around the following recommendations:

- Reaffirm international humanitarian law, international human rights law, international refugee law and the humanitarian principles. In conflict, the primary legal framework remains international humanitarian law. Participants and online contributors alike were emphatic about the continued relevance, validity and applicability in today's world of these instruments. The increasing erosion of adherence to them, particularly in conflict zones, must be countered by reinforcing and repeating training to state and non-state armed groups. Counter views to this suggested that in today's world the principles are perceived by many parties to conflict as being historically Western concepts and may have a counter-productive effect, making humanitarian workers the targets of violence.
- Recognize space for collaboration and distinction amongst actors; redefine the terms of engagement between the new and different actors and networks, recognize their strengths and agree as much as possible on coordination and information-sharing modalities ('interoperability').
- Pursue dialogue on engagement and boundaries between humanitarian and political actors to define their respective roles and responsibilities, including through: a) expanding humanitarian space: sovereign rights vs. sovereign obligations; b) maintaining the distinction between political, military and humanitarian objectives; c) avoiding instrumentalisation of humanitarian action (e.g. military intervention couched in humanitarian terms; and political conditionality); d) ensuring these issues are reflected in the review on UN peace operations; e) reconfirming the imperative of humanitarian dialogue with all conflicting parties possible on the basis of humanitarian principles; f) continuing ability to operate for humanitarians in the context of counter-terrorism legislation.
- Identify potential game changers, such as emerging powers, the private sector, technology and communications innovators, and their comparative advantages and terms of engagement, including: building on the comparative advantages of national and local actors; and identifying the space for action in each situation.

b.) Put protection at the centre of humanitarian action.

Discussions acknowledged the primacy of protection in humanitarian action. Participants underscored the duty of governments to protect vulnerable groups and of all parties to a conflict to respect international humanitarian law (IHL). They also called for better use of local knowledge and traditions to ensure appropriate ways of protecting communities, including by facilitating self-protection. They suggested that there was a need for enhanced risk analysis and that needs assessments should systematically include disaggregated data that would support better addressing protection needs of different affected groups, including women, men, girls and boys, as well as the elderly and less able.

- Reaffirm the primary responsibility of governments as duty-bearers to protect their populations.
- Engage in a dialogue with all actors, including state and non-state parties to a conflict, to highlight their responsibility for the full implementation of the range of normative frameworks and instruments—including IHL, international refugee law, international human rights law, Security Council resolutions and other instruments—and advocate that all necessary steps be taken to address non-compliance thereto, including holding leaders of relevant parties accountable for such violations.
- Ensure all armed actors put procedures into place, or reinforce existing ones (in doctrine, training and education), including during security sector reform processes, that will result in greater respect of IHL.
- Reinforce the reach of humanitarian action to forcibly displaced people, including by expanding legal frameworks such as regional conventions on internally displaced people.
- Recognize the increasing complexity of situations of generalized violence other than conflict, and their potential humanitarian impact.
- Amplify the outcome of the 32nd Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in helping to promote compliance with IHL and bring it to a wider community than the humanitarian community alone.
- Use the Summit as a ‘cry for humanity’ to protect and preserve the dignity of people affected by conflict and disaster.
- Consider a global mechanism to monitor the ability of humanitarian actors to deliver effective responses to affected populations.
- Agree that the baseline criterion of humanitarian effectiveness in a conflict is saving lives.
- Encourage the role of regional frameworks to improve the monitoring of IHL violations and promote the protection and assistance of affected people.
- Obtain a commitment from governments and other actors to ensure that migrants caught in conflict are afforded adequate protection.
- Systematically include protection concerns in all assessments and programming, paying special attention to threats specific to various population groups, including women, men, boys and girls, the elderly and less able.

c.) Access and proximity

- Recall the duty of parties to a conflict to respect impartial humanitarian action, including in facilitating access.
- Call on states at the Summit to commit to enable and facilitate access of affected people to humanitarian assistance and protection, as well as of humanitarian actors to people in need.

- Explore opportunities to adapt counter-terrorism regulations to enable access of humanitarian actors, including local actors, to all conflict-affected areas and to engage all parties in a conflict.
- Reaffirm humanitarian principles and ensure their understanding and respect by all actors and their application by humanitarians.
- Dialogue with all parties, whatever their legal status, including dialogue on access, protection and the humanitarian situation. This interaction must not help reinforce one or the other party in the conflict. Participants agreed that promotion of IHL, dialogue on protection issues and advocacy are not deemed to reinforce one party or another in the conflict.
- Call on all parties to conflict to ensure safety and security of humanitarian staff, including through regular training on humanitarian principles and bringing the perpetrators of attacks on humanitarian workers and facilities to justice.
- Humanitarian organizations should provide all their staff, including local staff, with adequate training and mentoring on working in conflict-affected areas before their first working in conflict situations, and then through continuous training updates.
- Provide funding, flexibly enough to enable proximity, to humanitarian actors to help support their engagement in conflict-affected areas.

d.) Taking stock of and addressing the deficit of political solutions

- Highlight the importance of governments and the broader international community to act urgently upon early warning signals and engage as early as possible in conflict prevention. This involves the close engagement and possible joint programming with development actors to enhance the resilience of people likely to be affected by conflict.
- Emphasise to parties to the conflict the need for greater political commitment and engagement in the resolution of conflict, and the achievement, as well as benefits, of sustained peace and security.





- Reiterate that humanitarian aid is not a substitute for political solutions and guard by every means against it becoming politicized.

e.) Communicating the challenges

- Generate a strong communication campaign over the very significant challenges faced in providing humanitarian assistance and the widespread violations of IHL and international refugee law.
- Where possible, engage with affected communities or their representatives to inform them of the challenges of assisting them and elicit their views on how these challenges could be overcome.

After the presentation of the synthesis by the lead facilitator for theme 3 (Nigel Fisher), participants in plenary gave the following feedback:

- Discussions have focused on aligning ways of working together. Given that the humanitarian community is diverse in terms of objectives, principles, and operational modalities, it would be better to recognize this diversity and find ways to work better together rather than focusing on alignment.
- Discussions have provided much interesting input for donors to consider, but donors are not going to be able to endorse all of the recommendations. There are broader implications and a risk that the recommendations will make it seem to capitals that donors were not involved in the discussions.
- To make the necessary changes it might be possible to take only small steps. If donors were able to invest more in capacity-building, this would make a difference. It is also necessary to find ways to support forgotten crises.
- In this morning's opening speeches participants were encouraged to be bold and to think differently. Taking a case in point about putting people at the centre, it is to be hoped that

final recommendations will articulate the specifics about how this is going to be achieved.

- Missing from this synthesis is the important recommendation concerning legal preparedness (international disaster response law). This needs to be captured in the overall recommendations.
- We shouldn't avoid talking about the politicization of humanitarian aid.
- What is the meaning of "solution-based" funding, given that it is difficult to envisage non-solution-based funding?
- Where are the specific recommendations about Sendai, a topic that has been discussed in several sessions? Can the WHS secretariat provide assurance that other recommendations coming out of these discussions will be taken forward?
- While recognizing the challenges to summarise the discussions of eight groups, putting vulnerable groups at the core of our concern is absent from this summary. There has been no mention of affected people defining their own protection needs, priorities and rights. Yet there is much scope for making a difference on this issue.
- The overarching theme of these discussions is that the humanitarian system has moved towards focusing more on natural disasters, which is a comfort zone, rather than towards tougher areas in conflict. Our greatest challenge is to have more actors in these most challenging of areas.
- Other points raised in discussions was that of a need for humanitarian humility as well as flexibility, the question of what might help donors to make some of the necessary changes that have been proposed, given their accountability to tax payers and parliaments, and how the WHS could enshrine some behavioural changes that have started to happen. There has been little discussion so far as to how to move these concepts forward.

TRANSFORMATION THROUGH INNOVATION

Participants agreed on the importance of involving communities in identifying useful and appropriate innovations and being involved in their design and development. They noted how innovation should be seen as a means to an end, rather than an end in itself, highlighting the need for demand-driven solutions to context-specific needs. The role of youth was discussed in several groups, building the youth's capacity to pursue positive changes in their communities. Recognizing the necessity to involve communities in all humanitarian action, participants discussed the potential of forging private sector partnerships to amplify people's voices.

Six key recommendations emerged from discussions: investing human capital and money in humanitarian innovation; ensuring innovation is done in an ethical and principled way; creating opportunities for cross-fertilisation and dialogue across sectors and policy fields; localizing innovation; augmenting evidence-based learning and knowledge management; prioritizing areas for innovation and scaling up promising innovation. In all areas it was acknowledged that innovation should be driven by the needs of affected people and seen as a key contribution to improving humanitarian effectiveness.

a.) Invest human capital and money in humanitarian innovation.

- Invest in humanitarian innovation, drawing resources from multiple sources, including the research and scientific communities, private sector and others. Such investment needs to have a high tolerance for high-risk, high-impact projects.
- Introduce secondments that allow humanitarian actors to spend time in other sectors— particularly the business sector—and vice versa to enhance learning and understanding.
- Generate funding that is responsive to local context and builds capacity for innovation, accommodating risk-taking and the long-term benefits of innovation.

- Contribute to building the required infrastructure, such as technical hubs in centres of innovation.
 - Develop new funding modalities for local innovations, such as saving schemes and corporate social responsibility-driven funds.
- b.) Ensure innovation is done in an ethical and principled way.
- Develop a set of ethical standards to guide development of new products and processes, particularly where these involve human subjects. These should be in line with humanitarian principles and ensure that all investment in humanitarian innovation is designed to improve outcomes for affected people.
 - Aim to gain commitment to these standards at the Summit.
- c.) Create opportunities for cross-fertilisation and dialogue across sectors and policy fields.
- Develop mechanisms to openly share new ideas and approaches, including the use of online platforms where innovation projects can be uploaded, to avoid duplication, foster learning and sharing and amplify models that could be brought to scale by other actors (enabling the community to find innovations in which they might wish to invest or collaborate). These should proactively solicit and share experience from the field.
 - Expand humanitarian research and innovation hubs which allow dialogue and cross-fertilisation between sectors, particularly at the local level. These should include the local private sector and a wide range of local, national and international stakeholders.
- d.) Localize innovation.
- Empower local actors and affected communities through capacity-building to engage in partnerships for innovation while ensuring accountability and sustainability.
 - Stimulate funds and resources to drive innovation at the local level to be evaluated over a 5-year period (2016-2021).
 - Spur inclusivity of innovation so that it is for the benefit of and shaped by vulnerable populations.
- e.) Augment evidence-based learning and knowledge management.
- Build and sustain an evidence base of good practice, means, successes, failures and impact of innovation in humanitarian action, to support and incentivise innovation.
 - Ensure shared responsibility and a more strategic approach to learning and knowledge management within humanitarian action, including integrating into the programme cycle.³
- f.) Prioritize areas for innovation.
- Identify in the lead-up to the Summit a small number of priority areas for accelerated innovation. These should be identified by the prospective users of innovation, and particularly by affected people. Potential ideas might include: improving aid delivery in insecure environments; needs assessment; changing the humanitarian business model from one focusing on delivery to one focusing on facilitation; and increasing the accessibility of humanitarian assistance for the most vulnerable.

³ 'Programme cycle' means preparedness—assessment—planning—implementation—monitoring—evaluation.

g.) Scale up promising innovation.

- Realign organisational incentives to enable scale-up. For example, examine the role of governance structures, legal frameworks, and professional incentives to take managed risk.
- Bring the use of multi-purpose cash up to scale, ensuring that delivery platforms are accessible and coherent.

Donor engagement was seen as important to enable scaling up success stories.

Participants also discussed the importance of creating an **environment conducive to innovation**, including analyses of bottlenecks that hinder innovation and facilitating or strengthening networks that allowed innovators, policy makers and humanitarian organizations to come together. Participants further suggested that the humanitarian community should take stock of and use existing platforms, including those hosted in the private sector and regional organizations, sharing knowledge and learning instead of creating new ones.

There was also agreement on the need to **evaluate humanitarian innovations**, noting that the need to experiment and take risks was not always conducive with immediate evaluation, but that it was a necessity to prevent unintended harmful consequences and to ensure that new approaches contributed to improved humanitarian outcomes. In this regard it was suggested to encourage “safe spaces” in which organizations could take risks and explore new practice. Participants advocated for the establishment of an evidence base of case studies that could be shared with donors but that could also inform the creation of benchmarks against which to measure performance.

After the presentation of the synthesis by the lead facilitator for theme 4 (Alex Betts), participants in plenary gave the following feedback:

- It is important to ask ourselves why we are not seen as innovative. Should we be trying to change the goal posts or take incremental steps to becoming fitter and better? What are the incentives, what are the honest conversations we should have individually, systemically and institutionally about what cripples us?
- The system has been innovative from the beginning and change is taking place all the time: three years ago it was resilience, now it's innovation.
- What type of system do we want to see in 10 years, to make us adaptable to face a more dangerous world and how do we become more agile? How do we look at unsuccessful experiments not as failures but as honest attempts to make positive changes? We need to embrace a certain measure of risk-taking. Needs, rights and definitions are part of the debate but may also act as a hindrance to being more innovative.
- Innovation and technology—will the humanitarian community be a driver or a follower? Do we go out and ask for others to develop technology or wait and see what will appear on the shelf?
- We are speaking as if we are all the same kinds of actors; we are not on a level playing field, not everyone has an enabling environment (e.g. funding). We need different recommendations for different people.
- Our discussions focussed a lot on technology. We need to look outside our own comfort zones and sectors to allow for risk in using and spending money and risk even not being successful. Flexibility is needed both in donor funding and our organisations, engaging with youth groups and others from outside the sector.
- Where is the space for ‘blue sky’ thinking? For the ability to talk about what is out there and could be, exploring the unknown even though there may as yet be no evidence of what might be useful? Can our system accommodate making space for this?
- The private sector is more used to examining risk through research and development. Maybe that's an opportunity to use or to emulate.

- Some of us already have solutions that others could adapt to, learning how we are already using technology and innovation. We sometimes fight for the inequality of being able to use such innovation.

Alex responded that we need to identify incentives that would allow us to explore ideas and opportunities to embrace innovation, to try for some difficult areas of change, not just tackle the low-hanging fruit. What are the organizational areas that are conducive to exploring ideas? We should base our decisions for taking risks in innovation on the evidence that there is a need for them. On the other hand, we need to recognize innovative practices and applications for which there is no apparent evidence of their usefulness but that might turn out to be useful, and then turn them to our purposes. We need to recognize that innovation itself is a process of change and part of it is technological: drones, cash transformative ideas – these come from systematic use of best practices.

We should definitely recognize and embrace the diversity of the system. NGOs and community-based organizations may not have the same scale as the UN and may lack capacity, but they are innovating. There is a lot we can learn from them, much they can share from their own experiences and learning.

Lack of space for 'blue-sky' thinking is a system-level problem. Staff have little time to think and be creative but this needs to be encouraged, and then we need to recognise those inspiring thoughts and put them into practice. Learning from lessons is also important. Businesses have a different approach, this is why cross-sector learning is important, to learn from different actors and sectors and to make the space to enable such learning.

PigeonHole comments, questions and votes for both sessions can be found on the [WHS EOG web page](#).

III. HIGH-LEVEL PLENARY SESSIONS

High-level opening remarks

Via a video message, **Ban Ki-moon, the United Nations Secretary-General**, thanked participants for their engagement in the regional consultation. Recognizing that every year more people need humanitarian assistance, he asked the participants to help find better ways to respond to crises. The Secretary-General underscored the importance of listening to the voices of affected communities and humanitarian actors alike, and of learning from experiences around the world. He called for a truly global humanitarian system in which everyone played their part. He urged participants to engage in substantive, candid and wide-ranging exchanges on the four World Humanitarian Summit themes and to feed the outcomes into a successful global summit in Istanbul in 2016. The Secretary-General thanked participants for sharing the best ideas on humanitarian action from the region, and encouraged them to continue working in their respective countries to make the WHS process as inclusive and as effective as possible.



Péter Szijjártó, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary, officially opened the regional consultation meeting, welcoming participants to Budapest on behalf of the Government of Hungary.

Minister Szijjártó agreed with the UN Secretary-General that it was time to review working modalities for a world undergoing political, economic and security changes. He noted the alarming acceleration of these changes: more conflicts erupting in unstable countries of the world causing people to lose their homes and livelihoods, outbreaks of increasingly virulent diseases, natural disasters partly fuelled by climate change, terrorism and religious conflicts. While these challenges need to be met with a stronger, more effective UN strategy, limits to what humanitarians could do would continue to be imposed by global financial constraints.



Minister Sziijártó noted that humanitarian policy was an integral and important component of Hungary’s diplomacy. He added that the Hungarian government had spent about one billion forints on humanitarian aid between 2010 and 2014. Future humanitarian contributions would reflect this policy, especially on assistance to the Hungarian community in Ukraine. He emphasized the need for a peaceful solution to the situation in Ukraine to preserve life and property, noting that Hungary has a stake in seeing its neighbour at peace, able to continue its role in the transit of energy resources.

Thanking all present for their participation, Minister Sziijártó reiterated that Hungary was ready to fulfil its responsibilities, willing to work with everyone towards a region-specific and efficient approach to humanitarian action.

Valerie Amos, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator

Ms. Amos acknowledged that the World Humanitarian Summit faces an ambitious task in helping to set the agenda for future humanitarian action, referring to humanitarian needs outstripping capacity and the resources available to respond effectively. Reflecting on the global humanitarian situation, Ms. Amos noted that not only is 80% of humanitarian action taking place in countries and regions affected by conflict where a combination of factors produce complex operating environments, but also that humanitarians are required to stay in conflict situations for far too long. This is not only because political negotiations and processes take time but also because the norms and standards which guide our work, the framework of international and human rights law, are flagrantly violated with no meaningful response from the international community.

Ms. Amos reminded participants that the number of people affected by conflict has reached levels not seen since the Second World War. We are reminded every day by the violent and protracted conflicts in Syria, Central African Republic, South Sudan and Yemen that we are failing in our responsibilities to protect civilians. Furthermore humanitarians are called on to meet urgent needs in a world in which civilians are living in densely populated towns and cities with growing urban violence, chronic drought and globalized terrorist networks, resulting in ever-growing displacement. Today, a displaced person will remain displaced, on average, for 17 years.



However, Ms. Amos noted that conflict and displacement were not the only challenges. At the beginning of 2014, 78 million people in 31 countries need humanitarian support to survive. These numbers would be likely to grow as natural disasters occurred during the year. She hoped that the humanitarian community would safeguard its principles, expand its partnerships and build a more inclusive and diverse system—recognizing the challenges but also the opportunities and added value that could better prepare for the crises of the future.

Ms. Amos outlined a number of resource challenges that the EOG was especially familiar with and needed to tackle, citing the need for flexible, multi-year financing to address the humanitarian impact of protracted conflict; to become more efficient and effective in order to close the widening gap between humanitarian needs and response; insisting on the principle of allocating aid driven by need alone – citing the disparity between resource mobilisation for Ukraine, to which donors contributed 98% of the amount requested in its 2014 humanitarian appeal, vs. 16% for Libya’s 2014-15 appeal; and greater emphasis on investing in early warning and preparedness.

Ms. Amos hoped that the meeting in Budapest would serve as a milestone in the region’s ongoing interaction in preparation for the summit. She urged participants to discuss, agree, disagree and come up with some bold new ideas: radical changes to the way humanitarian operations are financed, applying more effectively the rules governing the conduct of conflict, holding countries and non-state armed actors accountable and tackling the root causes of the cycle of violence—inequality, poverty and poor governance. Finally she urged participants to use this opportunity to reshape the humanitarian agenda and to work together to overcome the challenges so that we can achieve meaningful results for millions of people.

Christos Stylianides, European Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management

The Commissioner thanked the host and organiser of this consultation for the invitation to address participants. He reiterated the Emergency Relief Coordinator’s outline of the emergencies of today causing a systemic shift to humanitarian action, and the timeliness of this consultation in providing an opportunity to address them. He enumerated some of the challenges straining the system to

respond adequately that include limited funding to address ongoing emergencies while new ones arise; the increasing numbers of conflicts that limit humanitarian access to people in need, putting aid workers in danger and undermining their ability to deliver assistance; international terrorism creating hostile environments, undermining security, targeting aid workers, terrorising people into displacement, instilling fear and intensifying conflicts; climate change leading to floods, extreme temperatures, droughts and water shortages. The Commissioner noted that these unprecedented challenges needed to be addressed collectively and that the regional consultations provided a unique opportunity for a diverse set of stakeholders to come together to reflect on the kinds of changes that are needed. He pointed to the European Union as an example of what a regional approach can achieve when there is cooperation and joint effort.



The Commissioner proposed a shared vision of future joint efforts needed to bridge the relief and development divide in order to achieve the common goal of helping people become self-sufficient and resilient to more frequent and intense catastrophes resulting from climate change. Given that this year will see the development of new blueprints for disaster risk reduction, development and climate change goals, the World Humanitarian Summit is perfectly timed to contribute ideas and proposals. He urged participants to the consultation to listen to each other, debate proposals and develop fresh ideas, assuring them of the commitment and support of the European Union. He looked forward to productive discussions with innovative results.

Ambassador William Lacy Swing, Director-General, International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Ambassador Swing expressed his gratitude to the Emergency Relief Coordinator for providing enlightened leadership at a time of unprecedented disasters. He professed being unable to remember a time when so many humanitarian emergencies were being addressed simultaneously, listing the four 'level-three' emergencies, unfinished problems in Libya and Yemen, the outbreak of conflict in Ukraine and the Ebola crisis in West Africa as examples of what humanitarians had had to deal with in 2014. Reflecting on the apparent inability to bring these crises to an end, he deplored a lack of political courage and leadership and the erosion of moral authority which had allowed them to evolve into protracted crises.



The Ambassador acknowledged that while he considered that the timing for a World Humanitarian Summit was right and the process fully endorsed by the International Organization for Migration, he cautioned that a growing sense of public indifference was eroding solidarity and support to people affected by crisis. He referred to the region’s tradition of shared humanity and solidarity. At the same time, the Emergency Relief Coordinator’s establishment of the Transformative Agenda had sharpened the overall response, enhancing leadership, accountability and coordination to lead humanitarians to where they are today.

Ambassador Swing recognized that while States bore primary responsibility for the welfare of their citizens in times of crises, they also needed partners to save lives and help those in difficulty—and the partners themselves needed to work in coordination. He cautioned that while humanitarians had sound mechanisms to save lives, there were serious consequences of leaving the arena too soon, as evidenced by the unfinished job of humanitarian intervention in Libya in 2011 that eventually led to the conflict spreading to neighbouring countries.

The Ambassador urged humanitarian actors to be on the alert for and hold themselves accountable to protecting women and children from sexual abuse and exploitation, citing traffickers ready to abuse the most vulnerable attempting to leave a disaster scene. He emphasized the need for humanitarians to be more responsive, sooner, to engage more robustly in advance planning on disaster risk reduction, capacity-building and human development.

Ambassador Swing also stressed the imperative for emergency responders and development actors to work together, to cast aside institutional silos and work to jointly achieve sustainable solutions. He emphasized the need for joint commitment by agency heads to work more closely together, noting that ‘humanitarian’ and ‘development’ phases are merely conceptual constructs—that there is never any single point in time of moving from one phase to another, that it is imperative to jointly plan and implement smooth transitions. While acknowledging the long-standing challenges he also noted the need to find ways for humanitarians and the military to work more effectively together to put their diverse institutional strengths at the service of people in need.

Finally Ambassador Swing reiterated the need to restore humanitarian space, much eroded in recent years. The WHS needed to restore a global consensus on the inviolability of humanitarian

workers and their mission so the UN flag and those of others serve as a protection from, not targets of people who would do them harm.

High-Level Panel on “Effective Humanitarian Action: vision for a future agenda”

As moderator of this session, Valerie Amos introduced the panelists and asked them to respond to some of the questions, challenges and frustrations expressed from the floor and through Pigeon-Hole during the opening session. (The panel also included IOM Director-General Swing, whose comments are noted above.)

Anne Sipiläinen, Finnish Under-Secretary of State for Development Cooperation and Development Policy, expanded on three key challenges she had picked up from the PigeonHole questions: how to move humanitarian modes of thinking into preventing and reducing the risks of emergencies and to make concrete changes on the ground that are really life-saving. She wanted to visualize a world where humanitarian assistance is the exception, not the norm, and where affected people have sufficient capacity to manage on their own. A second challenge was to simplify the currently heavy and process-driven humanitarian system in order to be able to do more with less and to achieve better value for money. Thirdly Ms. Sipiläinen agreed with the commentary that better collaboration is needed between humanitarian and development actors. She acknowledged that after all the discussions about it over the years, action must be taken to fix it. She cautioned that this was not an easy thing for governments and all of them are struggling with it, recognizing that a girl or a family struck by crisis doesn’t know or care which fund the money assisting them comes from. This, she implied, should push the international system to align its funding mechanisms for a seamless response. Ms. Sipiläinen considered that the international system already had really important commitments. These did not need further discussion, rather, to be applied effectively. She pointed to the Good Humanitarian Donorship principles that covered everything crucial, such as assistance based on need, accountability to affected populations, effectiveness, collaboration with new actors, empowerment of people—especially women and persons with disabilities, predictable humanitarian funding and support to coordinated humanitarian action. All the key tenets are there—but donors are not being held accountable. Ms. Amos asked her who she thought should hold donors accountable; Ms. Sipiläinen responded that she thought that affected people should make this call.



Elhadj As Sy, Secretary-General, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

Mr. Sy remarked that, despite unprecedented world disorder, hope could be drawn from a humanitarian community manifesting unprecedented determination and courage, working in the most difficult places in the world and often paying a very high price for it. He pointed to the recent deaths of 45 Syrian Red Crescent workers and others around the globe who had given their lives in the service of helping others. He also acknowledged the strong leadership in humanitarian affairs.



