



CORE RESPONSIBILITY THREE



**LEAVE NO ONE
BEHIND**



CORE RESPONSIBILITY THREE

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

Photo on previous page:

An-Nassiri village, Al- Dhahi District, Yemen. A 90-year-old woman who has been blind for one year.

People with disabilities face increased vulnerability in the crisis, including limited access to assistance and higher risks of abuse and violence.

OCHA/Giles Clarke

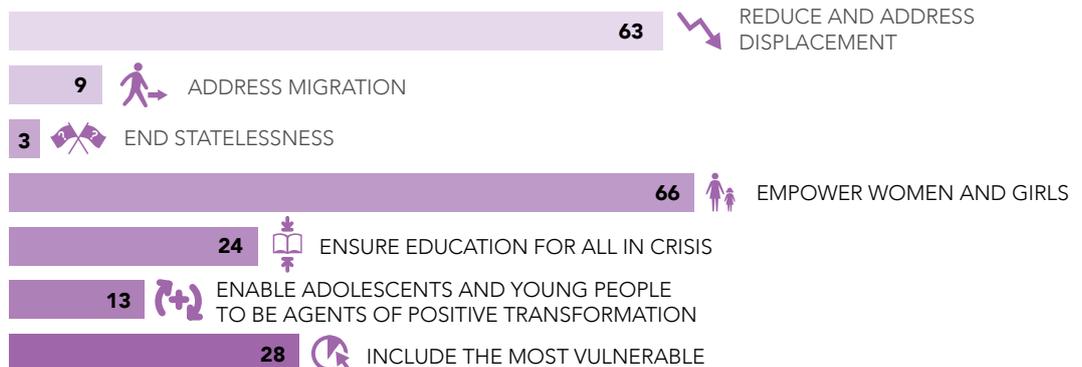
Core Responsibility Three of the Agenda for Humanity took up the call of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to “leave no one behind.” It called for political will and prompt action to address the great tide of forced displacement that has pushed more than 65 million people from their homes, and for better support to the millions more who are displaced by disasters and the effects of climate change. It asked leaders to adopt new approaches that meet short- and long-term needs and build self-reliance of displaced people and host communities, and to put durable solutions for the displaced, migrants and stateless people at the forefront of the global agenda. Core Responsibility Three also called on leaders at all levels to end discrimination against and exclusion of women and girls in humanitarian response and to empower women’s leadership; to ensure that children and young people in crises have access to education and that their skills are harnessed; and to ensure that the needs and capacities of the most vulnerable are at the forefront of humanitarian action.

The World Humanitarian Summit brought representatives of vulnerable communities face-to-face with senior political and humanitarian leaders, generating over 1,000 commitments to leave no one behind. Reporting against these commitments shows momentum in key areas. Unprecedented global leadership to address large movements of refugees and migrants has emerged through the

STAKEHOLDERS REPORTS BY TRANSFORMATION



#3
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND



New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and subsequent global compact processes. These processes have been accompanied by new approaches to address both immediate and longer-term needs of displaced people. Political will and funding for education in emergencies has been mobilized, in particular by the Education Cannot Wait initiative and fund launched at the Summit. The Charter for Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action has seen a forty-five per cent increase in signatories since it was launched in Istanbul, and has kick-started important work to build the capacity of humanitarian actors to be more inclusive of persons with disabilities. There have also been renewed efforts to empower women as humanitarian leaders while ensuring their rights to sexual and reproductive health services in crises.

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

– UK, self-report 3A

However, important gaps remain. Internally displaced people (IDPs), despite making up two thirds of those forcibly displaced, have not benefited from the same concerted focus as refugees in recent years. More effort is also needed to address root causes of displacement and migration, provide durable solutions for those forced to flee their homes, and end statelessness and other forms of discrimination. The empowerment of women and girls as humanitarian actors has not progressed at the pace required and, despite the launch at the Summit of the Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action, few stakeholders reported doing anything differently to engage and empower youth. Progress to include marginalized groups has been uneven, with advances dependent on the political will of a small number of actors, jeopardizing their sustainability.

3A Address displacement

Inspired by the international community’s commitment under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to “leave no one behind,” the Agenda for Humanity called for action to ensure that:

By 2030, internal displacement has been halved due to national, regional and international efforts to address the root causes of displacement and find durable solutions, with the full participation of people in decisions affecting them.

People displaced across borders in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change receive both the short- and long-term support they need because Member States and regional institutions are better prepared to receive and protect them, and find lasting solutions.

Refugees and asylum seekers are granted access to safety and provided international protection because all countries live up to their responsibility to protect those who are forced to flee, support the countries that shelter them, and more equitably and predictably share responsibility for doing so.

Progress so far

Stakeholders made almost 400 commitments at the Summit towards a new approach to address and reduce displacement. For 2016, 63 stakeholders – mainly Member States, NGOs and UN entities – reported taking steps towards this objective in addition to providing more durable solutions and support for host countries and

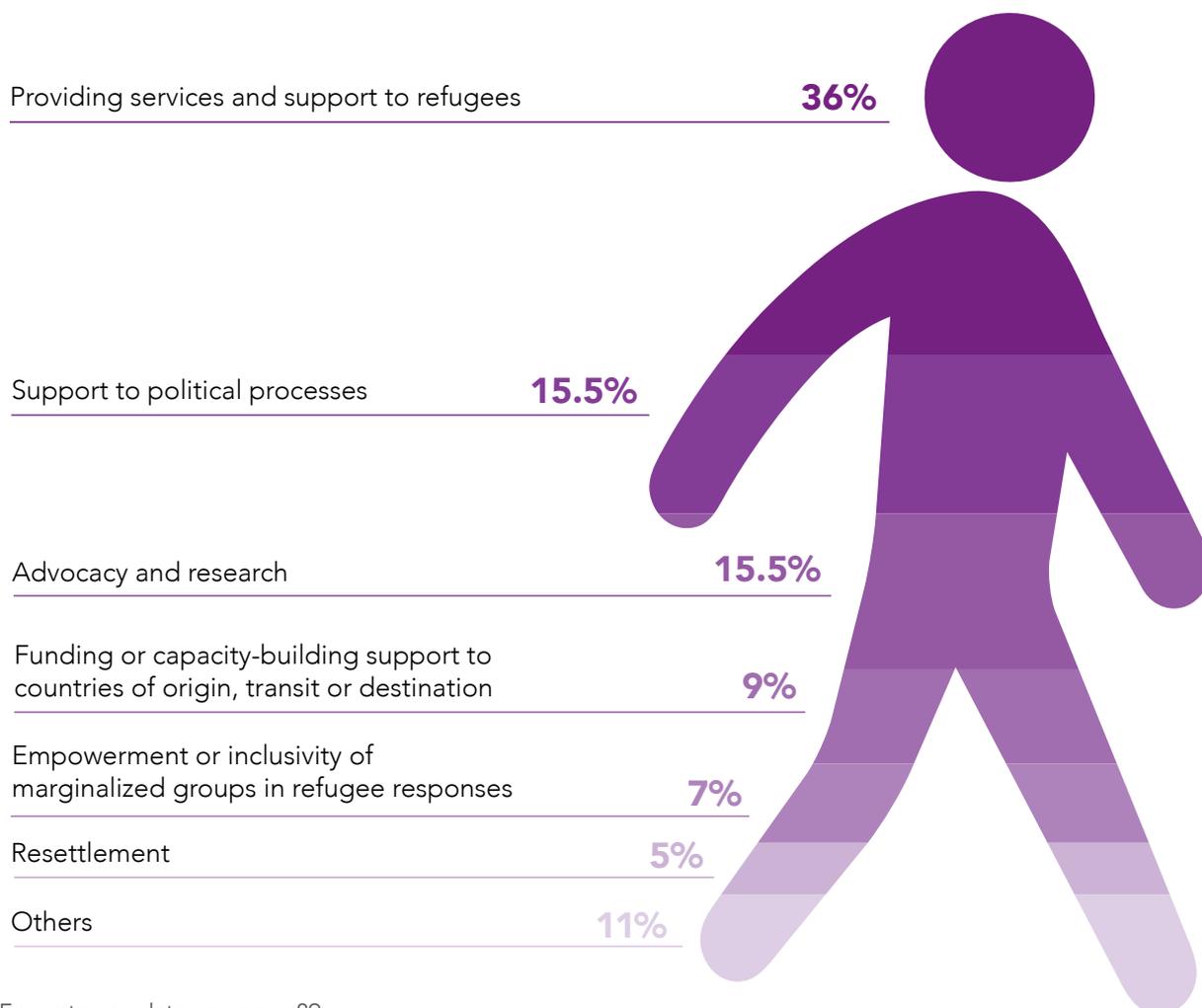
communities. The New York Declaration and its subsequent processes to negotiate global compacts on refugees and migration are the strongest expression of political will to address displacement and migration to date. Stakeholders reported on progress in the following areas:

New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants: Almost a third of stakeholders that submitted a report under Transformation 3A reported supporting the New York Declaration, in which world leaders committed to: share the responsibility for hosting and supporting the world’s refugees; implement a Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF); develop global compacts on refugees and on safe, orderly and regular migration; and consider developing guidelines on the treatment of

migrants in vulnerable situations. More than half of these reports focused on political engagement, while others noted advocacy, field support and funding activities. The United Kingdom, Norway, Switzerland, Australia, CARE and the Danish Refugee Council reported on their support to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on the CRRF process, and Norway, Germany, and the International Rescue Committee highlighted their support to the implementation of the CRRF in pilot countries.