Mr. Sy reiterated that humanitarian action is about people and communities, whether in the poorest countries affected by natural disasters and conflicts, or in America and Europe. He noted the need to engage in preventive action to mitigate crises, to attend to pockets of vulnerability that, if left unaddressed, could fuel the next Level 3 emergency, to build pre-crisis relationships that could be leveraged in an emergency, and to prepare for natural hazards that could become the next disasters.

He reminded participants of the primacy of protection which for women and girls often represented as life-saving a factor as food, water and shelter. He warned of a lost generation where children witnesses to violence could become the seeds of perpetuating the cycle of violence. He emphasized the importance of helping people in such a way as to recover their dignity and diminish their humiliation. It was important to understand and prepare for emerging threats—epidemics such as Ebola, conflicts and natural hazards—and to prepare for them so as to build capacities that can resist further shocks.

Mr. Sy pointed to the 189 Red Cross / Red Crescent national societies and 17 million volunteers across the globe, ready to work on behalf of those communities, and reiterated his vision of the future as one of hope, guided by the fundamental principles of our shared humanity, that would encourage us to respond together.

Mr. Dzavit Berisha, Independent Advocate for refugee rights

Mr. Berisha briefly described his life as a refugee in a camp for five years and emphasized the need for accountability for wrong policy and operational decisions affecting vulnerable people. He and his family and many others had suffered from uncoordinated decisions while they were refugees, being moved around from site to site with little warning and often too late to prepare for heavy winters in the region. For him, it is ultimately member states who are responsible and need to be held accountable for lack of action faced with predictable crises.

Mr. Berisha explained why he felt the need to be an advocate for refugee rights. He felt a responsibility towards the children and families who, like him, had been through harrowing experiences and needed people to speak up for them. He wanted to fulfill his responsibilities to help their collective future, addressing common challenges. He described how before the war in Kosovo,

he used to work, pay taxes and feel in control of his destiny. Then war came, his taxes went in the wrong direction and he lost control of his future. Humanitarian action was crucial for people like him at that time because they had lost everything they'd built up, including family members, and the kind of assistance needed was that which only people and institutions working in coordination could provide.

He felt the big challenge of the times was that of the 'forgotten caseloads', citing refugees in Macedonia who are still in camps after 14 years and have become yesterday's news. He recognized so many others in the world in similarly stagnant situations from which they have no control over their lives. In Mr. Berisha's opinion, the lack of coherent assistance is the most egregious failure of the system and he urged humanitarians to be more coordinated when planning responses to affected people. Only by planning and implementing joined-up programmes would they succeed in mitigating people's suffering and in bringing them the full value of humanitarian endeavour.



Note: For a recording of the opening session, including the high-level opening remarks in full, please visit http://www.worldhumanitariansummit.org/whs_eog.

Setting the stage

Dr. Jemilah Mahmood, Chief of the World Humanitarian Summit secretariat, opened her address by informing participants that a straw poll of people logged in to PigeonHole for this event revealed 84% of respondents believing that the humanitarian system today is not adequately equipped to respond to the needs of people affected by conflicts and disasters. She reminded the plenary that this consultation marks the halfway point in WHS regional consultations and is a critical platform for arriving at a number of recommendations to take forward to Istanbul, including specifically for humanitarian donors. She added that the consultations include a wide diversity of actors, also with specialized groups including the civil-military dialogue in Singapore, young people, religious organizations, women and children.

Dr. Mahmood called on participants to go beyond the usual conversations during these consultations and to come up with ideas that would make a real difference, with a humanitarian agenda for the future that is inclusive, effective and accountable. She described the journey to Istanbul



as a unique and unscripted multi-stakeholder consultation that puts affected people at the centre of humanitarian action.

Specifically, Dr. Mahmood indicated that consultations to date with stakeholders in different settings were showing an emerging picture of concerns that need to be addressed. These include: putting empowerment of affected people at the core of all stages of humanitarian response, noting the role of donors in ensuring the implementation of policies that make accountability to affected people central to all our work; focusing more on understanding and meeting the needs of the most vulnerable, not only by gathering disaggregated data and implementing programmes sensitive to their needs, but also recognizing their capabilities—for example by acknowledging women’s potential as leaders and responders within their community; recognizing the importance of context and the need to use different tools for sudden disasters and protracted crises; breaking down stereotypes of ‘us and them’ and giving more voice to local actors who are ultimately the most important ‘first responders’; reaching out to new partners such as local business leaders, diaspora groups, academics and scientific institutes who can help prepare for future risks and propose how to meet these challenges; breaking down the silos between humanitarian and development work—something that has been talked about for years but now requires urgent and concrete action; finding ways to adapt to new generations of crises, using innovation and collaboration as our ‘core business’ for remaining relevant and fit for the future; and finally, finding better ways to meet the needs of people in conflict whose concern for security is paramount but where we spend only 6% of our budgets on protection. To address all these concerns it will be necessary to go back to basics and ensure, at a minimum, commitment and adherence to humanitarian principles.

Thanking participants for contributing to the regional consultation, Dr Mahmood urged them to inform the global WHS agenda and outcomes by providing bold and imaginative recommendations from the region and to use their wealth of experience to find concrete solutions.

PigeonHole questions and comments taken at the opening plenary

The following is a sample of questions and comments that remote participants, as well as those in attendance, posted on PigeonHole.⁴ They are grouped by theme and listed in order of the number of times similar questions or comments arose, as well as by the number of votes received. They can be reviewed in full on the WHS website: http://www.worldhumanitariansummit.org/whs_eog.

Answers to some of the PigeonHole questions and comments can be listened to through the web-cast of the closing plenary session:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KDr5jYKZX38&list=PLOfUDdTTHUyZIU6euPPBXFTEV7T2ILi-Jl&index=2>

15 groups of comments and questions were made on the subject of how the humanitarian system can be changed to a **bottom-up system** where local actors, including faith-based humanitarian organizations, play meaningful leadership role in assessing the needs of affected population throughout the programme cycle, their voices heard and the local NGOs representing them empowered without having security and financial risks transferred to them. Included was the suggestion that donors commit to paying 20% of their funding directly to local NGOs by 2020. Questions were also asked as to how local actors can guarantee they will design and implement responsibly instead of having a dominant top down reaction system/gatekeeping; the challenges of ensuring coordination if responses becomes more localized and divested to a multiplicity of local actors; that trust and respect will not suffice.

9 groups of questions and comments centred on how the WHS could strengthen **adherence to humanitarian principles**, or, given that some actors perceive them as being historically western ideas, if are they still relevant: improving access to people in need; better protection of people affected by conflict, by minority groups targeted; the need for a public monitoring mechanism regarding

⁴ PigeonHole is powered by PigeonHole Live

'violations against humanitarian principles and values to break the vicious cycle of impunity for IHL violations'; ensuring the primacy of humanitarian principles in cases of acute conflict, under the pressures of political interests, ensuring that humanitarian aid is not a conflict management tool; or even having humanitarians exit from countries where governments deliberately fail to protect the population and prioritize aid to real emergencies.

8 groups of questions asked how the WHS can improve **participation and accountability**, not just by humanitarians to beneficiaries but also by donors with regard to fund allocation. This included the need for measures to ensure delivery on the various global frameworks endorsed by member states/ national governments, e.g. the Hyogo framework of action, holding governments accountable for failures; evidence-based decision-making; to the need for stable and predictable funding; the need to listen to the voices of vulnerable people, especially women and people with disabilities, to ensure that they have access to appropriate assistance and relevant decision-making.

7 groups of questions revolved around improving **humanitarian financing** and its tracking, the opacity of financial aid flows, the need for many organizations who do not already account for their funding inputs and outputs to do so, the need for OCHA to invest in smarter allocation tools, and the challenges of tracking diaspora funding and remittances. Related to this is the challenge, given the funding crunch, of ensuring that money is focused on the physical delivery of aid instead of middle management, overheads, and waste.

5 groups of questions and comments focused on **bridging the humanitarian-development divide**: engaging the development community in the WHS and in the wider humanitarian sphere, to help save lives as well as livelihoods; sharing the focus on risk management between humanitarian and development actors; working towards better policy coherence between humanitarian, disaster risk reduction, development and climate change agendas; or rendering humanitarian aid more effective by de-linking it from the 'visibly moribund development sector'; explaining the difference between humanitarian and development aid as being more of a difference in concepts than technicalities; humanitarian aid has no political agenda whereas development aid is rooted in transformation.

4 groups of comments and questions revolved around the question of how humanitarians should respond to the **migration and refugee** crises around the world.

4 groups of comments and questions referred to the need to focus future humanitarianism response to **conflict contexts**, allowing other experts and frameworks focus on natural disasters, or conversely, suggesting the need to focus on natural disasters given the expense of some protracted conflicts, exiting from countries where governments deliberately fail to protect the populations.

4 groups of comments were concerned with the **politicization of aid**, asking how the UN could avoid politicizing humanitarian actions when it was governed by a highly political body, the Security Council, also involved in military action; asking also how the humanitarian system, which is largely reactive, can be made fit for the future without addressing the root causes of conflict.

Several questions were noted concerning the **future of humanitarianism**: where do humanitarians see themselves in 2050 and beyond, and what systemic changes could be envisaged for more effective humanitarian action in the future.

Samples of standalone comments and questions:

What will be the outcome of the WHS? What can we expect from this heavy and long process of consultation? (This question garnered 1 comment and 41 votes.)

A lot of the ideas being put forward to #reshapeaid are not necessarily new ideas. What are the challenges that have hindered success in implementation to date? And what will be different after WHS? (This question garnered 3 comments and 52 votes.)

Education and the protection of children are key to ‘breaking the cycle’ of violence and conflict, and yet are the worst-funded sectors in humanitarian response. How can we change this? (This comment garnered 1 comment and 16 votes)

How can the humanitarian efforts become better at anticipating crises and using **early warning systems** to react faster to reduce risk and prevent humanitarian disasters?

High-level closing panel discussion – The Way Forward

This session was moderated by Mr. Randolph Kent, Director of the Planning from the Future project, King’s College London. The high level panellists were: Dr. Fuat Oktay, President of the Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD) of Turkey, United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. T. Alexander Aleinikoff; Ms. Kyung-wha Kang, Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator and Mr. Mike Penrose, Executive Director of *Action contre la Faim-France* (Action Against Hunger).



All the panellists started by thanking the governments of Hungary and Finland for hosting the consultation, and OCHA, the co-chairs, Regional Steering Group and participants for their work before, during and work to come after the event, and the participants for sharing their thoughts, aspirations and recommendations during these two days of consultation.

Dr. Fuat Oktay, President of the Disaster and Emergency Management Authority of Turkey (AFAD), indicated the role Turkey intended to continue assuming, with the care and maintenance of one of the world’s largest refugee caseloads, noting also that Turkey assisted over 40,000 IDPs in Iraq with camp infrastructure. He further noted that AFAD had moved in the five years since its creation from reacting to disasters to pre-empting them: building new models for disaster risk reduction, developing an interoperable disaster response plan, developing risk analyses of Turkey’s hazards and putting in place measures to mitigate these risks. He made a plea for the WHS to come up with concrete policy and strategy-oriented approaches that would lead to a paradigm shift

in humanitarian thinking because even with all the rich ideas expressed during the past two days, there was still no clear idea on how to improve the system and successfully face the challenges of the future. As the host country to the Summit, Turkey would be ready to partner with all the relevant actors to bring concrete solutions to these challenges.

Alexander Aleinikoff, Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees, stated that humanitarian challenges could be summarized as protection, innovation and funding. The humanitarian community needed to consider a humanitarian response as more than food, tents and blankets, it should be equally concerned by people's rights, encompassed by protection as the fulfilment of those rights. He expressed satisfaction that participants had reaffirmed the need for protection. He hoped that the WHS would come up with ideas to break down the barriers to self-sufficiency, make the right to work a reality for internally displaced people and increase support to refugee-hosting governments' development efforts to mitigate the hardships of hosting. He considered the regional consultation to be an innovative step and pointed to the use of PigeonHole as innovation. He further considered that it was a bold and innovative step to format the Summit in such a way that recommendations would be truly open and consultative rather than pre-determined. He proposed a new "institute for humanitarian science and innovation" to enlist other thinkers and practitioners, bringing them together with scientists and young people to assess novel solutions to challenges such as early warning, improved sanitation, scaling up cash interventions among others. Another bold solution would be to create a 'super CERF' that would add predictable and new funding for L3 emergencies. He emphasized the need for creative funding for longer-term situations of displacement where solutions are in short supply, to allow the tens of thousands of people who have been living their lives in limbo for decades to have a chance at returning to their normal lives, ending the need for further assistance. Moving the debate beyond making linkages between relief and development, which had not been conclusive over the decades, he considered that the focus should be on solving the problems of people and responding to their needs, rather than on phases. That said, there was a need for real structural changes in donor state ministries to bring the financing together, not just words.

Finally, a clear goal should be to extend the humanitarian system to other actors who could contribute to it without diluting it. He pointed out that we are talking too much to ourselves, that we need to ask ourselves how to get others interested and see what they thought about doing our jobs better.

Kyung-wha Kang, Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, reiterated that none of the ideas discussed here would be lost. WHS secretariat staff were keeping a thorough record of these consultations to ensure they would receive attention and follow-up.

Ms. Kang reflected on the unique opportunity this forum provided to have an inclusive dialogue among humanitarians past, present and future, and represented a once in a lifetime to make some unique 'asks' – to development and security actors, going beyond humanitarians. She listed a commitment to basic norms of humanitarian action, warfare, human rights obligations and Security Council resolutions on protection of civilians as being key focus areas to take forward. She highlighted the need to be ambitious in crafting that 'ask' to others outside this process who can help shape it, our big work being in conflict situations, even though we had a responsibility to respond to disasters. That our 'asks' had to be linked to the political and security actors in conflict situations. She also recognized the opportunity to position this event in the other important global-level discussions that would be shaping the larger development world.

Ms. Kang noted that humanitarian financing is a cross-cutting issue on all four themes. Innovation and protecting people in conflict were difficult areas in which to raise sufficient funds and it was difficult for donors to see the end in sight. She mentioned several ongoing initiatives at the global level: humanitarian financing as a current discussion topic of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee ('IASC'), a report on which would soon be ready; a high-level of panel of world leaders asked

by the Secretary-General to examine the humanitarian sector and come up with a couple of key recommendations; a live workstream on counter-terrorism led by the IASC and discussions with donors. She emphasized that many different work streams could come out of this WHS consultation and that the way forward would be to task out works to appropriate think-tanks before the summit and enrich the solution-finding process.

Mike Penrose, Executive Director of Action contre la Faim-France, wondered if we had really achieved what we had set out to do, to be bold in our reflections, because he hadn't seen them come out of the synopses. He advocated radical ideas, not just politically acceptable ones, because if we chose to water them down and put forward only what was politically advantageous to us, we would be held accountable. But if we put bold ideas forward and world leaders rejected it, it would be on their head.

Mr. Penrose stated the need to analyse barriers to access because delivery would not improve without it. Another challenge is the need for widespread deregulation given that nothing new came from centralized bureaucracies; while militaries and corporate bodies had decided to move towards this, humanitarians seemed to want to centralize it—and that would not lead to innovation. Building local capacity needs to be as local as possible, as international as necessary. Accountability—participation, information and consultation—is an area that NGOs and civil society understand and are actively engaged in, where priorities need to be decided by local populations and funding flows according to their priorities. He stressed the importance of institutional honesty—if agencies don't have comparative advantage, they should be incentivized to walk away and let someone else do it.

He noted that there are three elements of success in innovation: planning for the future, adapting for the present and learning from the past. The humanitarian system was currently badly adapted to accepting failure but he stressed that it is necessary to invest in things that might not work, to try and not be daunted by failure, to reflect on options and keep an open mind on other methods. He noted this as challenging since it requires us to drop the arrogance in our system, to recognize that nobody owns humanitarianism, that it is a universal set of values we are privileged to be involved in—along with others.

Mr. Penrose emphasized that civil society colleagues want a clear statement on anticipated deliverables and a commitment to pursue them. He stressed how important it was not to push them under the table, or civil society would not endorse the process. He also stressed the humanitarian system's need for civil society as core participants, not just partners that are consulted. A successful WHS would be considered a process where bold questions had been asked, blockages examined and raised to those powerful enough to change them.

The Moderator asked each of the panellists their opinions on how new and young actors could be empowered to take over the reins.

Mike Penrose said it is necessary to start looking at local levels first and working backwards, to be more open to engaging broad sectors of civil society and address openly the questions.

Kyung-wha Kang thought that young people could be harnessed through technology. She said that the best humanitarian workers she had seen were the caseloads themselves—refugee youth can deliver. The educational value of our work is being noted by young people.

Alexander Aleinikoff mentioned that Facebook, Twitter, Tumbler etc. are all good innovative tools. I-fellows are the youngest members of UNHCR teams, 20-25 of them selected to explore innovative ideas. If we could get 200 young people over 7 years, we could change the system.

Fuat Oktay stressed the importance of volunteers and urged organizations to get them involved, especially youth and affected people, such as in camps: womens' councils or children's councils, every member selected by their peers, to create the conditions for them to become leaders, start volunteering and then use technological innovations to help them lead. Inter-generational change is needed to cross-fertilize ideas between generations.

Note: The above are summaries of the high-level closing remarks. For a recording of the closing session, including the full closing remarks, please visit http://www.worldhumanitariansummit.org/whs_eog.

Presentation of draft co-chairs' summary

After every two breakout periods, there were plenary wrap-up sessions to present and discuss the top headline recommendations that emerged from the groups. These top recommendations (and feedback from the plenary) formed the basis of the **co-chairs' summary**, which the co-chairs presented to the plenary in draft form at the end of the consultation. (Please refer to the WHS website for a full readout and a video recording of the webcast of this session.)



Closing ceremony

Four speakers made brief interventions to close the Budapest regional consultation: Mr. Adam Zoltan Kovacs, Hungarian Deputy State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade; Ms. Anne Sipiläinen, Finnish Under-Secretary of State for Development Cooperation and Development Policy; Ms. Izumi Nakamitsu, Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Administrator, UNDP, and Dr. Jemilah Mahmood, Chief of the WHS secretariat.

Mr. Adam Zoltan Kovacs, Hungarian Deputy State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade stressed that at the midpoint of the WHS process the participants of this conference had a both an opportunity and a responsibility to show how humanitarian action should be better implemented by donors and humanitarian actors. The Co-Chairs' Summary and the final report of the meeting should offer real input for the Global Consultation in Geneva and the Summit in Istanbul. He noted that donors needed to develop more fit-for-purpose policies and to forge closer links with humanitarian actors and development cooperation decision-makers. He found it thus favourable that the process aiming at reshaping the humanitarian system was parallel to that formulating the post-2015 development agenda. He emphasized that in order to ensure the coherence of the two parallel processes it was necessary for all of us to take a comprehensive approach and at the same time go beyond general statements and translate them into practical recommendations.

Ms. Anne Sipiläinen, Finnish Under-Secretary of State for Development Cooperation and Development Policy remarked that this regional consultation was a key milestone in the WHS process, the region being a source of unique knowledge and expert ideas. She stressed that in the coming months all the energy created by the Europe and Others regional consultation needed to be harnessed in order to reach substantial outcomes at the global consultation and for the Istanbul Summit to be a success. She reminded everyone that Istanbul would not be an end in itself but rather a process of reshaping the future of humanitarian agenda and action. She urged participants not to wait for the outcomes of Istanbul to start some of the many things that could be done in the meantime.

Ms. Sipiläinen noted that many of the issues identified during the two days needed clear, actionable recommendations to improve the collective performance of responding to the needs of affected people. Strong calls had been made for more effective use of resources, new partnerships and the improvement of interoperability among actors. She stressed that the success of humanitarian action required the commitment and involvement of all actors.

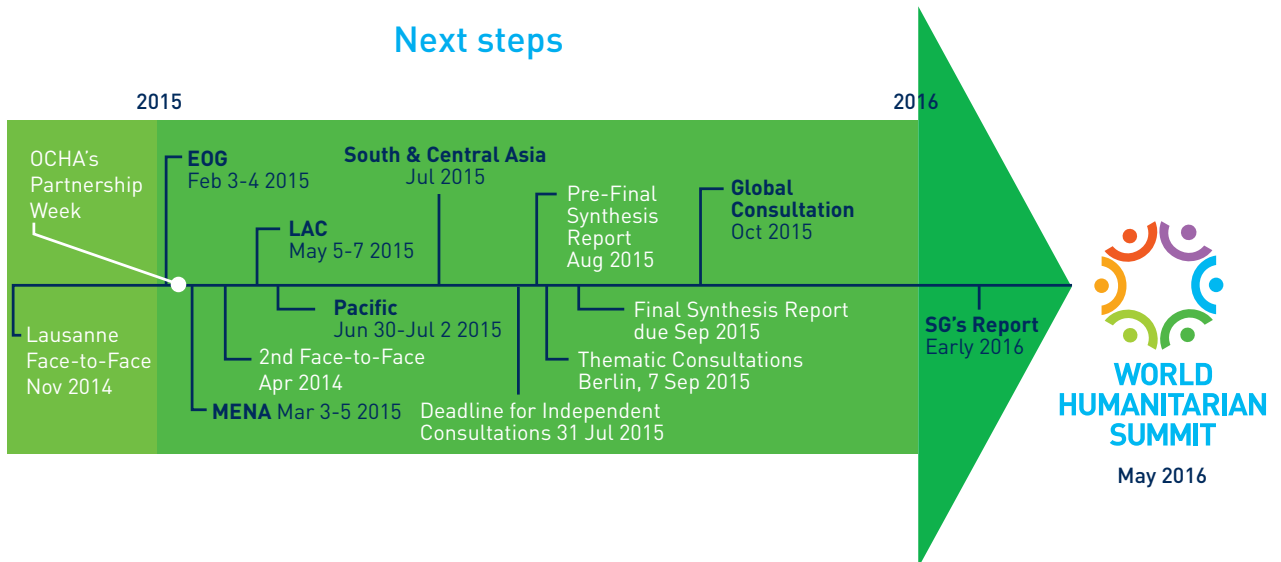
Ms Sipiläinen encouraged participants to put affected people and people at-risk at the centre. She expressed her future vision of improving effectiveness, collaboration, strong national and local capacities, the empowerment of affected and at-risk people, including women and persons with disabilities and ensuring that humanitarian principles were well known and understood. She noted the clear reference during plenary discussions to the important role of women in humanitarian action and concluded with a reminder of the universality of humanitarian ethics and ideals on helping others.

Ms. Izumi Nakamitsu, Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Administrator, UNDP, expressed disappointment and frustration that we hadn't fixed relief to development issues we were talking about already in the mid-1990s, emphasizing that this time we must really make a difference. From a development perspective, three main issues stood out: heightened volatility generating shocks, derailing development and increasing vulnerability; the persistence of many complex situations that remain unresolved for years on end, further pushing up the call for resources; and the growing propensity of shocks and crises to spread across national borders, some—as in the case of Ebola—spreading globally. She noted that although discussions over the past two days had raised the need to focus more on challenges related to conflict, we should not forget that over the last 20 years disasters had killed 1.3 million people, affected over 4 billion people and cost the global economy at least US\$ 2 trillion⁵. She highlighted a wide range of cost-benefit analyses across many countries and for many types of disasters that had demonstrated the enormous investment advantages of DRR, with benefit/cost ratios ranging from 3 to 15 – and even higher in some cases. Ms. Nakamitsu noted that, in heading towards a post 2015 agenda where world leaders were working towards measures to promote sustainable development, it would be necessary to align humanitarian and development partners at the policy level to pursue risk and resilience through a comprehensive and joint approach. She stressed the need to operationalize a new way of working together across the humanitarian and development divide to strengthen the overall resilience of countries and communities, take a collective approach to risk and vulnerability and find sustainable solutions to long-term displacement. She suggested that humanitarian, security and development actors engage in designing a broader, more strategic plan, perhaps on a multi-year basis, to build resilience and address early recovery, rather than focus only on saving lives. All of these implied a commitment across agencies to do business in a new way.

For the full webcast of this session, please see the WHS website.

Dr. Mahmood outlined the next steps in the World Humanitarian Summit process. Outcomes from all the regional consultations would be brought together by the thematic teams before the global consultation in Geneva in October. She urged participants to send in their ideas thoughts, papers, research and policy work by July 2015 to allow their assimilation for the global consultation. She thanked everyone who had contributed to the themes so far.

⁵ The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, data version of 11 June 2012



Synthesis report in the 3rd quarter of 2015: this will lay out major recommendations for discussion at the Global Consultation.

After the Global Consultation, the Secretary-General's report will lay out concrete proposals for the summit and beyond.

The World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul in May 2016 will be an inclusive event with something like 5,000 people participating. The WHS secretariat is working on this with the host and will share more information and details as they emerge.

Dr. Mahmood suggested that expectations needed to be managed. The WHS is not inter-governmental so decisions cannot be forced, but have to be reached by consensus with many different stakeholders. She affirmed that the WHS secretariat had been very present at the run-up to Sendai, SDG and other processes, emphasizing the importance of linking these issues. Outlining next steps in the WHS process, she stressed the need to seek new ideas in all of the regional consultations. The rich discussions of the Budapest consultation will be presented in a full report with key outcomes shared at the Amman and other remaining consultations. Each of the four themes has a team of experts who will produce a synthesis report capturing the results of all the consultations, distinguishing shorter-term achievable recommendations and those that will require an inter-governmental process post-Istanbul.

The Summit will not be a forum for discussion so we must have all discussions finalized before then.

Some concrete things that EOG actors can do now:

1. Contribute research and position papers. Please share them with us, make them as precise and actionable as possible, and send them to: info@whs.summit.org with the subject header 'Input to Global Consultation'.
2. We need to go deeper in what we've discussed. Keep in contact. Bring your networks together and propose solutions that can really work.
3. Go on giving us really concrete recommendations. A bold one is: those states who don't respect IHL don't qualify for the World Cup.
4. Consult your partners and the people we aim to assist and help us capture their voices.
5. Is it a system we want to re-imagine or one we want to optimize? Picture the world in 2050, be aspirational, envision a world you want your grandchildren to inherit.



Flooding in Europe cost an estimated US \$15 billion in damages in 2013 (UNOCHA)

IV. ANNEXES

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ANNEX 1: DIRECT NOTES OF BREAKOUT DISCUSSIONS

This section collates all discussions on each of the four themes, directly reproducing the rapporteur notes of the eight breakout groups. It is therefore 'raw' and unedited.

Theme 1 - Humanitarian Effectiveness:

Group 1

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- **Introduction:** effectiveness relatively new concern in humanitarian sector compared to development – this includes elements such as localizing response, interoperability, accountability, and humanitarian financing. Effectiveness is also about respect for humanitarian principles and protection.
- **Importance of contexts.** Critical to have understanding of different contexts at the onset of humanitarian response. This is a prerequisite for discussion on effectiveness. Effectiveness has different dimensions within national level depending on changing context: it can be about the key role of local partners, but becomes very politicized when conflicts happen – how to we tackle the question how to be more effective in conflict situation?
- **Current system is self-perpetuating:** after many years in protracted crises, very little done for local institutions & local actors which is not effective. Need to shift power dynamics away from western capitals to the global south. Risk of backlash from local communities if radical changes do not happen in terms of power & money
- Only some 3% of funding going to local actors. **This needs a complete rethink of humanitarian financing**, that includes assisting States (incl. financially) when relevant, and also supporting their legal and institutional efforts in DRM. Need some risk appetite from donors to engage in the longer-term, to look at some more innovative mechanisms to invest in some institutional building, different approaches for protracted crises, etc. We also need to recognize where humanitarian assistance stop. As donors are becoming increasingly risk averse, changing donor behavior is difficult.
- Shifting balance towards local actors should come with recognition of importance of humanitarian principles as well as accountability. Also need to explore multi-year funding.
- To be truly **inter-operable**, we need to decentralize. That would mean for instance taking the IASC to the regions.
- Humanitarian system does not have **a platform to discuss core issues** in the same way as Human Rights Commission. Is that something that should be considered?
- From a donor perspective, administrative and legal question about **how to get relevant information** on contexts so that full support to local actors can be provided when appropriate?
- Discussion needs to be framed in different terms, **moving away from the humanitarian-development artificial divide:** this means development actors need to get better at understanding humanitarian actors and principles and need to use different approaches in protracted crises. Humanitarian actors also need to shift from “saving lives only” towards more willingness to support local/national actors. Donors need to change their approaches as well: perhaps this is not “good humanitarian donorship” but simply “good donorship” in those contexts...
- Both Sendai and humanitarian action recognize the central role of governments.
- Somalia drought in 2004: request to fix the land (environmental rehabilitation) to have longer-term impact. Strong local understanding of pastoralism which is dismissed by

some international actors. Yet donor community initially very reluctant as they were mostly interested in shorter-term food aid interventions. **Donors not ready to do development funding in protracted crises and not listening to local actors.** Humanitarian-development divide irrelevant to local communities. Problem that in such situations, development actors and donors are not present, because this is labelled a humanitarian context (yet these are the same donors). There was also a reality check in terms of the complexity of working according to principles AND adopting longer term approaches in conflict situations. Actors like the ICRC may not be able to engage with national authorities in development activities, hence the importance of building partnerships and mutual understanding amongst different actors, based on **comparative advantages**.

- The role of the **private sector** is important: leveraging expertise, etc.
- How do we **measure effectiveness**? We need to find a collective way to define some collective performance indicators against we can be all held accountable. Could take examples from other sectors (DRR etc). One key outcome of WHS could be indicators at community level.
- Important to **recognize diversity yet to avoid fragmentation**. Humanitarian principles should be key in keeping diverse range of actors together – need for a stronger shared understanding of principled humanitarian action.
- Strengthening national preparedness through setting up the right **legal mechanisms/frameworks** for domestic preparedness and response.
- Additional challenge is to recognize challenges in conflict situations, while more direct support to national capacity more appropriate in other contexts. A question about local actors is about their understanding and respect of humanitarian principles. A lot more emphasis on communication about humanitarian principles at local level would be important.
- Need of a discussion **about anti-terrorist laws** and implications for humanitarian response. They in some ways may go against humanitarian principles and need to be addressed.
- Towards the end of the discussion, sense that working towards the comparative advantages of all may be a more effective avenue than the somehow false impression that it would be possible to bring all actors along the same operational framework
- In conclusion: big **discussion on humanitarian/development divide**, with sense that longer-term thinking is needed, with more attention paid to local & national actors. States are the primary duty bearer, yet they are in some cases part of the problem (yet the need of humanitarian aid). Also need to recognize the large range of actors: how to make sure we engage with them, incl. private sector.

PART 2: Crystallization of the group's recommendations

1. Need to set a (10-30)% target for humanitarian funding to local and national actors by 2020 and increase after that and establish mechanism to reach that target, including accountability
 - Funding is not only for projects but also for organizations
 - Need an overall framework that highlights where needs are
 - Develop accountability mechanism for reaching the target in terms of how to disperse funding
2. Need to push the operational imperative of the humanitarian principles, recognizing the comparative advantages of different actors (diversity rather than fragmentation).
3. Need to look at the communication of the principles (perception of being Western, adapted to local contexts)
4. Need to look at the legal frameworks which can enhance humanitarian effectiveness in different contexts

- Ask governments to respect IHL in all circumstances and appeal to governments, regional and sub-regional organizations and the UN to address root causes of conflicts
 - Encourage implementation of disaster law
 - Highlight negative impact of counter-terrorism laws and their effects that [in the view of some] may tend to contravene principled humanitarian action.
5. Need an inclusive platforms for debate on humanitarian affairs
- Need to explore different options, including Revisiting the role of the IASC membership.

Group 2

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- Relate efficiency criteria to measurable outputs and set concrete, realistic targets.
- Accountability (up/downwards) is crucial, which will require strengthening of local/national/international capacity, as well as signing up to standards (not just voluntary/complaints mechanism, but with implications if standards are not met)
- Work along the full continuum (humanitarian/recovery/development).
- Implement lessons learned (from both failures/best practices)
- Partnership with vulnerable groups (e.g. elderly, children, etc.) and local/national NGOs to devise more efficient programming
- Avoid reinventing the wheel – continue with ITA / humanitarian reform as stands
- Move towards alignment in needs assessment and analysis
- Prioritize bottom-up development work to avoid huge investment in future humanitarian aid operations
- Local NGOs/actors to upload into banking system human/financial resources
- Sustainability as the ultimate expression of effective assistance
- Emphasize strong context analysis to adapt operation modalities (e.g. strong, capable Government vs. crises where no Government capacity or weak governance is present)
- Advocacy on humanitarian space to deliver according to humanitarian principles acknowledged by all parties to the conflict and other stakeholders
- Back-to-basic – humanitarian actors to remain separate from development actors to keep space and advocate on safety of aid workers
- Are we actually measuring? Are we truly impartial/neutral? Comparison of organizations by value for funds spent per beneficiary?
- Aid delivery in crisis often hindered by those in charge
- Humanitarian community beyond 2020 as enablers, not implementers
- Development community to involve humanitarian analysis in planning/action
- Revise principles / adapt to local contexts as its implementation has proven often to prevent effective implementation of humanitarian action // not revise, but reinforce.
- One size does not fit all!
- Reaffirm principles, advocate humanitarian space, work on standards
- Common accountability framework in wider partnership (including private sector)

PART 2: Crystallization of the group's recommendations:

More context-specific:

- Involve wider range of actors in humanitarian action (e.g. coordinated through the cluster system or by Gvt as appropriate)

- Encourage inclusiveness by participation of local organizations/Government where feasible and facilitate their involvement (language/location/etc.) and/or leadership role
- Build capacity of local actors (Gvt/non-Gvt)
- Setting clear thresholds for different layers of response
- Strengthen analytical capacity / context analysis
- Build up capacity of local actors to advocate good governance

Requirements: Clear roles and responsibilities

Group 3

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, and possible recommendations):

- Capacity building at the local level building on existing resources. Issues with the way the system engages with the people on the ground. Have to build the capacities of people so that immediately after a disaster they can act quickly and after the humanitarian actors have left they have stronger capacities.
 - How system needs to change? There is a gap between UN agencies, INGOs and local people. In the end all are part of the humanitarian family. We need to bridge between these.
 - Why is capacity building not working? Needs to be made absolutely transparent. Donors are squeezing the civil society participation and funding larger organisations. Too much bureaucracy.
 - Solutions for allowing funding to local level: Local organisations could be clustered in a way so that they can respond to the donor requirements (reporting etc.); or find one local lead organization who could help the other local organisations. Donors should go to the local level and adapt and not the other way around.
 - Flexibility is needed. The system works in the same way everywhere. Empowering local actors is certainly a way forward. Key issue for donors is risk management. As much as we would like to give to local actors our hands are tied. Could take this to the GHD agenda.
 - International organizations should be asked to do capacity building as part of their action.
 - Scaling up is bringing in other issues related to business possibilities. Need a major course correction.
- Is the local always the best? There are contexts where it is not the most effective. It may be overwhelmed etc. Does it matter from where the assistance comes from? In the end does it only matters who is the most effective in delivering the assistance?
 - Certain international capacities are needed, at the same time need to develop local capacities.
 - Local level organizations have also some limitations.
- Access to international resources at the local level. Resources are with international organizations who may not access the affected people. Local people don't have resources but they can access.
 - Seeking new funding sources.
 - Start Fund was promoted as one solution. It allocated certain percentage to capacity building.
- Conditions to create enabling environment are a crucial part of effectiveness. Political capacity building is needed. Governments should create an environment where NGOs can work safely and enable their work. There should be security, legislations and procedures that allow them to work.

- IDRL is a good initiative.
- Core humanitarian standards gives us a common language and benchmark.
- We need common understanding on what is effectiveness. We need to get a list of things and then figure out how to fix, and to be able to measure. Recommendation for the WHS to come up with the definition.
 - The effectiveness has to do with the following: Performance, accountability, coordination, context, principles and standards, relevance, participation, capacity building, resilience and disaster risk reduction and innovation and access.
 - If we all agree on that and hold ourselves and each other accountable to that, then maybe we have a way forward on accountability. Absolute consensus and clarity of what effectiveness means is needed.
- Women have to be actively involved in the decision-making processes.
- Structural reforms have to come from the UN Member States. Currently most resources are allocated to the UN organizations and management practices (incl. HR) don't allow e.g. recruitment of local people in a timely fashion.
- Do we believe that coordination saves lives? If yes, then we must do much more to improve. Coordination needs to be rewarded (HC position should not be considered as a "punishment").
 - Need better coordination from highest levels to local level.
- Majority of the most severe crises are managed remotely. If that is going to be the norm, then we need to take a closer look of how we want to manage these.
- Having better assessment of the situation on the ground.
- Inter-operability is not very clear, group members not keen on the use of the term.
- Accountability
 - Good practice of twin towns, friendship towns, networking among young people can encourage collaboration. Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement network is another example of networking.
- Another accountability issue: Donor driven responses, not based on the needs.
- Refugees causing issues with the local population which would need to take into account.
- Certification: most of the certified are from the developing countries. We need to have voluntary standards. We need to invest in existing standards and stop developing new innovations. Training on standards would contribute to capacity building. Donors/UN agencies need to pay for it.
- No coherence between different processes, referred to SDG and the need to be more engaged.

PART 2: Crystallization of the group's recommendations

Firstly:

Specific recommendation (with target if possible)	Consensus on the definition of effectiveness rooted in the Sphere Standards
Requirements (e.g. structures, capacity, finances) and actions to be taken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement that we already have clear standards of effectiveness • Capacity building to support the dissemination of those standards • Flexibility to engage communities with different languages and cultures • Ongoing interaction between global, national and local actors to changes practice over time

Roles and responsibilities (if possible to identify)	To donors the need to build consensus around GHD and effectiveness. The need to fund evaluation and capacity building at local levels. To all: debate and dialogue on the meaning of effectiveness with the aim of reaching consensus
Different points of view, if any	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are trade-offs between different standards of effectiveness. 2. Global standards may sideline local cultures. 3. No agreement on what is holding the different parties accountable at the moment (GA resolutions, GHD principles)

Secondly

Specific recommendation (with target if possible)	Creating better mechanisms to bridge the global and local levels especially in terms access to funding for local actors
Requirements (e.g. structures, capacity, finances) and actions to be taken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building for intermediary (“bridging”) actors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local organizations could be clustered in a way so that they can respond to the donor requirements; or • find one local lead organization who could help the other local organizations. • Seeking new funding sources • Local level engagement and in particular women’s empowerment and needs to remove the language and cultural barriers – with cultural sensitivity and language skills
Roles and responsibilities (if possible to identify)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor governments to find better ways to allocate funds to local NGOs and reconcile this with obligations to tax-payers. • UN to make a structural reform to allow better operating at the local level using local resources; • Training and capacity building; • Seconding people to local NGOs.
Different points of view, if any	There are contexts where local level response is not the most effective. Certain international capacities are needed, but at the same time need to develop local capacities, and this should be a requirement for all international actors. There are also mixed results with working with local actors.

Thirdly

Specific recommendation (with target if possible)	Create mechanisms to enable the certification of local humanitarian actors to ensure accountability to affected communities and conformity to international recognized standards. This is important because even though we have global standards we lack accountability and enforcement mechanisms to give legitimacy to local actors.
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Requirements (e.g. structures, capacity, finances) and actions to be taken	Allocate clear responsibility for voluntary certification of humanitarian actors; Ensure consensus on the standards required for the certification; Funding for establishing certification mechanism
Roles and responsibilities (if possible to identify)	Donors funding for certification mechanism. The UN coordination/Humanitarian actors to develop a common set of standards. Local actors need to participate.
Different points of view, if any	This is a top-down approach based on global standards and may not be adequate sensitive to local contexts.

Group 4

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- Governance structures revisited, especially focusing on locally-led (localized) response, local ownership
- Predictable, more long-term funding, also for capacity building of local actors
- Cost-reduction, innovation to this end, cooperation with local authorities
- Practicality, simplicity
- Rethinking of financial mechanisms, thinking about gender aspects
- Standardize donor practices (needs assessment, evidence-based analysis and reporting), better promotion of standards (GHD, SHARE)
- Effectiveness for affected people, empower beneficiaries
- Common indicators agreed between stakeholders, their application, measurement
- Humanitarian system better explained
- Information gap bridges from the onset of the crisis
- Define success (if accountability measurable, no matter what action; not doing harm; leave no one behind; swiftness; understanding of satisfaction of beneficiaries; common indicators)

PART 2: Crystallization of the group’s recommendations and some of their implications

Firstly:

Specific recommendation	Describe success in a comprehensive and holistic way, including short-, mid- and long-term effects on people’s life, rights and dignity and including people’s economic and social needs, and put accountability at the center of measure of effectiveness
Requirements and actions to be taken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define common indicators and standards for its measurement, giving priority to gender-sensitive data • Mapping out the elements of accountability and understanding impediments • Practical delivery mechanisms needed • Clear communication on all actors’ abilities, limitations • Revisit governance structures, especially focusing on locally-led (localized) response and local ownership • Integrate discussions on accountability to the post-2015 process

Roles and responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint, but differentiated responsibility of national and international actors • Emphasize role of local actors
Different points of view, if any	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No formal, legal accountability for affected people • Customers' ability to "walk away"

Secondly:

Specific recommendation	Strengthen interoperability and coordination of actors involved in humanitarian action
Requirements (e.g. structures, capacity, finances) and action to be taken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear understanding of the comparative advantage (added value) of all actors, striving to maintain oversight • Political support and action on behalf of governments • Engaging new donors and broadening donor base, at the same time effective use of current financing mechanisms • Transparent, comprehensive and open data on financing • Supporting environment for local civil societies • Better needs assessments (idea on one independent body for needs assessments) • Linkage with development actors
Different points of view, if any	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global commitment for humanity vs sharing of efforts?

Group 5

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- Contextualization of the response – based on the principles, needs-based with a smart cooperation between national and international actors
- We are able to agree with issues regarding efficiency, transparency and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance but when looking for solutions it becomes less consensual as it becomes more political.
- Good data to inform decisions is needed – donors, responders - INFORM as a good example. Information management systems – understood and read by different actors – looking at needs and risks.
- Regional platforms for natural disasters – EWS – resilience building – reduce segment of needs to focus in conflict. Platforms are a reality – multi sector, private and public organizations, donors, - monitoring potential threats locally, on the ground, using partnerships...- difficult to discuss humanitarian conflict-related issues an open way – discussion but not consensual
- Efficiency – what it costs us to deliver?
- Quality of the outputs
- Effectiveness should have a result and not just a process

- Communication between affected and those who assist
- Holistic governance for all stakeholders
- Transparency and sustainability – keeping our public and politicians informed – need stories to back up numbers
- Maximum use of funds and how to determine that
- Good NA and Appeals focusing on essentials
- Problem of proliferation of actors. What does it mean to put the affected in the center of our system? Have we thought it through? Will it create a pull-effect?
- Good to empower people – creates local market, etc...but traditional structures which
- People become more demanding due to new communication means – people know what they want – how to communicate efficiently
- What is the contending information? Sophisticated technology to do what?
- Cash based solutions – people have a choice – identify gaps and in many times more accountable – cash has its limits
- Heavy process in the international system but how to cut
- Listen to affected populations – how do we hear them? Who will you ask? Adapt programs to ensure affected populations are included in the projects.
- How come we use the diaspora so poorly? How can we better engage the diaspora? Problem of lack of principles of the diasporas. We can work with them regarding this problem.
- Accountability of the affected government – when are we collectively going out of countries whose governments could and are not responding?
- Political economy analysis cannot be done quickly once an emergency happens – cooperation with development needed

PART 2: Crystallization of the group’s recommendations

1. Good standards already developed – apply them
2. Set standards and a commonly agreed accountability framework - upwards and downwards accountability.
3. Include local actors – more flexible financing and direct financing to local actors – engage before crisis, build trust, have a preparedness approach, certify local actors, strengthening RR mechanisms, country-based funds, etc.

Group 6

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

General points

- Relevance to needs, access and proximity are essential (even before and after the acute phase of a crisis).
- Dramatic difference between conflict and disaster situations.
- Avoid different approaches and duplication.
- How do we know we are effective? Lack of sophisticated evaluators. Evaluate not only achievement of goals, but also different ways of doing things.
- Invite all actors to coordination fora.
- UN agencies need to work beyond turf and cooperate between each other.

- Diversity in the humanitarian sector: we do not all work hand in hand. So how can we understand each other?
- **Spill-off effects of politicization of aid include security problems** (e.g. kidnapping of staff) **and difficulty to work in/with integrated missions.** Local actors may well not be immune and suffer from the same effects. Suspicion, fears around affiliations of humanitarians characterize many difficult contexts (armed groups become threats because they perceive us as a threat, due to politicization of humanitarian action): we need to think of answers for difficult and conflictual contexts, and not concentrate not the benign contexts.
- Value for money makes no sense unless there is trust with people we engage with. Trust is critical to effectiveness.
- **National legislation for accepting humanitarian aid is a key for smooth operations and should be in place before a crisis strikes** (use International Disaster Relief Law being developed as a basis).
- Plethora of assessments by different organizations means loss of a lot of time. Lead agency as defined for the Red Cross/Crescent Movement (Seville Agreement) works well but only inside the Movement. UN-led coordination system also has limitations.
- By raising the bar (and difficulties), donors also see raising effectiveness.

Working with the military

- Joint needs assessments, but can you do it with the military if you want to show you are not aligned with them? We need to draw the line - but drawing the line does not prevent us from doing things well together when appropriate.
- **Coordination with the military cannot be avoided. Need to have clearly defined roles and mandates.** Complementarity, but this requires mutual understanding of roles and mandates.
- Military provide good logistics and infrastructure in natural disasters, but this cooperation must be on a case by case basis. In governments, there can also be organizational safeguards to avoid confusion while using each one's strengths.

Working with “non-traditional” actors

- What are we talking about?
- First responders are the group that big organizations do not engage with enough.
- **Local communities and grassroots NGOs:** despite the discourse on need to work with them, systemic blockage in working with them (standards, accounting, counter-terrorism regulations). Sometimes local actors in conflicts have actually more difficulty to act due to ethnic/political fractures, which gives added value to international actors (an added value often overlooked in discourse).
- We need funding for **capacity-building of the first responders** as part of humanitarian funding. Capacity-building of ICRC with national societies and some NGOs quoted as an example. Good programming by international organizations without local network are not working that well: the former must therefore “educate” the latter.
- Supporting capacity-building is not attractive for donors.
- How to avoid corruption with local actors?
- Also consider religious actors, including faith-based organizations. These often have a long-term presence and great access to people. Common work between confessions can also enhance effectiveness.
- Early recovery with development coming quicker is not working. Solutions alliance: promote longer-term development funding to respond to displacement, make displacement a development issue (see 3RP in Lebanon-Syria-Iraq). Need to link humanitarian aid and development (lack of links are a source of lack of effectiveness). Disaster preparedness is a good point to start. 3-years budget lines for protracted crises or infrastructure development. 5-years block-funding for Red Cross partners, less earmarked => predictable and

block funding. **Flexibility of funding to use as needed on the ground** (e.g. use development funding for Ebola relief).

- NGO & UN development actors see their primary partners as governments: if we want to build these links, they must create partnership more with civil society. UNMEER was a very difficult mechanism for civil society to access; similar example in Haiti where nobody had done a mapping of civil society capacity. Mapping and sharing emergency mechanisms are good steps. It is in conflict situations that we need to progress on these linkages, as these situations are much more difficult.
- Joint Programming Initiative within the EU (see in the Sahel), which can help prevent displacement.
- Emergency actors should not work like development actors, as they create bigger gaps (see shelter/housing), despite pressure from donors.

Principles and standards

- “Context-specific” is fine, but we still need more general standards.
- “Emerging actors” seem ready to coalesce around standards such as SPHERE. Barriers are around drivers. Core Humanitarian Standards (which builds on humanitarian principles). Very useful to strengthen localized response and accountability to local populations.
- Many local actors do not know these standards, which are a guide but not a compulsory one.
- On the humanitarian principles, use the operational knowledge already accumulated, e.g. on humanitarian access, the centrality of protection.
- Principles of humanity & impartiality are essential. Neutrality does not apply to everyone – e.g. it does not apply to states.
- There is no control mechanism for standards and principles. Same with MCDA & Oslo guidelines, where there are yet other often national guidelines.
- For effectiveness, **we need people in HQ to think**, not just people in the field delivering, especially when new situations arise, so as to learn from past experience. We cannot anticipate new things if we do not have reflection and sharing of ideas. Resource and space to learn and think.

Specific issues

- Need for honest brokers if we want to expand on diversity. Learn from other sectors.
- Migration at sea is an area where there is not one actor with a mandate and we need interoperability there.