Financing to address short- and long-term needs of displaced people: Most Member State reports focused on new funding approaches to target both short- and long-term needs, including resilience and self-reliance programs. Of

BREAKDOWN OF REPORTING BY REFUGEE-RELATED ACTION



For notes on data see page 89

those, the majority focused on refugees. The United Kingdom pledged GBP 80 million to support livelihoods for refugees and host communities in Ethiopia, while Japan began implementing a two year, USD 6 billion assistance package for the Middle East that includes vocational counselling and income generation activities for about 20,000 people. Australia established a three-year Syria humanitarian package for AUD 220 million that focuses on education and livelihoods in Jordan and Lebanon, while Italy responded to the Syrian crisis with EUR 45 million for immediate needs as well as long-term support by restoring and improving infrastructure and basic services for both refugees and host communities. Hungary reported that it focused its WHS commitment on supporting programmes to build resilience and meet immediate needs of IDPs in Iraq and to support Syrian refugee youth in Jordan. The Tent Foundation launched a competition to provide grants to organizations supporting refugees' social and economic integration into host communities.

Programmes and research to support a new approach to displacement: Stakeholders reported on collaborations, advocacy, and research to advance a new approach to displacement. The World Food Programme (WFP) and UNHCR worked together in Uganda to integrate refugee farmers into local agricultural value chains, while strengthening social cohesion with the host community. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) commissioned a major research initiative into how the New Way of Working¹³ can address protracted internal displacement. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) adopted the Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations Framework to promote a resilience-based approach, and refined its Displacement Tracking Matrix, which provides partners with data and analysis on the drivers of displacement. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) issued a Guidance Note on Integrating Migration and Displacement in UN Development Assistance Frameworks, while the Overseas Development Institute established a Forum on Refugees and Migration in partnership with Chatham House to foster dialogue between displacement and migration policy communities and influence the global compacts on migration and refugees.

3A BREAKDOWN OF REPORTING BY DISPLACEMENT TYPE

62% Refugees

26% IDPs

12% Cross-border displacement due to disasters and the adverse effects of climate change



For notes on data see page 89

Durable solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons: Canada resettled 46,000 refugees in 2016, a 133 per cent increase compared to 2015, and New Zealand and Sweden also expanded resettlement programs. Stakeholders also increased support to host countries, including through the World Bank's International Development Association's new Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities.¹⁴ Poland's funding guidelines required interventions targeting refugees or IDPs to devote at least 30 per cent of funds to supporting the local population. Lastly, in hosting about three million refugees, Turkey exemplifies many good practices in supporting refugees and host communities, such as legal frameworks that ensure basic rights and services for refugees including access to health, education and legal services. It also provides vocational training and employment programs for refugees.

¹³ See Transformation 4C for more details on the New Way of Working

¹⁴ This new sub-window, created as part of IDA18, aims to help mitigate shocks and create opportunities for refugees and host communities, facilitate solutions to protracted refugee situations, and strengthen preparedness for new refugee flows. For more details on IDA18, see Transformation 5C: Invest in Stability.

Women, walking with what possessions they can carry, arrive at an IDP camp near the town of Jowhar, Somalia.

AU UN IST/Tobin Jones



Achieving the transformation

The New York Declaration was a breakthrough in the world's efforts to address the challenges of refugees. Unfortunately, there has been no significant progress reported on internal displacement. A greater focus on root causes and on durable solutions for both refugees and IDPs is also needed. Finally, addressing displacement across borders due to disasters and the adverse effects of climate change remains a challenge due to legal gaps and the number of actors and spheres of work needed to advance the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda. To deliver on this transformation will require stakeholders to:

- **Increase attention and support to IDPs:** IDPs and communities impacted by displacement, should receive greater attention, including efforts to find durable solutions. This shift will require systematizing and strengthening cooperation across humanitarian, development and political divides, ensuring that IDPs secure better access to livelihoods, adequate housing with security of tenure, and basic services, while mitigating impacts on local communities.
- **Support implementation of the CRRF and adoption of a global compact on refugees in 2018:** These efforts should ease pressures
- on countries that host refugees; build the self-reliance of refugees; expand access to resettlement in third countries and other complementary pathways; and enable refugees voluntarily to return to their home countries.
- **Continue to address root causes:** More tangible progress, including funding and programming, is needed to address the root causes of displacement and support new approaches to reduce vulnerability of displaced and host communities and advance durable solutions.
- **Invest in data and analysis:** These actions require improved data collection and analysis on refugees and IDPs to reach the most vulnerable and enable solutions in line with international law. Systematic collection and monitoring of displacement data should become part of any disaster risk reduction planning and strategies.
- **Address disaster- and climate-related displacement:** Scaling up implementation of the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda at the national and regional level will be instrumental to States preventing and responding to displacement due to disasters and the adverse effects of climate change.