PART 2: Crystallization of the group’s recommendations and some of their implications

Firstly:

Specific recommendation	Funding must become more flexible, both for short- and long-term (predictable over 3 to 5 years). Funding response to displacement in protracted crises would especially benefit of more development investments. Preparedness
Requirements (e.g. structures, capacity, finances) and actions to be taken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared understanding of what is an acceptable risk • Good practice from donors • Common donor grant application and accounting requirements • Harmonized indicators • Involvement of private sector (was not discussed in details)

Roles and responsibilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Donors, especially GHD group 2. Civil society
Different points of view, if any	Consensus

Secondly:

Specific recommendation	National legislation for accepting humanitarian aid is a key for smooth operations and should be in place before a crisis strikes.
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Thirdly:

Specific recommendation	Coordination with other actors, such as the military, is a necessity. There is a need for clearly defined roles and mandates, as well as clear expectations.
Requirements (e.g. structures, capacity, finances) and actions to be taken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (in natural disasters, resp. complex emergencies), Oslo and MCDA guidelines implementation. • Mapping of actors involved in humanitarian response. • Government to take leadership when appropriate

Fourthly:

Specific recommendation	Voices of local community must be heard in assessments and funding decisions, as far as possible.
Requirements (e.g. structures, capacity, finances) and action to be taken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback mechanisms on services • Investment in capacity building of local actors

Group 7

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- Different definitions of success and effectiveness based on context. Proposal that effectiveness can be defined as access (access to populations in need, access of populations to assistance they require).
- Disaggregate types of humanitarian assistance by context and identify overlaps with development assistance
- Strengthen domestic legal framework to support preparedness, humanitarian and emergency response, human rights and international humanitarian law.
- Governments should not restrict civil society; laws must hold Governments accountable.
- Humanitarian responses should be above and beyond political interest
- Financing must be simplified: pilot in advance of WHS 2016 the development of a One UN implementing partner framework (rather than individual agencies), track donor conditionality's more clearly. Define standards, explore pitfalls/consequences

- Risk management and accountability for funding should be about delivery and impact not compliance (accountability to affected populations is more important than accountability to taxpayers)
- Holistic independent needs assessment system to be established that discourages vested interest assumptions
- Donors to make temporal time commitments along with any financial ones in order to ensure sustainable support to crises
- Donors to commit to fulfilling child protection and education aspects of appeals with accountability to population
- Humanitarian action to go back to basics, and focus on only mission critical contexts
- Contextualization of response
- Emphasize prior knowledge of situations, contexts, local actors, support local entities through validating them to the outside world/donors
- International actors roles: need to increase transparency and focus, certification and specialization
- Fourth principle of humanitarian action? commitment to enabling local actors and affected people to take the lead in humanitarian action
- Bridging the humanitarian and development divide (particularly in terms of financing) - donors need to re-evaluate their response mechanisms as well, donor conditionality hinder responsiveness, accountability within the donors (and the UN) so that they are less bureaucratic in risk taking and accepting a certain modicum of risk, their contributions towards assessed needs, greater distance from the political agenda and bringing about a bottom up approach to humanitarian action, longer term financing considerations, development actors to be more inclusive of refugee populations, key challenge still remains in how to bridge the humanitarian and development divide particularly in conflict contexts
- Positive work around the globe (example of private sector engagement in Haiti) however the humanitarian community has not done enough in analyzing and taking these positive actions to scale
- Reminding states of the fundamentals: responsibility of states towards their citizens, recognize where national governments have the capacity to lead and manage a response so that humanitarian resources are focused towards where that capacity does not exist
- System is oriented towards response, however prevention/preparedness/protection must be a prioritized
- Emphasize sustainable durable solutions that address the root causes of conflict and disasters
- Legal frameworks + emphasize humanitarian principles
- Proposal: Independent body/entity for needs assessment in order to have a real identification of needs in needs assessment (rather than individual mandates of entities on the ground)
- Taking IHL into the political domain
- Access and capacity should trump mandates

PART 2: Crystallization of the group’s recommendations and some of their implications

Firstly:

Specific recommendation	In conflict settings, build effective response by providing un-earmarked funding allocations which are based on access and capacity (not mandates), allowing response to be fluid and in line with changing operating context, priorities, and needs.
Requirements and actions to be taken	Commitment to pilot and experiment in several contexts prior to World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul

Secondly

Specific recommendation	Demand the international community to assume responsibility to provide safe—as well as legally, politically, and financially enabling—environments for humanitarian operations.
Requirements (e.g. structures, capacity, finances) and action to be taken	Political actors to address impunity of violations of IHL IHL taken into political realm beyond only discussions of sanctions

Thirdly:

Specific recommendation	Affirm that the primary role of international actors is to support the agency of affected people and national/local actors
Requirements (e.g. structures, capacity, finances) and actions to be taken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the opportunity of the time until the WHS, applying this in practice in 2-3 contexts in meaningful way, examine learning and implications for the current system in practice • Build multi-sectorial, multi-stakeholder approaches, moving away from sectoral and cluster-based planning to align with holistic needs and area-based approach. • Examine what this means in urban context • Do not confuse approach with mandates: mandate is qualified by competence, access and capacity • Contextualized response • Respond with the necessary expertise and specialization • Build upstream support to empower the self-Governance of local actors
Roles and responsibilities (if possible to identify)	In conjunction with local systems, national planning, development actors. Opportunity to bridge divide.

Fourthly:

Specific recommendation	Distinct models for varied contexts needed: conflict, disaster; rapid onset, protracted, etc.
Requirements and actions to be taken	Disaggregate response by contexts currently
Roles and responsibilities (if possible to identify)	In conjunction with local systems, national planning, development actors. Opportunity to bridge divide.
Different points of view, if any	Some feel that principles apply in all places always, due to global connections. Others see the focus on conflict situations where neutrality, independence and impartiality are essential to effective response and access.

Group 8

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- We will focus principally on Q4 – how can financing be made more effective? We accept the need to reinforce local capacity and increase accountability, with increasing focus on most vulnerable – let’s not debate the “if” around this, but the “how”.
- On what should we anchor effectiveness: access vs needs vs performance? Should we accept a certain bifurcation of contexts, differentiating the response structure/principles of greatest importance? Need to better tailor response to local situations.
- On financing – some key questions: main inefficiencies? How can we reduce transaction costs? How can we involve affected people and local organizations more in financing decisions? Fortunate we are asked to focus on this issue given that donors are here and ultimately, it is \$ that will drive change. Not just about more \$ though: doubling CERF, for example, doesn’t better enable local action or engagement given its current systems, though a Super-CERF could help cover more needs given its effectiveness.
- Good Humanitarian Donorship: donors addressing some of these financing questions in a practical way – for example, assessing how to optimize multi-year financing to improve predictability and how to increase access by local actors while managing expectations/capacity realities. Increasing use and flexibility of pooled funds is key – allows donors to contribute through intermediary managed pools to reach local.
- Quality control: how can we achieve improved quality assurances on the \$s being spent and what is the right approach for managing this at local level? Focus on intermediary role of UN/Red Cross/IOs to manage local or establish common standards and encourage convergence by all. In a regular response cycle, dozens (hundreds?) of critical points that must be addressed to achieve quality. Lack of transparency impedes community accountability that can drive quality.
- Is the current structure too administratively focused, resulting in a paper exercise, where proposals/reports are produced but with no actual clarity about what is intended or achieved? Is this about improving quality or is a deeper more systemic change needed? Enhancing strong, local actors by facilitating rigorous systems of peer reviews might be one practical tool, combined with hard quotas/markers on ensuring institutional diversity, can help drive quality, but also creates more control/overhead.
- Taxpayers’ \$ - those controls are necessary and mandated by parliaments. So if you want more flexibility, raise more privately. But donor funding increasingly restricted – preventing flexibility of Agencies to respond according to need – must be a more modest level of administrative overhead. Recognize that for change to happen, donors need to be behind it.
- Currently, vast majority of “formal” funds from a small number of donors goes to top 3 UN agencies – does this make sense? Should we not look for a more balanced combination depending on the relevance and context, identifying where local capacity is most relevant. “Informally” recognize that local efforts are always the most significant, even if less visible than the international response.
- To reduce inefficiency and increase local response, focus on use of funds – decentralize into local funds and focus on Partnership Agreements of Agencies.
- Need a recommendation that is mostly recommended at donors – have the power to move change.
- Pushing funding down to local level and changing from a perspective of “spending” to “investment” so as increase lasting impact.
- WHS encourages regional funding pools targeting local actors. PART 2: Crystallization of the group’s recommendations and some of their implications

Firstly:

Specific recommendation	<p>INCREMENTAL: Effective humanitarian action requires an approach to financing that enables flexible, accountable humanitarian response that builds on local capacity. To achieve this, we recommend the establishment of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light, clear AAP requirements in financing mechanisms; • Administrative and control requirements that are “right-sized”, built around best practice; • UN/Red Cross/INGOs Partnership Agreements that involve affected people in program design and contribute to the development of local capacity and maximize use of relevant local response actors. • Extensive use of local funds managed by UN/Red Cross/INGO to increase funding to diversity of local actors while consolidating quality assurance. • National/local ownership of responsibility for addressing humanitarian need with budget allocations that reflect this. • Complementarity of investments/financing between different international funding streams, in particular humanitarian and development ones.
Requirements and actions to be taken	Work within existing systems to maximize local ownership and engagement.
Roles and responsibilities	All levels, but recognition that donors must drive much of this change.
Different points of view, if any	Debate in the group on relevance of focusing on incremental vs bold.

Secondly

Specific recommendation	<p>BOLD: Establish a series of local/regional platforms/pools for disaster preparedness/response that mobilize engagement of local/regional actors and are linked to existing regional processes. Allocate funds based on need and according to core humanitarian principles. Ensure the building of local capacity and increase engagement of affected populations in allocations and program design.</p>
Requirements (e.g. structures, capacity, finances) and action to be taken	<p>Contextual and adaptable, embracing of regional differences and experimentation. Peer review process at heart of quality assurance.</p>
Roles and responsibilities (if possible to identify)	<p>Countries must allocate for domestic humanitarian action and disaster management as a condition of eligibility for regional pool access.</p>
Different points of view, if any	<p>Allocations from regional pools: should they be determined by local communities / affected communities themselves?</p>



Displaced families walk to seek safety, Somalia.

Theme 2 - Reducing Vulnerability and Managing Risk

Group 1

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- Reduce vulnerability and risk through better analysis and mapping of context before crisis, bringing in non-traditional actors. Analysis has to be ongoing, dynamic
- Faith based organizations vital role should be recognized
- Distinguish between natural disasters and conflict—this is crucial. Work on IDRL where possible. South Sudan Syria and CAR are not credible partners.
- When we say capacity building we need to be specific for CSOs and Faith based Organizations.
- Make real commitment for national actors to lead on clusters
- Make sure funding gets to district level, beyond capital
- Transparency and monitoring are key in developing capacity
- Regional bodies can be more context specific—i.e. ASEAN on DRR
- Ensure that discussion about local capacities ends up as a conversation about a North-South divide.
- Country based pooled funds channel much more to local groups than we realize.
- WHS must build on Sendai
- **Consensus around the importance of standards, data, analysis, funding for resilience--- Break this down to what it means for each actor.**
- “Good Humanitarian Receivership” what are the responsibilities and accountabilities of national actors.
- Lower barriers to local and national NGOs. This leads to added effectiveness.
- Donors overstretched as well—humanitarian needs

PART 2: Crystallization of the group’s recommendations and some of their implications

Firstly:

Specific recommendation	Reduce vulnerability and risk through better, more context-specific, strategies based on uptake of shared data, ongoing analysis and mapping of context before crisis, aligning all actors working to meet needs, (including CSOs, faith based organizations, Governments, academia, private sector, etc.)
Requirements (e.g. structures, capacity, finances) and actions to be taken	Needs to assess capacities, economics, political dynamics. Need to map existing capacities and services Communication, data sharing and planning across humanitarian and development actors. Common standards and thresholds for assessments
Roles and responsibilities (if possible to identify)	UNCT and others who have been in country longest (To be further developed)

Secondly:

Specific recommendation	Invest in CSOs, local and regional actors to carry out effective resilience and disaster risk management. Recognize their central role by devolving decision making to the most local level possible, and creating dedicated funding mechanisms for national actors to use.
Requirements (e.g. structures, capacity, finances) and action to be taken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create dedicated funding mechanisms for CSOs, local and regional actors to carry out resilience and DRR programmes. • Put local, national groups at head of decision making fora, processes • Common data tools will promote better evidence based decisions • Synchronize these funds with others. • “Good Humanitarian Receivership” • Develop Governance and legal frameworks—domestic, regional and international. • Push for coherence with IDRL in natural disaster context.

Thirdly:

Specific recommendation	Build national and regional ownership of risk management and risk reduction activities.
Requirements (e.g. structures, capacity, finances) and action to be taken	<p>Provide access for local actors to humanitarian pooled funds</p> <p>Analyze the causes</p> <p>Analyze capacities of civil society</p> <p>Need to address governance issues as emergency is being addressed</p> <p>Develop and Promote new and existing frameworks.</p>
Roles and responsibilities	Not just humanitarian – work holistically with development side

Fourthly:

Specific recommendation	Develop a risk management framework specifically for the response to conflict situations (We have HFA for natural disasters)
Requirements (e.g. structures, capacity, finances) and action to be taken	<p>Prevent conflict and its effects where possible</p> <p>Minimize damage</p>

GROUP 2

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- National governments have the primary responsibility for addressing the needs of their populations. But is there sufficient accountability, budget allocations, legislation for humanitarian action or reducing vulnerability?

- Relationship with vulnerable communities is different in conflict or other emergencies.
- Need to look at underlying causes of vulnerability.
- Need to address specific vulnerabilities of different groups.
- Stress the concept of impartiality with governments. (This assumes government is interested in taking disaster preparedness and response seriously, and taking into account the rights of people, vulnerable communities.)
- Post-Hyogo framework March 2015 – link with WHS on reducing vulnerabilities and managing risk. How can we make that link? The importance of investing in preventive measures/preparedness. We should reaffirm in the WHS the commitments made in HFA2 – the relevant targets.
- Legal preparedness for disasters and armed conflict - we need to advocate for this to be in place before disaster or conflict occurs. “Ground rules” need to be in place. Legislation to help prioritize funding to disaster response.
- Governments are not incentivized in investing in disaster risk. They are incentivized by other things – political issues, staying in power... How do we incentivize them to prioritize disaster risk management?
- Would like to see more coherence among donors to ensure more predictability of response.
- Resilience –who is responsible for this? The development and humanitarian sides of the government are both not really responsible for building resilience.
- Working with and strengthening local government important.
- Importance of capacity building at the local level – budget allocation needed for this.
- Issue of fragmented government – different ministries/institutions with different mandates not working together well for disaster risk management.
- Role of regional organizations/bodies: Example of governments in a region agreeing to use the Model Act for IDRL to update their national legislation (for legal preparedness) upon recommendation from a regional body. In this region legislation will likely be similar which would help support predictable interaction among the states in this region.
- Look at how international/regional policies or tariffs affecting local markets which can undermine livelihoods and resilience.
- The importance of not passing on risks and vulnerabilities to first responders.
- States must uphold their responsibility to impartially address the needs of their people, with due regard to the needs of the most vulnerable.

PART 2: Crystallization of the group’s recommendations

- Governments should share lessons with each other on assessing and managing risk – although countries have very different structures.
- States should be encouraged to devolve power and also provide budget support to the local level to address risks and respond to disasters. This must be done carefully so that local level fits with national level legislation.
- Governments (national/local) should be pushed to focus on risk and capacity assessments.
- Governments should strengthen engagement with the private sector on strengthening resilience of local communities, including on how to get local markets up and running post disaster, on ensuring access of local communities to insurance, and on the suspension of transaction costs for remittances in times of crisis.
- States should prioritize humanitarian preparedness and response including through making appropriate budget allocations, complying with existing legal frameworks (i.e. IHL) and obligations, and making use of legal preparedness instruments such as the Model Act for IDRL.

- States should be encouraged to devolve responsibility and provide budget support and capacity building to the local level to address risks and respond to disasters.
- Regional organizations should be encouraged to focus on supporting states in humanitarian response and preparedness through helping countries share experiences/best practices in areas such as model legislation.
- Governments should create an enabling environment for the private sector to contribute to strengthening resilience of local communities, including on getting local markets up and running post disaster, on ensuring access of local communities to insurance, and on the suspension of transaction costs for remittances in times of crisis.
- Regional organizations should be encouraged to focus on supporting governments in humanitarian response and preparedness through helping countries share experiences/best practices in areas such as model legislation, incentivize governments to prioritize disaster risk management.

GROUP 3

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

1. Partnerships

National obligations

- States have rights based obligations to provide.
- Who decides what is best for a country in terms of recurring crisis – knowing when to come in, how many actors, when to back off?

Private sector

- Need to involve them as providers and as donors
- Eg UPS leveraging skillset, eg logistics expertise.

Local capacity/civil society

- Local and national and regional NGOs – need to build capacity and strengthen position. INGOs don't know who to partner with, first responders feel overlooked. **Capacity-building needs to be at core of any INGO response** eg proposal writing training.
- Internationals also need to learn from nationals – two way street. Internationals need to get better at capacity-building – don't know how to do it always. Maybe peer to peer is better
- **Need direct funding to local civil society organizations.** Can we crowd fund for this? Example of START network
- European Exchange of experts programme – run for 6 years – looking at civil protection, a good example of two-way learning
- Trust is crucial – how do we build it?
- Is the international/local divide so great really? Many INGOs have majority local staff.

Diasporas

Huge role played by them. **Need to have a single understanding of the funding that goes from them to the ground?**

2. Joint understanding/ analysis of risk and context and power

- Provocation: how much time spent on this, who was in the room?
- Even where there is time spent on this context analysis, it is difficult to make the connections.
- Important to **engage with the scientific community** – overcome mutual distrust and fears – starting with earth scientists.

- **Importance of spending more time on this** – though think about who to bring in at what stage in the design.
- Need to have a **single global tool** look across the whole continuum of risk and vulnerability – **like the INFORM index – so have a shared understanding of the risks and then a shared vision in order act across this with humanitarian and development actors.** Who needs to own this tool? This tool needs to be anchored in development actors.
- Need to bring everyone together this – state, INGOs etc. And include political economy analysis within this.
- How do you decide where best to invest resources – at individual, community or at national level? Which level of society is best placed to intervene.

3. Humanitarian – development

- Need to use development instruments better in protracted settings
- In recurring natural disaster contexts, should **build tri-lateral platform for response – national, international, host communities** – bridging development and humanitarian
- Need flexible funding between the two
- More integrated programming between the two – using the resilience framework to think about how to build back better from the start.
- Development is all about state-building not meeting individual needs (humanitarian). So how do we **reframe the humanitarian endeavor to sell it to development actors** (eg humanitarian threats undermining devt goals)? Opportunity of resilience in the SDGs – engage with this also with big multi-laterals such as World Bank (to do multi-hazard analysis etc)
- HC/RC needs to oversee and broker these links

4. Conflict affected areas – gap

- Need to think about vulnerabilities in these conflict settings too.

5. Financing risk

- Can we look more at insurance sector?
- Financing needs to be anchored in development.
- **Need longer term financing frameworks.** Short-term financing is still normal and is influencing the way that local partners frame their work. Changing this is key in order to be able to act on joint risk analysis.

6. DRR

- Need to link to Hyogo framework
- Include DRR components in recovery programming
- DRR is an example of where humanitarian and development do work well together.
 - Many companies starting to invest in fragile crisis-prone countries, can work directly with the state

7. Other recommendations

A better understanding how to target resilience-building – what level of society?

One indicator for risk resilience – COP/Hyogo/SDGs so all on same page?

Local authorities – currently no way of funding them. Is there a role for?

PART 2: Crystallization of the group’s recommendations and some of their implications

Firstly:

Specific recommendation	Increase the number of actors who offer flexible programming tools and funding mechanisms focused on reducing all risks and building resilience, including between humanitarian and development modalities
Requirements (e.g. structures, capacity, finances) and actions to be taken	<p>Political will including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of national and donor governments, taking advantage of immediate aftermath <p>Strategy: concrete and with collective buy-in (based on multi-hazard risk assessment (below))</p> <p>Programming tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentives including: • incentivizing the development community to engage. Take opportunity of including financing within the SDG process (FFD document being finalized in next couple of weeks). • institutional requirements and JDs <p>Financing national capacity Move beyond 1 year appeal model</p>
Different points of view, if any	Risk reduction financing doesn’t need to be additional, it needs to be integral

Secondly:

Specific recommendation	Shared evidence based risk analysis, building on a widely shared model, followed by a prioritization for action Common understanding of risk from all actors especially affected/at-risk communities.
Requirements (e.g. structures, capacity, finances) and action to be taken	Partnership with the scientific community for practical applications Develop and use prediction tools Use technology INFORM One indicator for risk resilience – COP/Hyogo/SDGs so all on same page

Thirdly:

Specific recommendation	Enable local organizations (including RC/RC) at preparedness stage
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GROUP 4

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- Discussion around how best to bridge the divide between humanitarian and development: by joint/shared/articulated analysis; risk-informed development analysis for natural disasters as well as for conflict situations; specific focus on survival mechanisms, to be integrated into development tools
- Are humanitarian and development aid two distinct things? In that humanitarian = saving lives, and development = socio/economic growth of a country. No agreement was reached on this question, but led participants to start discussing what humanitarian aid is exactly (with a variety of ideas being proposed, most of them focussing on the outcome envisaged, e.g. saving lives, and wondering whether the humanitarian principles are relevant to beneficiaries. On the other hand, development is considered to be more political and less open to impartiality.
- Solutions have to be differentiated, according to context, timeline, content and a number of further parameters. Flexibility is needed. Also the comparative advantage between the right actors should be taken into account.
- How? Joint objectives are needed, as well as programming design that includes hum + development in a seamless and phased (in terms of skills) manner. Humanitarians are presently rushing in to fill gaps, they have to learn to say no/let it go when the situation needs it.
- Participants had very shared views about the need for joint analysis. Donor representatives require it to take place, while others seemed to largely agree that joint analysis so far had not worked (mention of difference in terminology between hum + development people, strategic planning at cluster level being done instead of real joint analysis, we cannot get our act together, too much focus on short/term rather than on long/term solutions, too many different interests/approaches, etc). Especially the case in protracted crises.
- What could be the incentives to donors “to make it (=joint analysis) happen”? Some mentioned that aid was too donor/driven. Donors contribute to silo/thinking by choosing to fund specific areas or following their own priorities rather than the needs on the ground. They do not push enough behind UN Agencies to work together (a few examples to the contrary were mentioned). They should also link practice and policy more to integrate development, peace building policy, etc.)
- About the need to strengthen localization, dialogue with different stakeholders, investment to help build the local society etc. were mentioned. However support to grassroots organizations also brings with it the need for decentralization (national vs. sub-national level), a shared understanding of acceptable risk, need for capacity/building, long/term financial investment, as well as easing the tight compliance burden from donors, e.g. funding constraints.
- Several points concerned the need for a change of mentality from donors. However political agendas of the latter and the need to report to tax/payers are seen as barriers to this.

GROUP 5

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- Accountability and Frameworks:
 - Firm accountability for disaster risk management /Strengthening domestic legal frameworks for disaster risk management
- Pro-active approach to vulnerability and risk management:
 - Forward looking vulnerability and risk management
 - Partner with young people to strengthen understanding of risk reduction
 - Preparedness for migration-information for potential migration
 - Allow for Crisis modifiers

- Linkages with the development sector:
 - Development sector to take more responsibility for DRR
 - Development actors to do more especially with most vulnerable groups
 - Integrate the notion of risk into development process/ Risk assessment to be part of development processes/ make sure risk analysis informs development
 - Make link with Sendai è WHS opportunity to invoke accountability framework for DRR (SDG/Sendai)
 - Use solution alliances
 - Take advantage of UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator role to make a bridge/joined-up plan, shared analysis of needs and context
 - How to engage with government-distinguish at different levels
 - Right to livelihoods especially for refugees
- Investment and Cooperation:
 - Enhancing cooperation and partnerships with local actors including government and private sector
 - Financing for risk reduction and vulnerability PART 2: Crystallization of the group’s recommendations and some of their implications

Firstly:

Specific recommendation	To use the WHS to establish a common framework for risk governance (common analytical and legal framework based on common language)
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Secondly:

Specific recommendation (with target if possible)	An agreement/compact between humanitarian and development communities in protracted crises, more effective cooperation of development and humanitarian actors, in consultation with affected populations
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Thirdly:

Specific recommendation (with target if possible)	Investing more strategically in strengthening national capacity (governmental and civil society) for preparedness, prevention, response and recovery
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GROUP 6

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

How to strengthen the role of national governments and regional organizations to reduce risk?

1. Reducing risk to make sure that aid reached host communities, national governments at the core of coordination.
2. need to shift away from the approach that the national government is not able to respond, systems needs to be able to work with governments

How to build stronger local response capacity?

- engage the private sector, preparedness of the population, possible entry point of the private sector,
- incentivize the private sector, tax deductibility,

3. greater need of DRR programming, percentage of funds to capacity building – how to operationalize? Invest in leadership at a local level, change from response to prevention needs strong political will,

How far should international humanitarian actors` engagement in DRR and resilience go? What should be the limits?

- shifting of humanitarian funding to preparedness
- local actors first responders, national governments to make sure that preparedness is in place, DRR and building back better a long term task,
- there should be no limits, stay as long as necessary, question of capacity,
- financing,
- need to do the job, but the not necessarily the humanitarians,

How can longer term, more joined up approach between humanitarian and development communities be generated to address protracted crises, including displacement?

- longer funding schemes, needs are expressed by national governments
- better coordination in emergencies, invest more into prevention (whoever is responding), incentivize post/disaster emergency response, financing needs to be addresses, short on “venues” to bring together actors,
- actors need to be brought together on a local level

4. no parallel programs, government coordination needed, accountability mechanisms needed,

What are the humanitarian dimensions linked to migration and how can they be addressed better?

- Look at crises globally, mobilise on the domestic and international level
- system based on needs, division of labour in financing. PART 2: Crystallization of the group’s recommendations and some of their implications

Firstly:

Specific recommendation	30% of INGO, NGO or UN response funding dedicated to where appropriate capacity building in preparedness and response to be done by 2020
Requirements and actions to be taken	Donors to agree

Secondly:

Specific recommendation (with target if possible)	By 2016 undertake joint common planning and risk analysis between humanitarian and development and other actors in 3 country contexts (eastern DRC, Lebanon) with a view to establishing a long-term common strategy, est. exit strategies for humanitarians , investment plans for longer term resilience
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Requirements (e.g. structures, capacity, finances) and action to be taken	Flexible and long-term financing, development partners/IFI's to come in earlier
Roles and responsibilities (if possible to identify)	Where applicable government should lead, reflecting the needs of the most vulnerable

Thirdly:

Specific recommendation (with target if possible)	Create regional platforms for exchange on preparedness capacity, risk reduction etc. also through south-south cooperation (modeling the EU exchange of response capacity, training, preparedness, etc)
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GROUP 7

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- Building a stronger local response capacity. Who are the actors on the ground? Governments, CSOs, LNGOs... need to identify the actors and understand the risks facing them. Stakeholder analysis and contextual knowledge.
- International actors playing a key role or a support one? Build local resilience with existing capacities.
- LRRD – examine situation both current and pre-crisis context so in heat of crisis we can support rather than replace. Resilience in crisis. In protracted crises we should be able to predict seasonal threats and prepare for them, not wait till just before to send out a crisis appeal. Not all humanitarian crises have a development solution – rather a completely different longer-term solution that may not be related to development? Whatever we are doing needs to have a longer-term perspective to help people stand on their own feet when internationals leave the country. Impact on local NGOs when humanitarian actors leave – funding streams are different and don't favour LNGOs and CSOs.
- Forced migration, displacement, asylum – how should EOG countries deal with them? Trafficking, forced migration > possibilities of linking with terrorism... Should we even include discussion on migration here since it's not really the forum where we can take decisions and the necessary actors are not present? On the other hand it's a phenomenon with many aspects, positive + negative, and a humanitarian issue that touches the EOG countries. Goes beyond the humanitarian sphere. More than humanitarian actors.
- Protection/GBV need to be on the agenda – different kinds of protection for different stakeholders (children, women, elderly etc.). Everything we do should have a protection lens... covers all and goes beyond all these categories. Programming for protection (GBV, HIV/AIDS) different actors involved as targets and responders. Other constituencies: climate refugees, people 'stuck' in place, victims of urban violence;
- Technological hazards need to be anticipated in the industrialized West. What we say here about other peoples' regions can apply to 'us' in terms of risks, and what can we learn from other regions' exposure to hazards for our own protection? (inward-looking issue).
- Linkages between vulnerability and resilience. Even vulnerable people have specific resiliencies and capacities that can be built on.