Reducing displacement risks and preparing for disaster- and climate-related displacement

The Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) was launched at the Summit as a state-led, multi-stakeholder platform to follow up on the Nansen Initiative and implement its *Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change* (Protection Agenda).

After the Summit, the PDD immediately started its work under the Chairmanship of Germany (Vice-Chair Bangladesh), supported by regional secondments and partnerships with IOM, UNHCR, and others. In Central and North America the Platform

supported the development of a guide to effective practices on the *Protection for Persons Moving Across Borders in the Context of Disasters*. The workshop based on this guide led to standard operating procedures and a first bi-national disaster displacement simulation exercise between Costa Rica and Panama, a process that may be replicated in other regions.

The Platform's 2016-2019 priorities include integrating disaster displacement into global policy processes, such as those on climate change action, disaster risk reduction, human rights and the global compacts on refugees and on safe, orderly and regular migration. For more information see www.disasterdisplacement.org

3B Address migration

To achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development target of safe, orderly and regular migration, the Agenda for Humanity calls for actions to ensure that:

By 2030, the vulnerabilities and inequalities migrants face are addressed because the international community devises and implements more regular and lawful opportunities for migration and includes migrants in disaster preparedness, response and recovery efforts.

Because many of those crossing borders each year do not fall under the 1951 Refugee Convention, leaving no one behind will require Member States and their partners to create more legal pathways for migration, provide humanitarian visas and protection, more effectively integrate migrants into response plans, and cooperate to combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

Progress so far

About 33 commitments focused on addressing migration – less than 1 per cent of all commitments pledged at the Summit. Consequently, for 2016, reporting was low and only nine stakeholders reported on progress in the following areas:

Global compact for migration: The New York Declaration set in motion intergovernmental consultations and negotiations on the planned adoption of the global compact for migration in 2018. A number of Member States reported political support and engagement in this process, including Canada and Germany. Germany also reported its involvement in negotiating the resolution on modalities for the global compact on migration and co-chairing the Global Forum of Migration and Development with Morocco in June 2017.

Protection of migrants in crisis contexts: Stakeholders reported on financial, policy and training support to protect vulnerable migrants in countries in crisis. IOM served as the secretariat for the State-led Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative, supporting the development and dissemination of the Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disasters. IOM also reported that it supported Thailand and Mexico to develop

standard operating procedures for integrating migrants into disaster response.

Protecting migrants on the move: The United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), as co-chair of the inter-agency Global Migration Group's Working Group on Migration, Human Rights and Gender, led development of principles and guidelines on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations, and helped States develop action plans to respond to migration in West Africa, Serbia and Tunisia. The Sovereign Order of Malta, as part of a European Union naval force operation, provided medical and search-and-rescue training to the Libyan Coast Guard to prevent migrant deaths in the Mediterranean Sea and to counter criminal human trafficking networks.



A father and his son celebrate their safe arrival on the island of Lesbos, Greece. In 2016 more than 360,000 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe via the Mediterranean sea.

UNICEF/Ashley Gilbertson

Achieving the transformation

High-level commitments and dialogues throughout 2016 ensured that large population movements remained at the forefront of the political agenda. Nevertheless, as the number of international migrants continues to grow, millions of them remain among the most vulnerable members of society. Despite international legal frameworks to protect them, a significant gap remains in the development and implementation of human rights standards for migrants in vulnerable situations. The integration of migrant needs and vulnerabilities into disaster preparedness, response, and recovery remains a challenge, compounding risks of migrants in countries in crisis. Fulfilling the promises of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and achieving the transformation will require stakeholders to:

- **Meet international obligations:** Member States and other stakeholders must meet international obligations to put in place sound policies that protect migrants, allow them to migrate legally and safely, and ensure they play a full part in the society and economy they join.

“The international community must ... step up efforts to ensure human dignity and the humane treatment of migrants.”