PART 2: Crystallization of the group’s recommendations and some of their implications

Firstly:

Specific recommendation (with target if possible)	<p>Addressing forced migration and asylum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective mechanism needed between sending, transit and receiving countries to ensure the protection of the people concerned, where they should finally settle and legal conditions for (re)settlement. • Encourage Nansen Initiative international and national legislation re ‘climate refugees’. • Acknowledge the humanitarian dimension of migration, define its humanitarian parameters and address it by strengthening the cooperation framework between States towards the migrants in their midst.
Requirements and actions to be taken	<p>Dialogue towards mechanism between sending, transit and receiving countries; Consultations between sending and receiving countries to come up with frameworks for ‘climate refugees’</p>
Roles and responsibilities	<p>All States concerned with forced migration and other stakeholders</p>
Different points of view, if any	<p>Issue is very broad and depends also on many other actors not in this forum.</p>

Secondly:

Specific recommendation (with target if possible)	<p>Empowering affected and potentially at risks persons and local actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of multi-sector platforms at regional level to plan for potential threats and examine existing experience at WHS. • Smarter funding to beneficiaries • Reinforce national civil society and private sector to build resilience in crisis-affected countries. HOW???? • Build capacity by building partnerships between entities who have shared values; in some cases donors can build partnerships directly with local entities and ‘cut out the middle man’ by transferring funds directly. • Study possibilities of direct relationships between donor and CSO recipient and determine degree of risk that donors will accept in each case. Follow through and learn from experiences to fine tune future relationships and their terms of engagement. • All of the preceding points are existing experiences that can be mined to learn from and come up with evidence base for Summit. Document the advantages and drawbacks that can drive further action.
Roles and responsibilities	<p>International NGOs have an important role in building up the capacity of LNGOs and CSOs</p>
Different points of view, if any	

Thirdly:

Specific recommendation (with target if possible)	Humanitarian and development actors, under the leadership of the RC, should work together with government and other national and international stakeholders to undertake a vulnerability analysis, risk assessment and multi-stakeholder assessment of national and local actors who can respond in a crisis. SG to initiate global bi-annual, multi-sector analysis of threats and opportunities.
Requirements and action to be taken	UN to organize
Different points of view, if any	The UN already does it

GROUP 8

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- *Vulnerability:*
- Get rid of generic reference to ‘vulnerability’ and refine and contextualize the concept, bearing in mind the humanitarian and development ‘communities’ are communities that contain a multiplicity of actors, mandates and agendas
- Greater flexibility
- *Preparedness:*
- Strengthen response rosters, procurement capabilities (of local authorities or partners). Build up stronger relationships in which people can support each other in capacity building
- Humanitarian community put more pressure on governments to implement national preparedness measures (i.e. building codes adhered to [precise reference to medical structures]).
- Awareness or acknowledgment that humanitarian response is top-heavy; be less dogmatic and do not seek a ‘one-size-fits-all’ approach. Flexibility will be how the system survives and evolves rather than through generic responses. This will imply substantial changes to how donors behave, and what they want to fund. (MSF)
- *Synergies:*
- Ensure that humanitarian and development actors work systematically together from a crisis onset: have an HC meet an RC immediately. Too often see the lack of synergies (ECHO).
- Humanitarian and development continuum: underscore the primacy of humanitarian principles: be critical of the context within which we work and recognize the need to insulate humanitarian response in conflict-related crisis so as to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable
- *Risk reduction:*
- Make it part of the development cycle. Projects often implemented only with project goals (often donor-driven). Integrate risk reduction into all projects, particularly projects of international organizations. Capacity-building must include systems.
- *Risk management and prevention: legal, regulatory and financial frameworks*
- Improve good governance structures and procedures in disaster risk prevention, then management through the use of good models.

- Financing long-term risk reduction, understanding money is the main game-changer, focusing on the most vulnerable of vulnerable communities.
- *Sustainable response*: law and legal structures to protect the most vulnerable; social safety nets; temporal mechanisms; **sustainable normative frameworks (laws, legal frameworks, guidelines, frameworks) which must be implemented once enacted by the appropriate bodies, and for which accountability should be defined. (ICRC)**
- *Risk financing*: develop and implement systematic approach that builds incentives for discipline into the system. Means to layer financing and responsibilities. Enforce discipline in the system on the part of all partners (WB)
- Legislation and natural disasters: accountability for those not following laws, how we can influence accountability and public awareness. Responsibility of business. Civic organizations should be supported to ensure continuity
- *Flexibility that is context-specific* and that allows local solutions. Role of national governments and regional organizations – how representative and accountability are they? Be aware of power and political dynamics. Governments v civil society
- *Strengthening national frameworks*: disaster risk management strengthened through multiyear financing (thereby enhancing predictability); more predictable linkages between different funding mechanisms (climate, development and humanitarian)
- *Building capacity*:
- Specific reference to civil protection and the eventual transfer of knowledge from this sector to humanitarian and/or development
- *Training of trainers/‘twinning’*: take micro-level approaches: use experts to build up capacities at the local level (perhaps sponsored by a ‘developed’ country), those capacities which would then be used to spread training nationally, eventually regionally.
- Adopting risk reduction into a culture of education. Inculcate it at an early age
- Training of humanitarian actors in enhancing/maintaining their/our capacity to respond
Strengthening disaster management state institutions, facilitate access to donors’ funding and coordinate with local NGOs in case of disaster:

Other points

- Reducing transaction costs: reduce reporting burdens. Transaction costs are high (i.e. for grant management), no matter what happens. They have to be incurred somewhere. This has implications for accountability. This is why the pooled funds (and OCHA and cluster system) are popular.
- Responsibility of donors to be accountable to their legislatures/citizens
- We are currently sub-optimal as a system, and not delivering
- Culture/concept of risk avoidance, particularly regarding project design and delivery. In part this is because of the burdens donors can place, but also is a reflection of the contextual reality (time, distance, security): outshot can be is the most vulnerable—those who are furthest in time and place—can be left out
- Disaggregate the different contexts in which humanitarian assistance is delivered (eg disasters, conflict, climate change, refugee/protracted displacement)
- Identify overlaps with development assistance
- Convene meetings with development officials to agree a joint plan of action for sequenced humanitarian and then development assistance based on context
- National capacity: Impediments to localizing response: worth thinking about what’s built into the humanitarian space impeding localized response (lack of trust in all players [intl reluctance to fund directly]). **Develop a process to identify impediments, and then to overcome them**



Two Syrian girls peer from their tent in a refugee camp in Turkey.

PART 2: Crystallization of the group’s recommendations and some of their implications

Firstly:

Specific recommendation	Systems, including laws, procedures and processes, should be in the place to the extent possible.
Requirements (e.g. structures, capacity, finances) and actions to be taken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society for a ground-up response, good governance, international support • Better implementation of existing laws etc. • Identification of where best practice is being implemented: perhaps system of benchmarking/monitoring of compliance and/or adherence

Secondly:

Specific recommendation (with target if possible)	Systematically build in best practices, knowledge transfer, discipline and flexibility (through incentives) in order to enhance accountability and reduce the numbers of those considered most vulnerable
Requirements and action to be taken	Closer synergies between humanitarian and development actors from the outset of a crisis
Roles and responsibilities (if possible to identify)	Develop context- specific and local appropriate interventions that are not one-size fits all. Donors must change funding habits

Thirdly:

Specific recommendation	Connectivity
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Theme 3 - Serving the Needs of People in Conflict:

Group 1

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- This session focused on the question of access. In the mid 90’s, we had some access in conflict areas – it was hard but access was possible. This is no longer the case. Why? Politicization of aid is perhaps the reason. Lack of understanding of basic IHL principles. There seems to be some erosion of our principles – they need to be reaffirmed. We should not compromise on our principles.
- The narrative on humanitarian aid within governments does not trickle up. Need to reconfirm humanitarian principles at highest level.
- We also need to **work more with civil society**, local NGOs, etc. which have better access than us in many situations. However, big caveat: access for them may be more challenging. The current structure makes it difficult for us to invest in long term relationships with local actors. The level of compliance is very high for local NGOs, and anti-terrorism laws do not help for that matter.

- How much is access due to the context, as opposed to be due to the behavior of humanitarian actors? When cannot blame everything on politicization.
- Impunity for those who deny access should be high on the agenda: **no public monitoring of violations of IHL**. No “price” to pay for those who violate IHL (in comparison, there is a public price to pay for HR violations). This is a fundamental problem. Addressing impunity and monitoring violations is critical.
- Access should not be seen only in geographical terms, but also in terms of vulnerable groups within the population which may not be accessed
- We say that we don’t have access yet coca cola and cigarettes arrive in these locations: we should distinguish between goods being provided and providing technical expertise. In addition, are we talking about access of humanitarian actors, or the access populations have to goods and services?
- We need to recognize that most humanitarian actors are behaving in manners which are not compliant with humanitarian principles (i.e. providing education along with Ministry in Afghanistan). It was pointed out that keeping moving between principled action and working in a different way is confusing – with global communications, everything is known instantly so we need much clearer lines.
- In terms of impunity, there is **a long list of humanitarian aid workers being killed in complete impunity**, yet people are more afraid of killing peacekeepers.
- Humanitarian Principles (Red Cross/Crescent Fundamental Principles) are 50 years old yet they are not sufficiently known. There is also a perception that these principles are Western. **In fact, these principles are older than the Geneva Conventions and not only Western**. They are can be found in different cultures and it goes back a long way in history. WHS should be an opportunity to show that humanitarian principles are alive.
- Humanitarian principles were reaffirmed in all three regional consultations so far. The problem is the **hypocrisy related to the use of the principles**: Muslim countries are not questioning the principles per se, but are criticizing the double standards. Anti-terrorist laws taken as an example.
- There is no more moral authority anymore. **Humanitarian actors should recognize that politics are part of the problem**. We need an honest discussion which we do not have at the moment.
- WHS will be an opportunity to reaffirm commitment to humanitarian principles. Red Cross finds it difficult to prove its neutrality vis-à-vis governments. This is a constant battle to ask for respect for the principles. This is therefore very important that all humanitarian organizations use the **opportunity of Istanbul to reaffirm political commitment**. A view was that we should not discuss relevance of humanitarian principles in Istanbul, but focus more on their interpretation and compliance with them.
- It was pointed out that funding mechanisms are completely different for different actors: the ICRC is getting un-earmarked money, while other actors have very strong constraints on how to use funds.
- There was a question whether access should be elevated to higher political level rather than left to humanitarian actors? A reality check on Syria was made that there is a political failure to enable access.
- Complementarity of actors is also important: not all actors may be neutral

Recommendations:

1. Respect for IHL is under threat, particularly with regard to protection and access. Monitoring and acting upon violations of IHL is a key responsibility of States as well as regional and inter-governmental bodies.
 - The issue of impunity from violations of IHL must be urgently addressed
 - There is an opportunity for regional and inter-governmental bodies to take a greater role in monitoring and acting upon violations of IHL.

2. Humanitarian principles must be reaffirmed and more efforts are needed to ensure their understanding and application by humanitarian actors, including stronger engagement and support to local actors.
3. Counter-terrorist legislations must be adapted to enable access of humanitarian actors to all areas, and allow their engagement with all parties to the conflict in accordance with humanitarian principles.
4. More flexible, predictable and multi-year funding is needed, to enable greater access in conflict situations and greater support to local actors.
5. Existing guidance on UN integration missions should be put in practice given the problems they can generate in conflict situations.

Group 2

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- Local communities are already fulfilling protection roles, helping each other to avoid aerial bombing, barrel bombing etc. international actors don't even have access. They work through local actors who operate on the basis of humanitarian principles.
- Disturbing connection between political and humanitarian entities forging protection strategy. Humanitarians need to challenge these since many governments are belligerents to conflict and putting people in harm's way....
- Different point of view: Humanitarian actors are only going to be able to make incremental changes round the margins UNLESS political actors are involved in the decision/strategy making processes in summits such as these. What should our terms of engagement be? Unless there is a political solution to most situations, humanitarians will only be peripheral. Humanitarians ultimately have only limited power to protect.
- We are being partially successful in transferring power to local actors – but it entails transferring risk too.
- What can humanitarian staff in ministries do to influence their politicians' agendas?
- Humanitarians have tried so many times to work with political/military actors with varying results (Bosnia, Libya...) We have in future many conflicts which can only be solved with political solutions and humanitarians will remain peripheral to those, will just implement them.
- Geneva Conventions and Protocols do not provide for a system of monitoring. Problem. Sanctions, enquiry commissions, other political tools can be used to influence political outcomes but humanitarians need also some tools. What tools do we have to address violations and prevent impunity? New mechanisms needed for compliance with IHL.
- What can WHS do? Change the system or improve ongoing mechanisms?
- Improve the system we have. Such as improving issue of access... we are limited in our work. Governments advising us not to go to certain areas, our governments can't protect us: 'if you go to that region we strongly advise you not to'... humanitarians go to dangerous places at their own risk. Not only putting question of access back on the agenda but advancing it, revisiting humanitarian corridors eg (why are these now things of the past?)
- Acknowledge role of local actors as first line humanitarians and have access; confront criticism made by MSF report that criticizes the UN re their triple roles of donors, implementers and ??
- Things we CAN do is influence our governments to afford better protection to migrants who land on our shores. It might be very difficult to make that influence stick in countries in conflict because the whole point of denying access is to weaken opposition populations, but we should improve protection or advocate for its improvement where it is possible to do so. We need to continue capacity building on protection language and concepts, it's an ongoing requirement to reach as many people as possible on what protection is and does in practice, on a daily basis. Like lightbulbs in latrines. There are many concepts in IHL that are not even tried. We have the tools, perhaps we should revisit them and actually apply them.

- We need to try to go beyond incremental changes. We are failing in this. On the other hand, if we already have the tools to do things better, why go for the big changes when we can and should improve what we're already doing? I.e. Enforce the humanitarian principles we already have. We are faced with challenges to use the tools we have and agree these are the right tools.
- Measure coverage. Demonstrate how you are accessing populations and using impartiality principle. Build evidence on what works in protection. Measuring protection is very hard but it can be done. In mapping protection coverage it is clear to see where the gaps are. More process evaluations can show what indicators we need to build to measure protection coverage.
- There's a reason we aren't being bold. We know we aren't using the existing tools to their fullest potential and realize we need to improve. We need to go back to the tools we have before inventing bold new ideas. R2P and MCD dead? They are still very valid principles, we just aren't using them robustly enough.
- The needs are outstripping our capacities to respond and just improving the existing system is not going to fill these gaps. So we need to come up with something more than what we do already.
- Try a 'purer' humanitarian system that recommends taking only 10% funding from governments.
- Be clear about our limitations lie and be modest about what we can achieve, espec. In terms of future complexities we are likely to face.
- Improve access through local actors. Modesty on what we can achieve here too, but improvements possible.
- Try to bring back the spirit of Solferino.
- Some of the 'going back to old ideas' ARE bold initiatives, not just improvements to the system. We shouldn't confuse incremental improvements with non-boldness, as they are.
- Difficult to look for overly-bold ideas as they may well be unrealistic.

PART 2: Crystallization of the group's recommendations

1. Obtain a commitment in Istanbul from governments and other actors on access and protection – respect for IHL and humanitarian principles. Develop a measure of coverage in order to monitor, (a) the degree to which assistance is and protection is afforded according to need; (b) to understand which agencies can get access to conflict affected populations, and so inform funding decisions.
2. Establish independent body to monitor compliance with IHL.
3. Obtain a commitment from governments and NGOs that ensuring migrants fleeing from conflict are afforded adequate protection and assistance, in accordance with governmental international commitments.
4. At Istanbul, reaffirm commitment to humanitarian principles but update the narrative and encourage a more robust monitoring and evaluation system.
5. Member states should reaffirm their commitment to R2P or develop operational alternative(s) in collaboration with other actors.
6. Acknowledge and support the vital roles of local actors, CSOs, faith-based organizations, are the right entities to access populations affected by conflict.

Group 3

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, and possible recommendations):

- Norms and policies are in place but they don't translate into access on the ground. Tools are not used for our benefit, why?
- Principles, aspirations – reaffirming principled response

- Can we think about principles not as aspirational tools but as operational tools? Some of us are working under the humanitarian principles, can we all play a role to be able to operate?
- Reaffirm the humanitarian principles; should we be able to adapt the principles according to the situation? Also proposal to revisit the principles.
- Neutrality:
 - Concern for neutrality principle in the Core humanitarian standards. Reaffirm the commitment to neutrality ask it to be reinstated in the Core humanitarian standards.
 - Donor dependency compromises your neutrality.
 - Perceived neutrality.
 - Different interpretations of neutrality. Situation is blurred by what we call one system. We are not one system!
- Impartiality is more important for the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement than neutrality. Must reach everyone depending on their needs.
- Should be clear on the use of the principles; neutrality and impartiality are not the same, cannot be used interchangeably.
- Humanitarian community claim they are principled, against those who are not principled. Considering ourselves so “pure” maybe solves immediate issues but can cause problems later on. Have we done the right thing? We want to remain non-political while we depend on the environment that is political.
- Need better communications to tackle perceptions of non-adherence to the principles.
- How the UN can become a neutral buffer between those who allocate the resources and those who operated on the ground.

Adherence to the principles

- Difficult for the UN agencies to adhere to the principles in reality.
- Problem is with the states’ application of the principles.
- Adherence to the principles will help to secure safety of volunteers.

Protection

- Protection of those who are delivering the assistance. The combination of international and local is needed, need to secure that there is necessary protection for the local actors.

Access

- Proximity, ability to be there is a key (example of Syria and the assistance UN claims to be theirs while it is not delivered by them). Should the UN stop being operational?
- Opportunism is needed to use the best channels to deliver assistance.
- What next for the humanitarian community? We are changing, situation is changing. We need to understand better.
- Entire humanitarian community is fragmented in many contexts (e.g. in Syria, Ukraine).
- Previously the UN political swing was called to act on solving the issues/crises. This has been lost now. Clarify who is doing what.
- Remote management is perceived as a bad thing – however it forces us to rely on local actors.
- Negotiation of specific access vs. being there for the long haul. Long-term presence.
- Local and national actors have better access in certain areas. There are also complicating factors (e.g. they may be under a lot of pressure locally from power structures). Good approach to try to use that segment more.
- Need for a clear distinction between conflict and disaster settings and working with local actors. Capacity building in conflict situation is not the same as in disaster situations. Concern for the drive for local level which may be entirely wrong. Internationals need to be part of the mix in conflict settings.

- Chinese have the best access, and they don't adhere to any of the principles.

Global partnership is needed, no one actor can act alone.

Red Cross Red Crescent IC Dec 2015 to discuss the Principles and to help humanitarian community.

- What are the game changes for the future?
- We should pull business sector to the ground.
- Gulf donors, emerging donors. Continue the quiet dialogue with them to reach common understanding.

BLUE SKY THINKING:

- Let's facilitate remittances
- Direct access to cash – our role is transitory
- International humanitarian actors work like firemen, basically respond to fires; Fire House Model: 1) principles, operational standards established at global level (UN); 2) governments buy insurance schemes against weather events and war
- Do No Harm, we need to talk about insurance policies, duty of care right through

PART 2: Crystallization of the group's recommendations

1. Environment in which we operate is very different from what it was, the range of actors and networks is evolving and different from the past and therefore we need to define the terms of engagements and partnerships between actors and networks.

This complex environment requires reaffirmation of common principles and global humanitarian partnerships. In complex situations the UN and international actors must act as neutral buffers between donors and parties on the ground.

- Call for dialogue between humanitarian and political actors, define / redefine the boundaries, the terms of engagement of the humanitarian and political domains, and the roles and responsibilities of the network/partnership;
 - Ensure impartial response in proportion to the need;
 - Invest in context analysis, acknowledging comparative advantages.
2. Access and proximity to affected people (ensuring attention to risk and vulnerability; protection, Do No Harm; duty of care)

Regaining access; return of players from the region, different actors

- Need more effective funding to support local action, e.g. establishment of pooled funds to support local action. Enable access to funds, validation of national actors.
- Analyse the experience of and with local actors prior to WHS as a basis for recommendations for future
- Raise resources from non-traditional donors for these funds
- Engagement and partnership with game-changers, including the business sector, emerging donors, and new power players.

Group 4

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- **Protection:** what it is, what the protection activities are. State responsibility, humanitarian players can supplement but not replace them. Protection failure: lack of political will to address it. Context matters, different roles of humanitarians involved on the ground matter too.

- **Access:** paramount. Negotiating access. Is it the UN's role? How to ensure the flow of assistance from different players? Negotiating with non-State actors: good examples of negotiating access by NGOs, but it needs to be a sustained, structured effort. Negotiating a UNSCR on cross-border access in Syria was crucial.
- **Proximity:** teams on the ground, presence of international staff is important, mixed teams (international and local), there are advantages and risks.
- **Conflict is a theme** that was not explored enough at these consultations, but was coming strongly in discussions at the first two sessions on effectiveness and managing risks. However, it is so fundamentally different that it needs a separate framework for a discussion. What are the challenges the organizations are struggling with? Those might be different to different players. The principles: need nuancing on neutrality and impartiality in conflict settings. Leadership issue in the conflict settings. Donor perspective in conflict when it comes to effectiveness and risk management.

Sub-group 1.

Opportunity for protection: measures in place to provide safety of the populations. Protection guidelines of the ICRC can be used as reference. To break-down what is meant by protection, demystify protection. Recognized the challenge of getting the information between the organizations, incl. on best organizational practices that could be used by new actors. Importance of communicating with the communities on the ground. Principled approach, proximity: having people in place, accountable to those they serve. Building trust. One should try active conflict risk reduction, being neutral and being in a position to get the trust between different parties in the situation. Earmarked funding affects the ability of organizations to act neutrally, or to be perceived as a neutral actor.

Need to remind ourselves primarily of the importance of the IHL. Need for separate understanding of success of humanitarian assistance in conflict settings. Access and proximity as indicators of effectiveness in conflict setting.

Reaction: not agree that pooled funding should be a way to ensure independent assistance. Independence can be ensured through different ways. Funding might be on a contractual basis but give enough flexibility in how it is used by the receiving organization. Quality of assistance in conflict emergencies, the voice of the people is crucial.

Sub-group 2:

Need to know where we are needed. Within the conflict there is less response but also less reach by the humanitarian organizations. Where there is cross border action, need to know that we go there (what needs to be done to make it happen). There are skill sets that are needed in the organizations to be able to do that, qualification of responsibility. Collective responsibility should not mean nobody's responsibility. We need to know who needs us most, knowing the demographics of the world, to be much better at knowing that. Principles and responsibilities, not only GC, but specific standards, changing nature of conflict, stronger mechanisms on addressing impunity. Advocacy at top level as well as operational level. A bigger conversation needs to take place on compliance mechanisms for IHL. Sovereignty should not be an obstacle to provision of the humanitarian assistance, need to challenge sovereignty to create access to people affected. Counterterrorism to be flagged as a separate issue.

Reactions: IDPs and lack of clear system to address their needs; need to clarify the mandate to provide assistance to them. Protection and aid – can they be provided simultaneously? Can both be balanced?

Reply from the sub/group: The way the system is created – different types of assistance provided to different categories of people, maybe needs-based approach should prevail over the status-based approach. We need to have more clarity on the donor conditionality.

Sub-group 3:

Principles versus pragmatism and access versus security... How to get more local people involved, there might be a risk to impartiality in doing so. Needs versus risk. Societies are often divided, some-

times they might be more interested in supporting the military rather than supporting the civilians they perceive as disloyal. Presence as a form of protection. Once access is available, security must be monitored and when pulling out, exposing affected population to risks. Better training of the military before the conflict on the IHL, responsibility to protect the civilian population, not just engaging in a combat. Collecting evidence on IHL violations during conflict. Governments can encourage prejudices on one part of the populations. Importance of advocacy from external players. Satellite imagery to record the IHL violations. Security of humanitarian workers (better protection and safety).

Vulnerability specific to a conflict setting: young men, possibly radicalized; women protecting their children; vulnerability of host populations that of migrants caught in crisis.

Sub-group 4:

Important role of regional organizations contributing to protection activities. Need to inform the Governments but also the local populations and non-state actors (before, as part of prevention; during the conflict; post-conflict). Principles, the messaging needs to be adapted to conflict and non-conflict situation. Anti-terrorism legislation. States must be careful in implementing them and have due regard to the IHL, there needs to be space to bring it up by the humanitarians in dialogue with States. Humanitarians needs to speak boldly.

Reaction: Acceptable level of potential risk. Clarity and honesty and perception of supporting terrorists. Impact of antiterrorist operations on affected people.

Indicators and measurements of protection are needed in making the case, including in getting the appropriate funding. It is often the most underfunded area of activities in conflict. However, more personnel is needed to serve in conflict settings.

Much more time is needed to have a substantive discussion on these issues in order to come up with bold recommendations.

Proximity, as well as stay-and-deliver and phase-out, a lot can be done remotely, need for a strategy for both.

Effectiveness: are we reaching more people? Are we providing appropriate level of assistance? How the operational money is spent? Fund those who have access, proximity.

Need framework for effectiveness of collective performance in conflict settings, incl. specifically address protection.

Need to challenge ourselves on the issue of costs. Staying does not mean delivering. Proximity thus cannot automatically mean effectiveness.

Reaching people: when international organizations come in, there is a risk they might destroy the local actors' networks that have been operational before the internationals (taking personnel from the local organizations). Ensuring the security of local personnel. Need to have a diversity among the international staff.

Core humanitarian standards.

Access and security go hand in hand.

PART 2: Crystallization of the group's recommendations

1. Reaffirmation of IHL and the need to end impunity. Need to remind the Governments but also inform the local populations and non-state actors on the IHL, including education on IHL before, as part of prevention; reaffirmation of IHL during the conflict; post-conflict accountability for violations. Recognizing that there is a material difference between the effectiveness in disasters and conflict settings. Enabling factors in conflict are different and

they need a different approach and performance. Sovereignty should not be an obstacle to provision of the humanitarian assistance, need to challenge sovereignty to create access to people affected.

2. Proximity is crucial but not enough. Emphasis must be on staying and delivering, especial outside the capitals. Also, a lot can be done remotely, need for a strategy for both.
3. Political solutions are needed to minimize and end conflicts.
4. Ensuring that local institutions and networks are supported and not disrupted by international response. Safety and security of humanitarian personnel must be ensured.
5. Need to specifically address in the WHS framework the humanitarian consequences of anti-terrorist measures and anti-terrorist donor conditionalities.

Group 5

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- Is there a distinction to be made between enhancing protection of people in need and humanitarian workers?
- Protection and assistance of affected people should be addressed jointly
- Security of humanitarian workers and their assets is a subject separate from protection of affected populations
- Other way of operating: risk assessment of both security and protection of staff & affected populations
- Effectiveness: The way we operate is critical – how do we work with local partners? Where to find “neutral” orgs on the ground?
- Best practice to find capable local orgs? Long-term, constant dialogue
- We should support in local orgs who support mediation
- We have to uphold IHL and principles but they are put into question – we have to start a dialogue to find out why they are being opposed
- Religion – can be part of the conflict or solution
- Centrality of protection in humanitarian response in conflict as an outcome of the WHS?
- Can humanitarians be neutral if their governments are part of the conflict (eg coalition against ISIL)
- Make neutrality a point of negotiation instead of part of our principles
- Who has responsibility for providing protection? Can the state exercise this responsibility?
- Community-based protection projects – how to give them capacity and skills? àProximity
- Prevent political instrumentalization of humanitarian aid and in conflict situations don't mix military and humanitarian purposes. But how do we put this into practice?
- “Where is everyone?” – capacity - Donors should support this
- Other forms of violence, outside conflicts
- When are we getting involved? Anticipate conflicts and start negotiating a long time before
- Social Media – how can we use it?
- Diaspora – Who are we engaging outside the country?
- Uphold principle of Impartiality
- Do No Harm – need for a clear political analysis, strengthen capacities of local partners in the long-term, need for continuous support of local civil-society orgs – in complex crises, failing states

- Remote Management: Big responsibility for donors to choose the right partners in t
- Protection follows impartiality
- Have we built enough evidence that principled approach is the best way to deliver
- Too simplistic to think that strengthening local actors will solve all problems – In conflict situations we need international actors
- It is too easy to hand-over responsibilities to the local partners
- Lack of knowledge about IHL – need for advocacy?
- Importance of FBO
- Protection needs to be defined by the people themselves and not imposed
- The security of staff cannot be put above protection of affected people
- Issue of integrated missions – there needs to be analysis
- Risk acceptance model for the security of humanitarian workers – what risks can we accept?
- Organizations who haven't been able to adapt their capacities become irrelevant
- Issues of displaced persons
- Build on Kampala Convention – Can it be expanded?
- Guiding principles of 1998 on IDPs
- Reaffirmation of 1951 convention on refugees
- Are we including migrants? Where does humanitarianism stop?
- Issue of migrants in Europe – Where is the Europe focus of this regional consultation?
- Is Europe avoiding its responsibility by closing its doors to refugees and by doing so risking the further destabilization of a whole region?
- Local legislation is one of the most important points for IDPs

PART 2: Crystallization of the group's recommendations

1. Protection of affected people should be at the center of humanitarian action in violent situations
 - Protection must build on the needs, priorities and the rights of the people at risk
 - Reinforcing the reach humanitarian action to IDPs, victims of other forms of violence and forced migrants by e.g. expanding the legal frameworks.
2. Preparation for humanitarian action during violent situations have to start already before conflict begins
 - Expand capacities to respond in violent situations through:
 - Monitoring and analyzing the situation with local actors
 - Risk assessment
 - Strengthening local actors
 - Legislation (domestic and international, e.g. IDP Convention)
 - Dialogue with Diaspora.
3. Prevent political instrumentalisation of humanitarian aid and in conflict situations don't mix political/military and humanitarian purposes and agendas
 - Humanitarian action shall not be used for political, religious or other kind of goals but the assistance of people in need
 - Humanitarian intervention should be clearly differentiated in its goals, means and players and modus operandi from other kind of interventions
4. Reaffirm the humanitarian principles as central for humanitarian interventions.

Group 6

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- Can we still class 'protection' as an activity? Given the modern reality of conflict situations (extreme and instrumentalised violence, use of terror) – what do protection activities mean in these contexts? What do these activities mean for aid workers, as well?
- Sense of growing restriction on protection activities, defined as the ability of aid agencies to operate on both sides of a front line. If aid agencies are limited to one side, this limits scope of action, cuts critical lines of communication.
- Do we mean 'traditional' protection, or are we talking about people's physical security, which more and more is what we are hearing is the number one concern of affected populations.
- Access and dialogue: this can vary according to context from the difficult to the all but impossible.
- Have a range of legal instruments (R2P, ICC, etc) to use in cases of mass violation of HR: these need to be used, in parallel with or in some kind of coordination with other instruments (including political and military). No lack of instruments: the issue is their non-implementation or (ir)relevance to those violating HR. Brings up concepts of impunity, which is not strictly relevant to humanitarian actors (much more for the HR sphere). Can be much stronger linkages between humanitarian and HR actors.
- Who is responsible for protection? Clear that the primary responsibility must reside with the government. If it cannot provide it, what then? If it is disregarding it, what then? (Slightly different for refugee situations.)
- Can be somewhat blinded by the extremes of some situations. The reality of most protection-related activities across the world remains the 'basics' that can prevent or reduce SGBV.
- Indicators for funds spent on protection-related activities. Possible to monetize this? With a view to using this for advocacy with donors.
- This is difficult: it is not a ratio of how much money is put into protection, it is rather a 'state of mind' of activities that increase or decrease (in a smart way) the risk a protection-related problem will occur. More a design issue than monetary issue. If we consider all activities as including awareness of protection-related risks, then in theory all activities can be classed as protection.
- Consider that 'traditional' settings are declining: have to think beyond camps and consider the implications of protection in contexts like urban ones. Consider the implications to communities as well as individuals.
- We face a challenge as protection actors: the elephant is a challenge to our neutrality if we have to advocate for populations being abused, and face accusations as a result of forfeiting our neutrality. What do we do? Protest and advocate, and if so, how?
- Muddle between what are needs and what are rights.
- The bodies whose role and responsibility is to protect have been failing. Between the high-level bodies and the realities on the ground, protection is failing.
- Situations of impunity and/or protracted violence are giving rise to extreme forms of abuse of protection perpetrated by both states and non-state actors. Moreover, there is a sense that these groups are learning from each other.
- Need a protection-related dialogue with non-humanitarians. Need to stop speaking among ourselves, and use a collective external voice.
- Protection is many faceted with many actors, and there are many instruments and fora available.

- Also an instrumentalisation of protection by international actors (governments) who use humanitarian aid for their own ends. What happens to us in these situations? **Needs to be an urgent dialogue with donors on how their behavior impacts our access as humanitarians.**
- Protection responses often in cases of situations that have deteriorated to certain extents. It's an implication of failure somewhere, by someone. What are we doing to stop these situations arising in the first place? And whose role is it exactly to do this? Humanitarian agencies cannot (only) be an agency of last resort.
- What will be our 'ask' at the Summit itself? Certain legal instruments can certainly be strengthened and a sustained push on this would be useful. Additionally, there should be understanding of reality of situations that require us to work with variety of actors, state and non-state.
- One 'ask' may be to seek or demand renewed (political) leadership.
- IHL as a political concept: how to advocate for its respect by parties to a conflict, rather than it being considered as an 'obstacle'
- Enhance protection of civilian mandates in UN peacekeeping operations.
- Going beyond the 'aid only' approach to protection. Division of labour, without overburdening humanitarian actors. Global-level work: consider that all current L3s are protection-related crises needing carefully crafted global-level advocacy and leadership that provides operational space. Calls into question principle of 'neutrality' – must be honest about this.
- Summit as a 'cry for humanity' where humanitarian principles are a core message. Should avoid being side-tracked by technical debates that risk removing us from reality.
- Principles are a means to an end, and we should fight for the end – improving conditions for populations living in devastating conditions.
- Appeals to 'humanity' are a first step: need to mention the principles as tools giving access. Either the principles are universal, or they are not. While there is understanding within the humanitarian community that they are, and there is a core commitment, the challenge is how to 'externalise' this in a context wherein they are increasingly exploited for political agendas and where understanding of them diminishes. The Summit needs to message this clearly.

Summary themes/initial draft recommendations

- Dialogue with state and non-state actors
- Political level: humanitarian actors as substitute for political action (or failure)
- Existing instruments and normative frameworks: more honoured in the breach than in the observance
- Advocacy and budget: attempting to capture 'value' of protection-related activities
- Limits to activities and actors:
- Use Summit to amplify outcome of the Red Cross/Red Cross conference in helping to promote compliance with IHL and bring the concepts to a wider community than the humanitarian alone.
- Appeal to humanity and the core value of humanitarian principles
- States remain responsible for the protection of their citizens and flagrantly failing to shoulder this responsibility should lead to leaders being held responsible for such violations.

PART 2: Crystallization of the group's recommendations

1. Use Summit to amplify outcome of the Red Cross/Red Cross conference in helping to promote compliance with IHL and bring the concepts to a wider community than the humanitarian alone.

2. The Summit should be a 'cry for humanity' to protect and preserve the dignity of populations affected by conflicts and disaster supported by the respect of IHL and the implementation of humanitarian norms and principles.
3. Engage in a dialogue with all actors to highlight their responsibility for the full implementation of the range of normative frameworks and instruments—including IHL, human rights law, Security Council Resolutions and other instruments—and to take all necessary steps to address non-compliance thereof, including holding leaders of relevant parties responsible for such violations.
4. Generate a strong communication message over serving the needs of people in conflict.
5. Highlighting the importance of governments and the broader international community of acting urgently upon early warning and conflict prevention.

Group 7

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- Creation of SRSG position for IDPs
- SOPs for remote management which clarifies the roles and responsibilities between local and international actors (discussions in group around the issue of remote management vs. remote assistance/support)
- Prioritize DRR in conflict contexts ensuring response systems within communities
- Create a global blanket protection policy for humanitarians
- Recognition of the larger role of humanitarians in allowing affected populations to express their rights (role of humanitarians not just limited to providing aid)
- Development of regional conventions for IDPs
- Role of states to be emphasized in the protection of IDPs and implementing protection measures for citizens, enforcing security to allow access
- Proximity premium for staff
- Establishment of an internationally accepted neutral body to monitor the provision of assistance in areas with limited access
- Pre-existing networks of humanitarians on the ground to provide assistance particularly in pre-assessed at-risk contexts
- States should be respectful of the norms and laws of humanitarian assistance, the integrity of humanitarian workers, the protection required, the role of different actors in the field → create mechanisms for naming and shaming those who have not respected these norms + increase political costs
- Creation of mechanisms for the greater acceptance of IHL by non-state armed groups
- Actionable: Emphasize and integrate IHL in SSR
- De-politization of aid (with the caveat that this needs political will), increase the political cost of politization of aid by states
- Increase understanding of humanitarian principles by aid workers as well humanitarian organizations (Proposal: global advocacy campaign/call to action for educating and raising awareness on humanitarian principles that will go beyond just humanitarian actors and will include youth, religious entities etc.)
- Certification for humanitarian organizations
- Humanitarians should see part of their role as advocating humanitarian principles, beyond the provision of humanitarian assistance
- Proposal: private sector companies (ex: creating video games etc) and entertainment in-

dustry to be involved in an initiative for training on IHL

- More solid, extensive research/data base and repository that includes the security and access issues being faced in specific contexts by humanitarian workers and organizations
- Proposal: set targets for reducing trends on violations of IHL and humanitarian principles

PART 2: Crystallization of the group's recommendations

First:

1. Global advocacy campaign/call to action for educating and raising awareness and mobilizing the public on humanitarian principles that will go beyond just humanitarian actors and will include youth, religious entities, entertainment industry, private sector companies etc.
2. States and non-state actors must respect the norms and laws of humanitarian assistance, the integrity of humanitarian workers, the protection required, the role of different actors in the field → create mechanisms for naming and shaming those who have not respected these norms + increase political costs.
3. De-politization/uninterrupted access of aid (with the caveat that this needs political will), also increase the political cost of politicization of aid by states

Group 8

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- Framing questions: How to build local capacity in the context? How to target the most vulnerable? How to use political channels for IHL? Complexities around protracted crisis and how do we do support in urban crisis? How to link in with other on-going reviews / processes in terms of peace operations, peacebuilding etc?
- Humanitarian Principles:
 - Adherence to HPs – agreement and accountability. Dichotomy around HPs – what are the red lines as government actors? Responsibility on local actors to adhere to HPs, but not necessarily with the right training and support (security training, working on their legislation etc). Localization of HPs needs a new strategy. The international community does not have an even-handed way to implement HPs – financing of operations is not independent, but linked to political imperatives / foreign policy/ military action.
 - Going beyond the professional aspect of principles to ethical values.
 - Do we open the discussion of HP in Istanbul and how to move forward from there? Humanitarian community should be assertive in bringing IHL/HP issues out through the WHS otherwise we might be going backwards from the current status. We also need for humanitarians to be allowed to engage with armed groups and that should be safeguarded – also in counterterrorism policies. There needs to be a political level discussion on IHL within institutions (gvt) themselves and ensure needed training. Istanbul must reaffirm HPs, even if we build minimum consensus.
 - If we open discussion of IHL it will not go anywhere – it's about implementation. Pragmatic mechanisms for civil/military coordination.
 - We should acknowledge that certain actors are missing from the HP discussion – we need to find new ways of pulling new actors in, otherwise this will lead to fragmentation.
 - Too much ambiguity around the HP discussion leads to NGOs having to shoulder the weight of having to balance the legal aspects of counter terrorism – boundaries need to be made clear in order to ensure access to most remote populations.
 - There should be honesty around states being party to a conflict, but being able to be impartial in humanitarian action. Ensuring rigor around using humanitarianism as a



UN Photo / Logan Abassi

A woman walks through a flooded neighbourhood in Port-Au-Prince, Haiti.

reason for intervention.

- Financing: In response to conflict, ensuring that there is funding that is impartial (but not over ear-marked, CERF) – “Independent conflict fund” for e.g. for 10-20% funding going to conflict affected situations go to this fund. How do we mobilize the private sector for conflict funding? We would need to reflect more on the parameters of a fund like this to ensure its independence. Fund could also have a specific ear-mark for protection.
- WHSS should think about how to take the political conversation around IHL forward before Istanbul. But this should not end there – communication needs to be taken further.
- Protection: Moving forward from basic needs when serving people - protection should not be at the end of the list, but a core ‘service’ – adjusting guidelines to make protection a life-saving activity. Protection should also be linked to the fight against impunity. We need to find better ways of actually providing protection. What is the role of peacekeepers / military – is there a role? There is also a lack of capacity for delivering protection.
- Access: Ensuring humanitarian corridors / de-politicizing access. Longer-term strategy that support access – conflict prevention, trust-building that goes beyond humanitarian response in a conflict context (hum/dev).

PART 2: Crystallization of the group’s recommendations

First:

Specific recommendation (with target if possible):	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of international humanitarian system to see whether it responds to needs stemming from principled action, and with a view to look at better independent models for funding conflict situations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase overall % of funding for non-material, life-saving activities such as education, protection etc. 2. Using the opportunity of the Summit to promote a discussion around the importance of the IHL framework and its implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptance that humanitarian actors need the space to dialogue with all parties in the run up to the Summit use every possibility to progress the issue.
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Theme 4 - Transformation through Innovation:

Group 1

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- Adaptation of the way organisations work with the technology that is out there
- Not limited to IT tools but about open to change/mind set.
- Difficulty in identifying what is out there
- Investment in innovation and better ways of deliver
- Lack of knowledge platform to exchange ideas and innovative methods and risk taking
- Many organisations are still using methods of transporting goods/items for emergency response, lack of knowledge of cash transfers and the issues of transportation of goods
- Private sector trying to find a path between philanthropy and business – how to address the issue of what the private sector can strike a balance
- Innovation a way of working, or else the way we work becomes obsolete

- More in-depth Private sector involvement in designing humanitarian programmes rather than only funding
- Business continuity in emergency context e.g. Ebola and private sector involvement
- Urban displacement and innovative approaches capturing and sharing examples
- Operational Research – finding local solutions to support communities (sms to remind on appointments)
- Allocation of funds for innovation and allow risk – donors to commit, soft ear-mark
- Strengthening local actors (via pvt sector) grassroots innovation
- Link innovation to evidence-based (lessons learned, on-going programmes)
- States and long-term programming
- Looking at academia, scientific and think-tanks, policy, civil protection, military evolution and innovation
- Not only humanitarian funding but research funding on innovation
- Facilitation of dialogue between donors, humanitarian and other actors (broaden funding base)
- Innovation of humanitarian profiles (technical/humanitarian capital), Social intelligence
- Systems of measuring and assessing needs with ITC
- Identify tensions between humanitarian action and other actors?
- Differentiation of innovation in conflict as opposed to natural disaster context
- Innovation two dimensions – the big innovative ideas and the evolutionary innovation and constant improvements
- Longer-term approach to innovation as opposed to short-term
- Ethics and innovation
- Collective use of funding – localized approaches does not always require funding
- Enabling innovation local to global
- Need to think if innovation actually brings transformation – the goal of innovation needs to be transformation
- Innovation is money up-front with benefits later onwards
- Risks identified and weighed and shared
- Mechanisms are available for Product development
- Linking Innovation with the other three themes – access, effectiveness
- Issues discussed considered as an integrated way and not as a stand-alone
- Common reporting – brought about a discussion of transparency, where the funds go...

This discussion was begun and though some were in agreement for it to be a recommendation it was shelved as the group was not sure what was already discussed on this with WTO, WIPO discussions

- Royalties and copy rights issues when it comes to innovation – royalties to be given to the wider humanitarian community and not a single company/individual. Could be a funding opportunity for innovation
- Risk of being sued and legal terms – not sure of what is already available
- Multi-sectoral platforms for coopepetition = (cooperation + competition) – this was also shelved as many felt there were already many platforms and it we should not be duplicating and creating more platforms.

PART 2: Crystallization of the group's recommendations

1. **Innovation to be driven by the needs of affected people and as an opportunity to improve humanitarian effectiveness**
 - Identification of target-setting (various types of problem solving) and Anchoring it in the people
 - Systematically tracking evidence, data aggregation
 - Humanitarian innovation with emphasis on solving the toughest problems (conflict situations).
2. **Encourage all actors for evolutionary and revolutionary innovation**
 - Funding should accommodate the risk-taking of innovation and long-term investment
 - Flexibility to innovate at local level, programmatic level
 - Encourage partners to embed innovation in programmes/projects and management processes.
3. **Identify the best way of utilizing existing innovation platforms and incorporate new actors** - February 2015 – May 2016.

Blue Sky: An innovative system to align humanitarian programming, financing, allocation (Transparency and accountability)

By 2020

Group 2

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- Differing organizational cultures, humanitarian organizations have problems in piloting ideas, governments lack the money to fund innovation projects
- Moral challenges in using data and experimentation, difference between innovation and experimentation
- Need to explore and use grassroots level innovation, preferably simple ideas
- Innovations should be consulted with the implementing organizations
- Would need a monitoring mechanism to address IHL violations
- Shift away from direct delivery, facilitated access to services, work more horizontally
- Organizations should organize themselves better, bureaucratic changes needed
- Need for an information sharing platform to avoid parallel innovation projects
- Need for discussion among stakeholders to identify the issues to focus on
- Competitive approach could be beneficial
- How to approach and manage the risk of failure?
- Affected communities should be part of the innovation processes and the solution

PART 2: Crystallization of the group's recommendations

1. Use the WHS process to identify 3-5 big issues where we could prioritize investment and efforts in innovation eg.
 - Aid delivery in insecure environments
 - Better approach to needs assessment
 - Shift from delivery to facilitation model for international agencies
 - Ensure that humanitarian aid reaches the most vulnerable.

2. Increase investments in innovation and research to meet growing needs and deliver better outcomes for affected populations. This should be done in partnership with academia, research funding communities and the private sector.
3. The thematic working group should develop a set of ethical standards around which innovation can take place in humanitarian contexts, bearing in mind the need for local ownership. This should be approved at the WHS.
4. Develop mechanisms to share innovation initiatives to assist with increasing impact in humanitarian settings. Including an online platform where innovation projects can be uploaded and to avoid duplication, foster learning and sharing and amplify models that could be brought to scale by other actors (also enabling donors to find innovations in which they may want to invest).
5. Develop frameworks which enable promising innovations to be brought to scale.

Group 3

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- Main areas of focus for discussion: Innovation with private sector, communications, processes avoiding us to innovate. Forward thinking (for 5 to 10 y)
- Q1: what are the problems? Predictability, impact, need for a clear picture when access restricted, need to move away from supply-driven, getting a clearer picture about needs to support local communities/ getting feed-back. Use techno for educational purposes.
- Discussion about keeping in mind the importance of the humanitarian cycle (might restrict to supply driven, not each country requires the entire package, innovation is not always the right answer to needs, e.g. reutilization of old technology. We should not innovate for the sake of innovation, but continue using what exists when ok. Rather make sure people have access to what they need. Room for innovation exists in existing framework for assistance.
- Incentives for innovation: more risk tolerance/for failure, fin gains, decision/making structures, etc. Don't run parallel tracks (sit together not to approach x the same company separately).
- We don't need what will be in 5-10 y, but need to create an enabling environment.
- Innovative approach could be let-s avoid duplication. **Coordination mechanism needed to avoid duplication in research.**
- Timeframes for reporting to donors to not allow for looking into innovation. **Donors** play a role to make sure that org speak to each other or fund separate innovation streams. Systems needed to make sure no duplication. Partnerships needed with academics to out-source research if no internal cap.
- Innovation also allows for more transparency + sharing, new tools allow to share lessons learnt and innovation projects.
- Research needs to be of quality.
- In 5-10 years most organizations present here will have disappeared. Aid will instead be provided directly to beneficiaries. So, is it really useful looking into innovation at our level?
- Political economy around ownership of Research & innovation. Transparency issue. Confidentiality used as an excuse. Fragmentation /Competition among agencies.
- Different incentive needed. Need to share. Agreement to share needed
- Dragging the competition into the cluster through partners in contact with private sector.
- Private sector likes to get money, but also be involved in the work (e.g. 3 WH of IFRC still on paper- get rid of them in favor of Fedex)
- On emergency prep, DHL project – technical expertise used to analyze need of airport and improve preparedness with best technical capacity. Staff very motivated. Idem on telecoms, lots of other areas possible.

- Irish consultation calls for platforms for innovation (i.e. more structured set-up).
- Level of understanding of the hum. Context has to be improved w/in private sector.
- Telecoms, logistics sector particularly interesting for partnering w/ the private sector.
- Thinking too broadly about innovation? No need, just 1 or 2 things needed (eg App store has 1000s of apps, but just use 1 or 2).
- Does the private sector know what we need, or do we just want them to offer? Mandatory that 2% for CSR mandate in India.
- Problem of getting support from certain companies (eg tobacco, arms). But they have access and save more lives in Ebola. Easier when company already engaged in the region.
- Sharing of experience and coordination.
- Sense that CSR is the do-better part of some companies making money. Need to invite ceiebs to apply their core expertise.
- **Structure for engagement needed. Pre-positioning, telecoms, transport. Also Leadership needed for leading this.**
- What talents available in the affected cities that we could leverage?
- Innovation + application of technology + working in urban context.
- Private sector in certain countries means multinationals. Local private sector should also be involved. Issue of terminology is very important.
- Cash programming in Lebanon through local banks. Use of innovation needed to build local environment? Leveraging the private sector to improve their business to recruit? => Critical link btw local PS and livelihoods.
- Language issue – empowering the local economy through the private sector?
- Each agency needs to be careful. Depends on the context, might work in certain countries and not in other. Work in which we work is inductive may be disincentive for innovation. In urban context innovation usually not needed. Need to create an enabling environment in crisis time (e.g. the way we procure, access to/support to open bank accounts, etc).
- Reasons for not engaging with private sector: Trust issue (who is that local business). No established infrastructure might exist. Relax anti-terrorism laws to allow giving money to local service providers.
- Should Private sector be simply asked to ensure universal access to internet? Role of local post offices
- Research fund needed?

PART 2: Crystallization of the group’s recommendations (in no priority)

1. Taking a more strategic approach to learning, that leverages what already exists:
 - Document and communicate a database of techniques, innovations and partnerships
 - Create an environment for innovation at local level, capturing innovation
 - Commitment to specific transparency (sign up to as agency) Info not moderated.
 - Collecting and curating the info
 - Multi-stakeholder initiative.
2. Innovation should not happen in a vacuum, it should be the result of documentation and learning. There should be targeted investment, perhaps through pooled funds. Defining parameters of accessibility (not only the same entities).
3. Should apply innovation to the issue of being demand-driven instead of supply-driven.
 - Goal of innovation is to listen to population in need.
 - Use or application of Innovation should remain consistent with humanitarian princi-

ples, especially impartiality.

4. Seriously engage with the private sector (international, local) in a more ambitious, structured and context specific way
 - Focus on Sectors where most added value - preposition, preparedness, telcoms, jobs and livelihoods, banking and mobile money, using Assets- staff, tech skills etc
 - Structure to enable engagement - R&D
 - Guidance for how to engage with the private sectors
 - using innovation in communication, talking in a different way to make sure humanitarians are understood and relevant
 - disaggregating the private sector,
 - good practice guides on how to enabling a open environment for engagement with PS in different situations
 - Leveraging core business, not CSR
5. Ambition and challenge – internet.

Group 4

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- Tendency to think about technology, challenge to shift that thinking and have a more robust thinking on the theme. Innovation is about new, creative ways, fresh thinking creating value, products and processes, position and paradigm innovation.
- Humanitarians want predictability, contradiction to innovation. On the other hand, most innovative sector, as constantly looking for ways to improve on efficiency.
- Money going to potential failure could save life, difficult ethical issue to get around.
- Plumpy-nut' most interesting innovation in nutrition. Cash payments through credit card innovative way BUT cards already around for 60 years.
- Number of gatherings discussing innovation, should break down to elements and tackle it that way, without prejudice. If continue to apply dogma, will come up with same conclusions. Not get caught up in results, focusing more on process on how we get there.
- Necessity of constant change, but experience working with beneficiaries is that whatever seems to be the right idea turns out to be inapplicable due to realities on the ground. Innovation can do something better, but need to catch up with best experiences from current implementation. Are we a learning community, do we learn our lessons (well)? If not, why not?
- Define challenges ahead of us. Link innovation to practical implementation, no one-size-fits-all approach.
- Issue of diversity: striving to achieve consensus and everyone acting in a similar way, but innovation drives diversity, unpredictability, challenges. Foster maximum amount of diversity (size of organizations, social networks, humanitarian partners etc.) and how to cope with that? Links with mindset of people, how they are trained (less group-thinking). Diversity is also impediment to scaling up response, calls for standardization.
- Paying more attention to beneficiaries, learning lessons, academia encouraged to do research to give tools to actors and witnesses. Unleashing innovation by launching some exercises.
- Work around/focus on some big challenges (accountability, working in conflict situations, payments). Value for money, as not enough resources to meet rising needs.
- Also work on enabling factors for innovation, many case studies around identifying innova-

tions (e.g. more application of command and control you restrict implementation, shown by the case of New Zealand).

- Implementing lessons learned right away should be accompanied by a more scientific approach.
- Arguments for and against how risk-averse is the industry. Couple of innovation programs on this but nothing, but nothing mid-term (funding) program. Have the financing model right. Allowing the risk to fail (big challenge), do we let the incubation happen.
- Feedback, monitoring important, but information dissemination inadequate, so strengthen feedback loops.
- Challenges: innovation disconnected from implementation, much happening at country-level not understood/recognized.
- Better understand where we sit within the society providing us public sources.
- No political process for each of the crisis (Swing): this is the place to look for major innovation NOW. Commitment around bottom-up approach.
- Develop innovation platform, where all interested actors come up with innovative ways and fund through crowd funding, build partnership with private sector.
- Uptake of innovation ideas: what are the impediments and necessary incentives?
- Is there a value of professional knowledge of the organizations we work in? What room for advice from outsiders?
- Major disruption: our system has built-in disincentives to give more power (from who, affected government or donor?) to affected communities and local society. But then again: who is going to take that power and are we happy with that?
- Shifting power in IASC (?).
- Breaking down barriers between different actors, focus on preparedness, innovation simple and practical
- Exercise. Work around innovation in urbanized context and problems like: ID most vulnerable, large populations, unclear on assets, transparency across sectors + actors + governments + systems, mapping of infrastructure, setting up parallel systems, dynamism of and change in urban settings, coordination with unfamiliar systems/actors, infrastructure and communications. Information IS available, just not used in the right way.
- Solutions: resources to pre-invest are lacking, so look for incentives otherwise lacking to do things to the scale is needed. Avoid disconnection of operations from learning.
- How to take grassroots innovative initiatives up to the table of big players (IOM, UNHCR)? One-stop shop (single platform) should be used to increase scale (of funding, resources).
- Gap between end-users and donors, need to replicate market values (innovation doesn't happen in centralized economies).

PART 2: Crystallization of the group's recommendations

1. Introduce a one-stop shop (single platform) to be used to increase scale and promote good ideas across the sector. Support the "risk" with right financing models.
2. (WEF-proposed model could be an example to take forward)
3. Gather evidence of "how" as well as "results" in new practice systematically. (Current practice of disconnecting operations from learning is an obstacle in taking to scale).
4. Acknowledge comparative advantage of the sector and actors in it; create incentives for others to take up challenges that we can't take up to the scale needed. (Lack of resources to pre-invest in our sector).
5. Break up our big challenges into smaller ones we can tackle through experimentation and collective investment/engagement.
6. Need to replicate market values as innovation does not happen in centralized economies.

Group 5

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- Donors should prioritize funding innovations, even if they are untested ideas (but that do no harm).
- We fail to take into account social innovation. Humanitarians fail to take advantage of innovations taking place at the local level or by non-traditional actors. Look at the whole local ecosystem.
- Risk taking is difficult. 70% of innovations fail –which cannot be taken on board in the humanitarian sector. But the current risk taking level is much too low.
- We have little evidence/or tools to measure whether innovations have succeeded or failed. Recommendation to invest more in evidence base of success/failure of innovations.
- Example – adapted cash cards for basic services for national to refugees. This concept had already been tested. We should examine what successful innovations in other sectors can be adapted and utilized in the humanitarian sector. A lot of technology out there.
- Donors should have financing mechanisms to fund innovations.
- More investment in R&D
- Within the UN – rule, regulations, procurement procedures do not really allow for collaboration with outside actors.
- Look at frameworks for how innovations are used and scaled up. Example plumpy nut intervention. Make use of local environment.
- How will the humanitarian system adapt to large-scale adoption of cash based programming? How to manage this to make humanitarian response more effective.
- How to link up local actors to successful global innovations. We can't scale at that level.
- If an organization's mandate becomes obsolete should look to do something else rather than hang on.
- Innovation ideas: tents that don't burn.
- Cash cards– should be multi-purpose.
- Institutional architecture should not determine how innovations are taken forward.
- Innovation should be applied to participation methods, complaints mechanisms for affected people.
- Need platforms for sharing best practices or collaborating on innovations.
- Situations like those in the Ukraine require innovation solutions – how to meet people's needs.
- Are humanitarians thinking about how to advocate / be innovative in we link up with climate change and its effects on increasing hazards.
- Innovations should be adapted to the humanitarian context. Example – to whom should cash cards be handed to?
- Innovation could bring humanitarian and development sectors together to collaborate on finding solutions to difficult solutions.

PART 2: Crystallization of the group's recommendations

1. Scale-up the use of multi-purpose cash, based on the clear objective of meeting the needs of people and ensuring that the technical platforms for implementation are accessible to all.
2. Identify and endorse existing platforms for sharing challenges, best practices and solutions among local communities, humanitarian actors and other sectors.

3. Local organizations must be supported to adopt global innovations at the local level, also bearing in mind that they should be adapted appropriately for humanitarian contexts.
4. Build an evidence base of the success or failure of innovations, to support increasing incentives for risk taking of all actors and corresponding funding, bearing in mind accountability to all stakeholders (including affected communities, taxpayers and donors).
5. Ensure proper policies or frameworks for scaling innovations are developed, driven by meeting the needs of the most vulnerable and doing no harm.
6. Innovation could bring humanitarian and development sectors together to collaborate on finding solutions to difficult problems.
7. Encourage a culture of innovation or for humanitarian organizations to take more risk responsibly.
8. Innovation should be applied to strengthening accountability and participation mechanisms for affected people.

Group 6

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

Who

- Affected people should be involved in innovation – use their knowledge of needs and context
- Citizen led initiatives – youth doing digital humanitarian mapping (Ukraine example)
- Innovation usually comes from bottom up from the field
- ‘New actors’ often foster innovation because they don’t come with baggage of the rules.
- Private sector have an interest and expertise and can trigger new thinking/creativity in public sector
- Diaspora

Funding/resourcing

- Unearmarked funding to foster innovation and experiment with solutions.
- Look to development sector to learn from them – funding from devco
- Humanitarians don’t have resources to spend on this – comes under very limited overheads allowance from donors. Need a 10% RD allowance from donors.
- Size challenge – small agencies

What are innovating for? Why?

- Innovation is a means to an end – need to define the problems that require innovation first. eg access, protection, accountability, delivery?
- Innovation needs to be part of what we do – throughout the ‘system’
- Innovation is required for sustainable solutions in longer term

Linking and learning

- Learning is key to transformation – it’s about improving practice based on own and others experience. Not everyone needs to be innovating or searching for next new thing. Foster and enable learning instead.
- Plenty of technological innovation outside the sector – focus first on adapting and using these (big data, GPS). But need practical support to be able to harness these.

Principles of innovation

- 3As of innovation: Acceptance, Availability of innovation leads to Accountability (upwards and downwards)
- Based on existing principles

Conditions for innovation

- Scale, usability, inter-operability
- Norway example (Innovation Norway) of broker/liaison between private sector and humanitarians. Replicable at global scale?
- Network combining different actors – research, MFA, private sector, military too. But need to define legal (IP) framework and humanitarian principles.
- Need to find win-win situation with private sectors' profit drive – requires cooperation and co-creation.

PART 2: Crystallization of the group's recommendations

1. Take shared responsibility for innovative initiatives aimed at making hum system effective including the means, methods, guiding principles and ethics.
2. Ensure understanding and respect of hum principles in engagement with other sectors on innovation
3. Ensure shared responsibility for knowledge management within programme cycle.
4. A global platform/clearing-house of humanitarian innovation to be worked out and proposed at Istanbul including the following elements:
 - Learning, facilitation, brokerage functions
 - Decision on leadership, roles and responsibilities
 - Database to enable matching of problems and solutions and partners
 - Linkages with development sector innovation (SDG discussions)

Group 7

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- Provoker: We are ALREADY innovative, e.g. compared to 30 years ago; Ebola treatment centres etc. We are also risk-taking but perhaps less
- What would a system look like that would be capable of coping with all these challenges?
- Individual recommendations:
 - Commit to implementing what's already agreed
 - Stronger recognition of diverse actors
 - Less attachment to mandates
 - More clearly defined mandates that donors respect, clear mandates
 - Distinction between humanitarian actors & charities
 - Strong reform of the UN system
 - Find new evidence/based ways to create connection with legal principles and local customs for local ownership and simplicity:
 - (IHL/HRL/principles) with local legal frameworks, customs & traditions (marrying the universal with the local...)
 - Re-think the notion of needs: what are needs & what are rights? – beneficiaries increasingly thinking in terms of rights;
 - IHL accepts that in times of conflicts a lot of limits to human rights, the aid system has moved towards a rights-based 'narrative', these are at odds with each other.
 - Create & disseminate tools for open exchange and sharing of information throughout the humanitarian sector – transparency
 - Provide visibility to what the different actors are doing

- Collaboration & avoiding duplicity e.g. in working with the private sector, it makes more sense to be able to channel resources to a common effort
 - Competition between agencies makes it harder to work with outside actors
- Recognize different / local actors, & work to strengthen, empower & engage with them
- Serious discussion of anti-terror legislation and the delivery of aid
- Why (what?): the system we need has to be strongly rooted in IHL, principles, DRR. Who: devolving responsibilities to 'lower' levels. How: based on a more dynamic dialogue at different levels
- "Fierce & humble" – keep pushing boundaries while keeping its role and core principles, and creating the humanitarian space to access those in need:
 - "Principled crossing of boundaries"
- Suitable & trustworthy resources
- Change assumptions and start with responses led, coordinated & delivered by national governments
- Flexible funding mechanisms that place resources in the hands of front line responders
- Start with ALL needs properly assessed and allow this to determine the best way to meet these needs (may not be through conventional agencies & processes)
- Ecosystem approach
- Make better use of faith-based organizations
- Translation – of meetings, funding opportunities
- Simplify reporting
- Better coordination with all different actors
- Relevant response appropriate to needs
- New partnerships to address resource gap
- Sustainable solutions: long-term
- Improve hiring practices, justify deployment of international staff, look at competitive.
- Better equip the humanitarian system to deal with the impacts of new types & contexts of warfare
 - Look at best practices of public-private partnerships
- Discussion of innovation:
 - Barriers to innovation should be addressed by recommendations. If everything is focused on outcomes & results, there is no space to innovate. We must remove systemic barriers to innovation
 - Not 'invest in failure' but accept risk – invest in relationships to manage the risk that projects might fail. Recognize that there is already a lot of flexibility in humanitarian money
 - Cultural shift needed around risk taking? How do we take more risks, where are the limits to our risk-taking.
- 2 approaches to this problem:
 - Innovative approaches
 - Systemic changes
 - Suggestion that the focus of 'innovation' and adapting the system should be, before being able to look at future challenges, but being honest about what the barriers are to why we are not doing what we have already committed to.

PART 2: Crystallization of the group's recommendations

- Agree to create a humanitarian ecosystem that: Accepts Risk, enables experimentation and learns; including proposals to eliminate systemic barriers to innovation
 - Before 2016: Document lessons learned from how businesses innovate
- Rethink needs: clarify / reconcile the vocabulary of needs vs rights
- Make proposals to mitigate the impact of 'anti-terrorism' legislation on humanitarian aid
 - Before 2016, develop an evidence base & raise awareness on impacts (donor and host countries)
- Find new and evidence-based ways to argue for the universality of humanitarian frameworks.

Group 8

PART 1: Key points (observations, arguments, possible recommendations):

- Innovation as adaptation/changing the current system for higher efficiency, including through partnership with non-traditional actors (private/dev. sector/diaspora)
- Concept of coordination/collaboration for innovation: "Innovation Hub" (also use R&D of private sectors to support innovation) at both local and international level
- Conflict as a major area of concern to be part of discussion on innovation (how to release funds in conflict areas in a safe way, reach the unreachable)
- Incentivize innovation to scale up successful pilots: how?!
- Use existing standards / ensure humanitarian agencies recruit experts/specialist
- Listen to communities on what is needed in 5-10 years and to have this inform educational programs to prepare aid workers of the future
- Empowering local actors through capacity building while ensuring accountability
- Institutionalize knowledge-sharing within the humanitarian community
- Provide voice & choice to affected communities
- Second private sector to humanitarian organizations (incl. local actors) and vice versa to build understanding on aid operations and inform future effective partnership
- Transparency (e.g. cameras, social media) as tools and youth as actors to support future innovations
- Update guidelines on PPP to ensure adherence to CHS/principles on relief aid
- Develop frameworks for remote operations/monitoring where access is restricted
- Education / protection as key areas for innovation
- Better understand the demand side / barriers to innovation (especially at local level) and use data/social media to do so
- Integrating affected displaced communities into local societies as part of innovation

PART 2: Crystallization of the group's recommendations

1. Enabling and facilitating innovation

- Create Humanitarian Innovation Hubs which allow dialogue and cross-fertilization between sectors, particularly at the local level. These should include local private sector and a wide range of local, national and international stakeholders
- Introduce secondments that allow humanitarians to spend time in other sectors, particularly the business sector and people from business to spend time in the humanitarian sector to enhance learning and understanding

- More flexible funding that is responsive to voice & choice in local contexts. This should include donor funding to incentivize innovation, which requires more responsible risk-taking and a change in donor funding culture.
2. Localize innovation
 - Empowering local actors and affected communities through capacity building to engage in partnerships for innovation while ensuring accountability and sustainability
 - 5 local funds to drive innovation at local level (along START model or locally more acceptable models) to be evaluated over a 5-year period (2016-2021)
 - Ensure inclusivity of innovation so that it benefits, but can also be invented by, vulnerable populations including women, children and the disabled within affected populations
 - Develop principles and guidelines on responsible practices around humanitarian innovation particularly for non-traditional actors such as the private sector
 - Support self-protection strategies among crisis-affected populations, particularly in conflict.
 3. Improve evidence-based learning
 - Develop a stronger evidence-base and metrics to evaluate the impact of innovation
 - Advocate/disseminate innovative ideas and best practices.
 4. Priority areas for innovation should be demand-led and determined by the priorities of beneficiary communities
 - There are a range of areas that have often been neglected for humanitarian innovation, these include remote monitoring, education, protection

Ultimately mechanisms need to be created for capturing local demands that stimulate the supply of new ideas.



A young boy stands amidst the devastation caused by Typhoon Haiyan, which struck the Philippines in November 2013.

ANNEX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Name	Title/Designation	Organisation/Company (in alphabetical order)	Country
Marko Racić	Global Ambassador	28. Jun	Canada
Philip Davies	Deputy Director, 3ie	3ie - International Initiative for Impact Evaluation	United Kingdom
Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel	President Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe	ACT Alliance	Germany
Pascal Bernard	Director of Operations	ACTED	France
Mike Penrose	CEO	Action contre la Faim	France
Michael Noyes	Head of Humanitarian	ActionAid	United Kingdom
Degan Ali	Executive Director	African Development Solutions	Kenya
Mira Hoxha	Ambassador	Albanian Embassy	Hungary
Tefta Simixhiu	Minister Counsellor	Albanian Embassy	Hungary
Jane Zimmerman	Executive Director, International Policy and External Affairs	American Red Cross	United States
Larry Maramis	Director	Association of SE Asian Nations (ASEAN)	Indonesia
Fiona Tarpey	Manager, international strategy & policy	Australian Red Cross	Australia
Werner Kerschbaum	Secretary-General	Austrian Red Cross	Austria
Sorcha O'Callaghan	Head of Humanitarian Policy	British Red Cross	United Kingdom
Csaba Haranghy	CEO	Budapest Waterworks	Hungary
Nikolay Todorov	Acting Director of International Cooperation and Programmes Department	Bulgarian Red Cross	Bulgaria

Name	Title/Designation	Organisation/Company (in alphabetical order)	Country
Margaret Pollack	Director, Multilateral Coordination and External Relations	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration - U.S. Department of State	United States
Anne Street	Humanitarian Director	CAFOD	United Kingdom
Joshua Tabah	Counsellor	Canadian Mission	Canada
Susan Johnson	Director General, International Operations	Canadian Red Cross	Canada
Barbara Jackson	Humanitarian Director	CARE International	Switzerland
Bálint Vadász	Emergency Management Leader	Caritas Hungarica	Hungary
Andreas Vogt	Head International Cooperation	Caritas Luxembourg	Luxembourg
Marina Sokis	national coordinator	Caritas Serbia	Serbia
Tamar Mtvarelidze	Project Coordinator	Caucasus Environmental NGO Network	Georgia
Edita Bednarova	Member	CEDRON network	Slovakia
Maria Sliacka	CEDRON Coordinator	CEDRON network	Slovakia
Dominic Crowley	Emergency Director	Concern Worldwide	Ireland
Vladimir Randacek	Ing.	Czech Embassy	Hungary
Anders Ladekarl	Secretary-General	Danish Red Cross	Denmark
William Chemaly	Representative	Danish Refugee Council	Switzerland
Erik Johnson	Head of Humanitarian Response	DCA/ ACT Alliance	Denmark
Ruth Andreyeva	Head of Department	Department for International Development (DFID)	United Kingdom
Dylan Winder	Head of Humanitarian Policy & System Group	Department for International Development (DFID)	United Kingdom
Joanna Macrae	Head of Profession	Department for International Development (DFID)	United Kingdom

Name	Title/Designation	Organisation/Company (in alphabetical order)	Country
James Isbister	Acting First Assistant Secretary	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Australia
Emma Leahey	Assistant Director, Humanitarian Policy and Partnerships	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Australia
Cait Moran	Director	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Ireland
Christina Buchan	Director	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development	Canada
Christopher Gibbins	Director	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development	Canada
Kathrin Mohr	Head of GoHelp program	Deutsche Post DHL	Germany
Martine Schommer	Director	Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs	Luxembourg
Judith Randel	Executive Director	Development Initiatives	United Kingdom
Semhar Araia	Executive Director	Diaspora African Women's Network	United States
Yordanos Pasquier	Responsible Programmes Senior	Direction de la Coopération Internationale	Monaco
Fuat Oktay	Director-General	Disaster Management and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD)	Turkey
Dogan Eskinat	Spokesperson	Disaster Management and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD)	Turkey
Mehmet Balcilar	Professor	Disaster Management and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD)	Turkey
Sezin Tuna	Assistant Expert	Disaster Management and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD)	Turkey
Haci Afşarata	Development Department	Disaster Management and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD)	Turkey

Name	Title/Designation	Organisation/Company (in alphabetical order)	Country
Gokhan Ozkan	Expert	Disaster Management and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD)	Turkey
Sara Hungler	associate professor	ELTE Faculty of Law	Hungary
Parissa Popnikolova	Minister Plenipotentiary	Embassy of Bulgaria in Budapest	Bulgaria
Loukas Tsokos	First Secretary	Embassy of Greece, Budapest	Greece
Thordur Gudmundsson	Minister Counsellor	Embassy of Iceland	Iceland
Csilla Davalovszky	PA to the Deputy Head of Mission	Embassy of Spain	Spain
Dorin Bolboceanu	Deputy Head of Mission	Embassy of the Republic of Moldova	Hungary
Bisserka Benisheva	Ambassador	Embassy of the Republic of Bulgaria	Bulgaria
Alexander Romanov	Deputy director of the International Cooperation Department	EMERCOM	Russian Federation
Marje Pihlak	2nd Secretary	Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Estonia
Florika Fink- Hooijer	Director	European Commission	Belgium
Myrto Zambarta	Member of Cabinet Stylianides	European Commission	Belgium
Susanne Mallaun	Head of Unit	European Commission	Belgium
Henrike Trautmann	Head of Unit ECHO A.4	European Commission	Belgium
Julia Stewart- David	Facilitator	European Commission	Belgium
Gosia Pearson	Policy Officer	European Commission	Belgium
Claus Sørensen	Director General	European Commission	Belgium
Maria Lensu	Policy Officer	European Commission	Belgium

Name	Title/Designation	Organisation/Company (in alphabetical order)	Country
Sandra Aviles	Senior Advisor	FAO	France
Eltje Aderhold	Dr.	Federal Foreign Office	Germany
Gerhard Thallinger	Counsellor	Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs	Austria
Anne Hery	Director of Advocacy and Institutional Relations	Fédération Handicap International	France
Eija Alajarva	Head of Humanitarian Assistance	Finn Church Aid	Finland
Pertti Torstila	President, Ambassador	Finnish Red Cross	Finland
Kalle Löövi	Director, International Operations and Programmes	Finnish Red Cross	Finland
Frank Högemann	Political Administrator	General Secretariat of the Council of the EU	Belgium
Ia Mtchedlidze	Volunteer/Beneficiary	Georgia Red Cross Society	Georgia
Natia Loladze	President	Georgia Red Cross Society	Georgia
Andreas Schuetz	Head Asia & Europe Unit	German Federal Foreign Office	Germany
Rahul Singh	O.Ont	GlobalMedic	Canada
Francois Grunewald	Executive Director	Groupe URD	France
Frances Stevenson	Head of Humanitarian Team	HelpAge International	United Kingdom
Ed Schenkenberg	Executive Director	HERE-Geneva	Switzerland
Othman Moqbel	Chief Executive	Human Appeal International	United Kingdom
Bela Szilagyi	Vice President	Hungarian Baptist Aid	Hungary
László Adányi	Head of International Development	Hungarian Charity Service of the Order of Malta	Hungary
László Lehel	President Director	Hungarian Interchurch Aid	Hungary
Zsigmond Göndöcs	President	Hungarian Red Cross	Hungary

Name	Title/Designation	Organisation/Company (in alphabetical order)	Country
Nan Buzard	Executive Director	ICVA	Switzerland
Annamaria Szilagyi	IFMSA representative	IFMSA	Hungary
Yulia Gusynina Paroz	Dr	IFRC/RSG member	Hungary
Dzavit Berisa	Human Rights Activist	Independent	Hungary
Vidar Ellingsen	NOREPS Director / Special Advisor	Innovation Norway	Norway
Patricia Mcilreavy	Senior Director, Humanitarian Policy	InterAction	United States
Paul Castella	Head of Mission	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	United Kingdom
Clare Dalton	Diplomatic Adviser	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Switzerland
Helen Durham	Director of International Law and Policy	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Switzerland
Elhadj SY	Secretary-General	International Federation of Red Cross/ Red Crescent Societies	Switzerland
Anitta Underlin	Director of Zone	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	Hungary
Mary Pack	Vice President, Domestic and International Affairs	International Medical Corps	United States
Vera Goldschmidt	Senior Emergency and Post-Crisis Specialist	International Organization for Migration	Belgium
William Swing	Director General	International Organization for Migration	Switzerland
Eugenio Ambrosi	Regional Director, IOM Brussels	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Belgium
Amanda Gray	Urban Displacement Policy Advisor	International Rescue Committee	United Kingdom
Lisa Doherty	Deputy Director Humanitarian Unit, Irish Aid	Irish Aid	Ireland

Name	Title/Designation	Organisation/Company (in alphabetical order)	Country
Imran Madden	Head of Humanitarian Department	Islamic Relief Worldwide	United Kingdom
Inez Kipfer-Didavi	Dr.	Johanniter	Germany
Nigel Fisher	Facilitator	KonTerra	Canada
Everett Ressler	Mr.	Konterra Group	United States
Ulysses Smith	Associate	Linklaters	United States
Lance Croffoot-Suede	Partner	Linklaters LLP	United States
Armen Chilingaryan	Deputy Head of Lore Rescue Team	Lore Rescue Team	Armenia
Max Lamesch	Humanitarian desk officer	Luxembourg MFA	Luxembourg
Uri Shacham	Director, Movement Relations and Coordination	Magen David Adom in Israel	Israel
Sid Peruvemba	Deputy Secretary-General	Malteser International	Germany
Jean Saslawsky	Secretary-General	Médecins du Monde	France
Benedict Dempsey	Director of Policy and Advocacy	Mercy Corps	United Kingdom
Françoise Puig-Inza	Responsable du pôle humanitaire à la Sous-direction des droits de l'Homme	Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international	France
Celine Jurgensen	Sous-directrice des droits de l'Homme et des Affaires humanitaires	Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international	France
Hans-Peter Glanzer	Director	Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs	Austria
Kimmo Laukkanen	Counsellor	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Finland
Øystein Lyngroth	Senior Advisor	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Norway
Anne Sipiläinen	Under-Secretary of State	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Finland
Olga Piaskowska	Head of Section	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Poland

Name	Title/Designation	Organisation/Company (in alphabetical order)	Country
Sofia Calltorp	Deputy Director, Head of Humanitarian Section	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Sweden
Anna Gebremedhin	Director	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Finland
Per Örneus	Deputy Director-General, Head of Department for Multilateral Development Co-Operation	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Sweden
Bálint Hegedűs	Desk Officer	Ministry of Defence	Hungary
Evita Cikute	First secretary, Development Cooperation Policy Division	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Latvia
Jelte Van Wieren	Deputy Director	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Netherlands
Laima Jureviciene	-	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Lithuania
Cem Utkan	Head of Department	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Turkey
Saulius Kalvelis	Counsellor	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Lithuania
Hilde Haraldstad	Director	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Norway
Cristiana Tzika	First Secretary	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Cyprus
Eva Nastav	Delegate	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Slovenia
Anton Minaev	First Secretary	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Russian Federation
Marta Vilardell	Ambassador at large for Humanitarian Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Spain
Mira Nikolic	Ambassador	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Serbia
Peter Van Acker	Head of Humanitarian Aid	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Belgium
Ivita Burmistre	Director of Economic Relations and Development Cooperation Policy Department	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Latvia
Paraskevi Kyriakopoulou	Deputy Director of Humanitarian Aid Division	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Greece
Jette Michelsen	Chief Advisor	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Denmark

Name	Title/Designation	Organisation/Company (in alphabetical order)	Country
Doina Doroftei	Head of office	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Romania
Ana Doborjginidze	Counsellor	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Georgia
Mario Baldi	Head of the Humanitarian Aid Office (Directorate General for Development Cooperation)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	Italy
Dominique Mas	Head of Mission for Humanitarian action	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development	France
Tamás Kuntár	Head of Department	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Hungary
Davene Vroon	Deputy Director, Humanitarian and Disaster Management	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	New Zealand
Timea Huber	Head of Department	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Hungary
Tamara Sepsi	Head of Unit	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Hungary
Ferenc Dancs	Head of Department	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Hungary
Raghd Al Saqqa	Counsellor	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	Jordan
Darina Kosegiová	Third Secretary	Ministry of Foreign and External Affairs of the Slovak Republic	Slovakia
Agnes Bokodi	Expert	Ministry of Interior	Hungary
Laura Nicut	Expert	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Romania
Tiina Peltola-Lampi	Director of International Affairs	Ministry of the Interior	Finland
Eszter Bónyai	-	Mol National Directorate General for Disaster Management	Hungary

Name	Title/Designation	Organisation/Company (in alphabetical order)	Country
Orsolya Gerics	Senior Desk Officer	Mol National Directorate General for Disaster Management	Hungary
Sandrine Tiller	-	MSF	United Kingdom
Mohammad Hamid Azad	CEO	Muslim Aid	United Kingdom
Samira Hammane	Directrice Générale CEO	Muslim Hands	France
Tamás Lattmann	Associate Professor	National University of Public Service	Hungary
Thys Hoekman	Policy officer - Stabilisation and Humanitarian Aid Department	Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Netherlands
Boukje Pieters	Senior advisor Public Affairs and Movement Relations	Netherlands Red Cross	Netherlands
Mathilde Byskov	Advisor	NOREPS/Innovation Norway	Norway
Jean-Yves Penoy	Director a.i.	NRC Europe	Belgium
Rachel Scott	Senior Policy Advisor	OECD	France
Manuel Frick	First Secretary	Office for Foreign Affairs	Liechtenstein
Michel Veuthey	Delegate	Order of Malta	Switzerland
Christina Bennett	Research Fellow	Overseas Development Institute	United Kingdom
Gareth Price- Jones	Humanitarian Affairs Representative, Oxfam	Oxfam	France
Réka Varga	adjunct professor	Pázmány Catholic University, Budapest	Hungary
Marek Stys	Head of emergency program	People In Need (PIN)	Czech Republic
Jean-Michel Swalens	First Secretary	Permanent Mission	Belgium

Name	Title/Designation	Organisation/Company (in alphabetical order)	Country
Carsten Staur	Ambassador	Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN in Geneva	Switzerland
Zsófia Csizmadia	Third Secretary	Permanent Mission of Hungary to the UN, Geneva	Switzerland
Berk Baran	Deputy Permanent Representative	Permanent Mission of Turkey to UNOG	Turkey
Aneeta Williams	Humanitarian Policy Manager	PLAN International	United Kingdom
Randolph Kent	Director	Planning from the future, King's College London	United Kingdom
Roberto Paglialonga	Official of the Holy See	Pontifical Council Cor Unum - Holy See	Vatican City State
Flaminia Giovanelli	Under-Secretary	Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace	Vatican City State
Vesna Milenovic	Secretary-General	Red Cross of Serbia	Serbia
Suleyman Rustamen		Reliable Future NGO	Azerbaijan
Sergey Kobets	Head of International Department	Russian Red Cross	Russian Federation
Alice Moltke Ladekarl	Humanitarian Director	Save the Children	Denmark
Reynald Veillard	Programme Officer	SDC - Swiss Development and Cooperation Agency	Switzerland
Arno Wicki	Head of Multilateral Affairs Division	SDC Humanitarian Aid	Switzerland
Peter Lundberg	Head of Humanitarian Unit	SIDA	Sweden
Stefano Ronca	Ambassador	Sovereign Order of Malta	Italy
Manuel Sánchez-Montero	Director	Spanish Cooperation	Spain
Javier Cantero	Head of the Prevention and Evaluation Unit	Spanish Development Agency	Spain

Name	Title/Designation	Organisation/Company (in alphabetical order)	Country
Ton Huijzer	Alliance Manager	Stichting Vluchteling	Netherlands
Sema Genel Karaosmanoglu	Director	Support to Life	Turkey
Christian Varga	Head Advisory & Financial Services	Swiss NGO DRR Platform / Caritas Switzerland	Switzerland
Ernst Lueber	Head of project department	Swiss Solidarity	Switzerland
Claude Wandeler	2nd Secretary	Switzerland	Switzerland
Christine Knudsen	Director	The Sphere Project	Switzerland
Peter Goxharaj	Senior Program Officer	THW	Germany
Mehmet Güllüoğlu	Director-General	Turkish Red Crescent	Turkey
Elizabeth Campbell	Senior Humanitarian Policy Advisor	U.S. State Department	United States
Svitlana Kovalska	President	ADULI—Ukrainian association of working women in Italy	Italy
Anna Gulevska- Chernysh	Director	Ukrainian Philanthropists Forum	Ukraine
Valerii Sergovskyi	Under-Secretary-General	Ukrainian Red Cross Society	Ukraine
Tam Hoang	Global Focal Point for DRR	UN Major Group for Children & Youth	Australia
Valerie Amos	Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	United States
Marcel Vaessen	Head of Regional Office	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Kazakhstan
Kyung-Wha Kang	Assistant Secretary- General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	United States

Name	Title/Designation	Organisation/Company (in alphabetical order)	Country
Rashid Khalikov	Director	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Switzerland
Sikander Khan	Deputy Director, Office of Emergency Programmes	United Nations Childrens Fund (UNICEF)	Switzerland
Marie-Louise Wandel	Chief	United Nations Childrens Fund (UNICEF)	Switzerland
Neil Buhne	Director	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Switzerland
Izumi Nakamitsu	ASG and Assistant Administrator	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	United States
Johan Cels	Head, ExCom Secretariat and Inter-Agency Service	United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)	Switzerland
Montserrat Feixas Vihe	Regional Representative for Central Europe	United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)	Hungary
T. Alexander Aleinikoff	Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees	United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)	Switzerland
Esther Ndichu	Humanitarian Supply Chain Director	United Parcel Service (UPS)	Belgium
Brian Casey	Project Manager, WHS Irish Consultative Process	University College Dublin	Ireland
Catherine Bragg	Professor	University College Dublin	Canada
Alexander Betts	Professor	University of Oxford	United Kingdom
Rahul Chandran	Senior Advisor	UNU-CPR	Japan
Andrew Kent	Humanitarian Policy Advisor	USAID	United States
Kathrin Schick	Director	VOICE	Belgium
Kate Adams	Head of Policy and Advocacy	War Child	United Kingdom

Name	Title/Designation	Organisation/Company (in alphabetical order)	Country
Priya Behrens-Shah	Humanitarian Policy and Advocacy Advisor	Welthungerhilfe	Germany
Daniel Kull	Humanitarian-Development Attaché	World Bank Group	Switzerland
Carlo Scaramella	Deputy Regional Director	World Food Programme (WFP)	Egypt
Amir Abdulla	Deputy Executive Director	World Food Programme (WFP)	United States
Ute Enderlein	Coordinator	World Health Organisation (WHO)	Denmark
Isabelle de Muyser-Boucher	Project Coordinator, WHS	World Humanitarian Summit secretariat	Switzerland
Robert Smith	Head of WHSS Geneva office	World Humanitarian Summit secretariat	Switzerland
Jemilah Mahmood	Chief, WHS secretariat	World Humanitarian Summit secretariat	United States
Natasha Kindergan	Thematic Team Coordinator	World Humanitarian Summit secretariat	United States
Olivier Bangerter	Thematic Team Coordinator	World Humanitarian Summit secretariat	United States
Mahsa Jafari	Thematic Coordinator-Transformation through Innovation	World Humanitarian Summit secretariat	United States
Nicholas Harvey	Thematic Coordinator	World Humanitarian Summit Secretariat	United Kingdom
Bart Witteveen	Director, Humanitarian and Emergency Affairs	World Vision	Canada
Petros Florides	Mr	World Vision Cyprus	Cyprus
Rein Paulsen	Senior Director - Humanitarian and Emergency Affairs	World Vision International	Norway



A UNHCR team assesses shelter needs in a conflict-affected neighbourhood in the Ukraine.

ANNEX 3: PROGRAMME OF THE REGIONAL CONSULTATION MEETING

MONDAY 2 FEBRUARY

17:00- 21:00 Registration of participants at hotel reception. Participants will be given their badges and conference packages upon registration.

DAY 1 – TUESDAY, 3 FEBRUARY 2015

07:30-08:30	Registration cont'd.
08:45-11:00	PLENARY SESSION 1 (PUBLIC SESSION) VENUE: PLENARY ROOM
08:45-08:50	Welcome by Master of Ceremonies (MC) Mr. Martin Nesirky, Director, United Nations Information Service, Vienna
08:50-08:55	Video message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Ban Ki-moon
	OPENING CEREMONY
08:55-10:10	<p>Welcome speech by Péter Szijjártó, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary</p> <p>Keynote address: European Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management Christos Stylianides</p> <p>Keynote address: International Organization for Migration Director-General William Swing</p> <p>High-Level Panel on “Effective Humanitarian Action: vision for a future agenda”</p> <p>Moderator: Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Valerie Amos</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undersecretary of State (for Development Cooperation and Development Policy), Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, Anne Sipiläinen • International Organization for Migration Director-General William Swing • International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Secretary-General Elhadj As Sy • Mr. Dzavit Berisha, Independent advocate for refugee rights
10:10 - 10:25	<p>World Humanitarian Summit: Setting the stage for the ‘Europe and others’ regional consultation</p> <p>Remarks by Dr. Jemilah Mahmood, Chief, World Humanitarian Summit secretariat</p>
10:25 - 10:35	Briefing on programme, administration, and logistics of the breakout sessions (MC)

10:35-11:00	Group Photo and coffee break – Plenary Room
	BREAKOUT GROUP SESSIONS (in breakout rooms; closed session)
11:00-13:00	Breakout group discussions (SESSION 1) 8 parallel groups on: Humanitarian effectiveness (2 hours)
13:00-14:00	Lunch
	BREAKOUT GROUP SESSIONS (in breakout rooms; closed session)
14:00-16:00	Breakout group discussions (SESSION 2) 8 parallel groups on: Reducing vulnerability and managing risk (2 hours)
16:00-16:30	Coffee break
16:30-17:30	PLENARY SESSION WRAP-UP OF BREAKOUT SESSION 1 AND 2 VENUE: PLENARY ROOM
19:30	Departure from the parking zone of the Hotel Novotel Budapest City hotel to the venue of the reception
20:00 onwards	Reception hosted by Hungarian Minister of State for Security Policy and International Cooperation Dr. István Mikola on board Európa Boat

DAY 2: WEDNESDAY, 4 FEBRUARY 2015

	BREAKOUT GROUP SESSIONS (in breakout rooms; closed session)
08:30-10:30	Breakout group discussions (SESSION 3) 8 parallel groups on: Serving the needs of people in conflict (2 hours)
10:30-11:00	Coffee break
11:00-13:00	Breakout group discussions (SESSION 4) 8 parallel groups on: Transformation through innovation (2 hours)
13:00-14:30	Lunch
14:30-15:30	PLENARY SESSION WRAP-UP OF BREAKOUT SESSION 3 AND 4 VENUE: PLENARY ROOM
15:30-16:00	Coffee break
16:00-17:00	PLENARY SESSION CLOSING PANEL DISCUSSION VENUE: PLENARY ROOM

Panel Discussion on “Reshaping Humanitarian Action: a way forward from Budapest”

Moderator: Randolph Kent, ‘Planning from the future’, King’s College London

Panellists:

- Director-General, Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD), Turkey, Dr. Fuat Oktay
- United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. Alexander Aleinikoff
- Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, Ms. Kyung-wha Kang
- Executive Director, *Action contre la Faim* (ACF) France, Mr. Mike Penrose

17:00-18:00	PLENARY – PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF DRAFT CO-CHAIRS’ SUMMARY
18:00-18:30	<p>Closing ceremony</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hungarian Deputy State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ádám Zoltán Kovács • Finnish Undersecretary of State (for Development Cooperation and Development Policy, Anne Sipiläinen • Assistant Secretary-General and Assistant Administrator, United Nations Development Programme, Ms. Izumi Nakamitsu • Chief, World Humanitarian Summit secretariat, Dr. Jemilah Mahmood • Master of Ceremonies, Director, United Nations Information Service, Vienna Mr. Martin Nesirky

ANNEX 4: MEMBERSHIP OF THE REGIONAL STEERING GROUP

	Category	Department / Organization	Name	Title
1	Member State (co-host)	Department for International Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary	Ms. Timea Huber	Head of Department
2	Member State (co-host)	Unit for Humanitarian Assistance, Department for Development Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland	Ms. Anna Gebremedhin	Director
3	Regional organization (co-chair)	Directorate A (Strategy, Policy and International Co-operation), DG ECHO, European Commission	Ms. Florika Fink-Hooijer	Director
4	UN agency (co-chair)	OCHA Geneva	Mr. Robert Smith	Head of WHSS Geneva office
5	Member State	Permanent Mission of Turkey to UNOG	Mr. Berk Baran	Deputy Permanent Representative
6	Member State	Development Cooperation Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland	Ms. Olga Piaskowska	Senior Expert
7	Member State	United Nations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Serbia	Ms. Mira Nikolić	Head of Department
8	Member State	Humanitarian Organizations and Food Assistance, Department for Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, Canada	Ms. Christina Buchan	Director
9	UN agency	UNHCR	Ms. Montserrat Feixas Vihé	Regional Representative, for Central Europe
10	Intergovernmental organization	IOM	Ms. Vera Goldschmidt	Senior Emergency & Post-Crisis Specialist
11	Intergovernmental organization	OECD	Ms. Rachel Scott	Senior Advisor

	Category	Department / Organization	Name	Title
12	International financial institution	World Bank Group	Mr. Daniel Kull	Humanitarian-Development Attaché
13	INGO consortium	VOICE	Ms. Kathrin Schick	Director
14	INGO consortium	InterAction	Ms. Patricia McIlreavy	Senior Director, Humanitarian Policy
15	Civil protection organisation	Technisches Hilfswerk (THW)	Mr. Peter Goxharaj	Senior Programme Officer for Rapid Deployment Units and Foreign Operations
16	Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement	ICRC	Mr. Paul Castella	Head of Delegation, London
17	Diaspora organisation	Diaspora African Women's Network	Ms. Semhar Araia	Executive Director
18	Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement	IFRC/Red Cross Red Crescent Movement	Ms. Yulia Gusynina Paroz	Special Advisor to the Director of the Europe Zone
19	Private sector	Linklaters LLB	Mr. Lance Croffoot-Suede	Partner
20	Academia	King's College, London	Mr. Randolph Kent	Visiting Senior Research Fellow

ANNEX 5: FACILITATORS, RAPPORTEURS AND ASSISTANT RAPPORTEURS

Facilitators	Rapporteurs	Assistant Rapporteurs
Aviles, Sandra	Abu Hamdan, Miriam	Bárdossy, Csaba
Betts, Alex	Bangerter, Olivier	Balajthy, Henrietta
Bragg, Catherine	Csizmadia, Zsafia	Csizmadia, Zsófia
Chandran, Rahul	Davies, Anne	Dienes, Rita
Fisher, Nigel	De Muysen Boucher, Isabelle	Fáy, Eszter
Knudsen, Christine	Goldschmidt, Vera	Freier, Katalin
Kent, Randolph (Moderator, Closing Panel)	Grogan, Brian	Garai, Nikolett
Lattmann, Tamas	Hofmann, Charles-Antoine	Haraszti, Lilla
Lensu, Maria	Jafari, Mahsa	Juhász, Zsombor
Macrae, Joanne	Orosz, Tamás	Lipták, Zsófia
Mallaun, Susanne	Kindergan, Natasha	Munkácsi, Lilla
Randel, Judith	Kontinen-Sharp, Taija	Princz, Orsolya
Ressler, Everett	Magyar, Milan	Sepsi, Tamara
Schenkenberg, Ed	McCallin, Luke	Szentvári, Beáta
Steward-David, Julia	Swithern, Sophia	Szűcs, Angelika
Trautmann, Henrike	Tabah, Joshua	Zsófia Tillinger
Varga, Réka	Uski, Paula	
	Vaessen, Marcel	

ANNEX 6: PROCESS OF PRELIMINARY STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

Between 26 November 2014 and 10 January 2015, the World Humanitarian Summit held a global online consultation for the EOG. The report informed the regional consultation meeting in Budapest. It will also be integrated into the formation of priorities for the WHS in 2016. The moderated⁶ discussion forum provided an open, public platform⁷ to provoke debate and stimulate thinking about how to keep humanitarian action fit for the future, in order to inform the regional consultation meeting. Participation in the forum was open to anyone who registered, from any origin or location. **More than 4000 individuals viewed the discussions and more than 350 comments were received**, representing a broad range of countries and organizations⁸.

A total of eight questions were discussed, sparking lively debate around the Summit’s four themes, as well as cross-cutting issues and broader, general recommendations. The discussion questions were developed by the WHS thematic teams, the Discussion Chair and Moderators in consultation with the WHS Secretariat and EOG regional steering group.

Discussion Questions

Part 1 of the discussion consisted of four initial questions focused on how to make humanitarian action fit for future challenges. In part two, four follow-up questions were posted by the Chair and Moderators.

Table 1: Number of comments received to each question⁹

Questions	Comments
Part 1.	86
1. What do you think are the key humanitarian issues that the Europe and others’ regional consultation must address?	
2. How should humanitarian and development actors deliver together, for a more effective overall result?	83
3. What needs to be in place 10 years from now to meet the humanitarian challenges and capitalize on the opportunities that we expect to prevail then?	70
4. What needs to be done to accelerate the trend of nationally or locally-led humanitarian response, where appropriate?	39

⁶ The discussion took place at: www.worldhumanitariansummit.org/whs_eog, chaired by Randolph Kent, Director, Planning from the Futures project, King’s College London, UK, and moderated by Everett M. Ressler, KonTerra Group, USA & Every Casualty Worldwide, UK, Christine Knudsen, Director, The Sphere Project, Switzerland and Nigel Fisher, Former OCHA Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Syria Crisis.

⁷ The discussion was publicized through a number of channels including humanitarian and development media and networks such as ReliefWeb, IRIN, United Nations (UN) agencies and NGOs, through UN Member States, social media and via emails to various humanitarian groups such as the International Association of Professionals in Humanitarian Assistance and Protection (PHAP) network.

⁸ Comments were received from individuals, national governments, international NGOs, regional institutions, community-based organizations, research organizations, donor organizations, independent consultants and private individuals.

⁹ Many participants posted more than once and responded to more than one discussion question.

Part 2	32
1. How must humanitarian action change to respond to the increasingly complex humanitarian challenges and risks?	
2. How should those with humanitarian roles and responsibilities partner better with affected people and organizations in zones of conflict & disaster?	24
3. What might be the greatest humanitarian threats and risks facing the 'Europe & Others' group in the next 15-20 years?	14
4. To what extent are the sources of humanitarian problems around the world paralleled in the countries of the 'Europe and Others' group?	7

Participants highlighted the following issues as crucial for the future effectiveness of humanitarian action, meriting further discussion at the regional consultation meeting:

1. Risks and vulnerabilities facing EOG countries:
 - a. Impact of migration
 - b. European financial problems
 - c. Ukraine crisis
2. Lack of a shared definition of "humanitarianism"
3. Classification of types of humanitarian crises
4. Need to include and support local actors and vulnerable groups
5. Importance of investing in education to prevent and mitigate crises
6. Coordination and delivery mechanisms
7. Financing and transparency
8. Aligning Humanitarianism and Development ¹⁰

Further details of the online consultations can be found on the WHS website: <http://www.worldhumanitariansummit.org/bitcache/f5b4a1e15ac1c63308a1ca3d0de93a6a-d3efe821?vid=517753&disposition=inline&op=view>

In addition to, but as part of the online consultations, a live online event was held on 21 November 2014, hosted by the group Professionals in Humanitarian Assistance and Protection (PHAP), to introduce the regional consultation for the 'Europe and others' grouping (recording available at www.phap.org/21Nov2014). During the live online event participants were asked what one issue they would prioritize for the consultation. There were 8 main groups of responses:

1. Migration-related issues – both within and across borders
2. How to better involve local actors
3. How to better take into account the needs of certain categories of people - *incl. children, women, older people and persons with disabilities*
4. Disaster risk reduction and dealing with underlying causes
5. Cooperation and coordination
6. Inequalities and social vulnerability

¹⁰ The summaries were prepared with support from UN Online Volunteers: John Alonso (UK), Christelle Cazabat (France), Lyndall King (UK), Tina Mason (UK), Jennifer Lynette (USA) and Aleksandrina Mavrodieva, (Bulgaria).

7. Serving the needs of people in armed conflict
8. Misc.: Governance; Volunteering and human resources; Floods; Child protection and quality education

Taken together, these discussions along with other events in the lead-up to the regional consultation, helped both to understand the main concerns of humanitarian actors in the EOG grouping and to anticipate some of the questions that would be raised at the EOG consultation in Budapest. For a fuller description of the webinar please see: <http://www.worldhumanitariansummit.org/node/466965>.

ANNEX 7: BACKGROUND ON THE WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT

The World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) is an initiative by United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon to bring the global community together to look for better ways to meet the needs of millions of people affected by conflicts or disasters. Through the two-year consultation process, which started in 2014, the goal of this summit is to set an agenda to keep humanitarian action fit for the future. The process is being managed by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and will culminate in the global summit in Istanbul in May 2016.

The WHS aims to make humanitarian action more effective and inclusive by bringing all stakeholders together to explore ideas and share perspectives and experiences from around the world. The regional consultation for the 'Europe and others' grouping (EOG) is the fourth—and midway point—of eight regional consultations that will provide recommendations to inform the Summit and help set the agenda for future global humanitarian action.



WHS REGIONAL CONSULTATIONS

- (1) West and Central Africa, Cote d'Ivoire – June 2014
- (2) North and South-East Asia, Japan – July 2014
- (3) Eastern and Southern Africa, South Africa – October 2014
- (4) Europe and Others, Hungary – February 2015**
- (5) Middle East and North Africa, Jordan – March 2015
- (6) Latin America and the Caribbean, Guatemala – May 2015
- (7) Pacific Region, New Zealand – June 2015
- (8) South and Central Asia, TBC – 3rd Quarter 2015
- (9) Thematic Consultations, Germany – April & September 2015
- (10) Global Consultation, Switzerland – October 2015