- Canada, self-report 3B

- **Build and adopt the global compact for migration:** All relevant parts of Member States' governments, including interior ministries, as well as non-governmental actors, should engage in the compact's development to ensure a just and actionable framework that harnesses the opportunities and addresses the challenges of migration and human mobility, while respecting State sovereignty. All Member States should adopt the compact.
- **Invest in data:** Stakeholders should invest in data and analysis to support evidence-based migration policies and to address the negative discourse on migration.

3C End Statelessness

The Agenda for Humanity called on all stakeholders to resolve major situations of statelessness and prevent new cases from emerging, to ensure that:

By 2024, no one is left stateless because States have changed their laws to recognize every person's right to a nationality.

Progress so far

There were only nine commitments made at the Summit to end statelessness, and three reports on progress in 2016 - the lowest number of self-reports of all 24 transformations. However, UNHCR offered a useful overview of progress in 2016, supplemented by UNHCR's Global Report 2016.¹⁵ In West Africa, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Sierra Leone acceded to both the UN Conventions on Statelessness, bringing the number of States party to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons to 89 and the number of States party to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness to 68.¹⁶ The draft African Union Protocol on the Specific Aspects of the Right to Nationality and the Eradication of Statelessness in Africa was submitted for review and, once adopted, will provide a legal platform to combat statelessness. UNHCR reported that Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ukraine and other States undertook legal reforms that expand eligibility for stateless people to apply for nationality. Similarly, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkmenistan, among others, made progress in granting nationality to stateless people within their territory. As a result of these and similar efforts, 60,800 stateless people in 2016 either acquired a nationality or had their nationality confirmed.¹⁷

¹⁵ UNHCR, *Global Report 2016* (2017)

¹⁶ In 2017, Burkina Faso also acceded to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, bringing the total number of States party to the 1961 Convention to 69.

¹⁷ UNHCR, *Global Report 2016* (2017)



A Rohingya girl sits on a truck just inside the border of Bangladesh, waiting to be taken to one of the refugee settlements further north in Cox's Bazar.

OCHA/
Anthony Burke

Achieving the transformation

Political will remains the key factor to genuine transformation that eradicates statelessness, which will require the following:

- **Commit to and act on pledges to remove gender discrimination from nationality laws:** Gender inequality in nationality laws is a prominent cause of statelessness, as 25 States still need to guarantee women the right to confer nationality to their children on the same basis as men.
- **Improve quantitative and qualitative data on stateless populations:** Identifying stateless people is essential to addressing their challenges. States can improve data quality and coverage by ensuring, for example, that censuses include questions on citizenship and statelessness.
- **Make pledges to end statelessness at UNHCR's 2019 high-level event in support of the #IBelong campaign:** To accelerate progress for the second half of the campaign and reach the goal of ending statelessness by 2024, Member States should use the event to highlight progress and make measurable commitments, including pledges to adopt safeguards against children being born stateless, solve statelessness of minority groups, and acceding to both UN Conventions on statelessness.

Women coming back from neighboring village in Cameroon where they go periodically to buy supplies. They have to cross a knee-deep body of water and walk 8 km to reach that Cameroonian village.

OCHA/
Yasmina Guerda



3D Empower women and girls

The Agenda for Humanity called for all actors to take action to ensure:

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

Gender equality, the fulfilment of women's and girls' human rights, and their empowerment in political, humanitarian, and development spheres are critical to conflict prevention and resolution, preparedness and response to crises, peace-building and building resilient communities. Development and humanitarian action should therefore support the participation of women and girls in decision-making at all levels, increase funding to local women's groups and guarantee access to sexual and reproductive healthcare.

Progress so far

Gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment emerged as overarching themes of the Summit, reflected in more than 500 commitments across all five core responsibilities.¹⁸

¹⁸ UNOCHA, *World Humanitarian Summit Commitments to Action* (2016).

Stakeholders made significant commitments to combat structural and behavioural barriers to gender equality, ensure empowerment, secure the rights of women and girls, and align funding and programming with gender equality principles and in support of women's groups. However, self-reports tended to cover processes and policies that predate the Summit more than progress against new commitments.

This chapter focuses on self-reports of 66 stakeholders under Transformation 3D. As gender equality and empowerment actions cut across the Agenda for Humanity, it should be read alongside Transformation 1D on women, peace and security; Transformation 2D on prevention and response to gender-based violence; and Transformation 3A on access to services by refugee women and girls. Stakeholders most commonly reported activities in three areas:

Renewed action in support of sexual and reproductive health and rights: About 30 per cent of reports under this transformation concerned advocacy, programming or funding for sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). Member States championed this issue at the highest levels. The Netherlands launched the She Decides initiative in January 2017 to raise financial and political support for sexual and reproductive health and family planning in developing countries. Member States contributed to this initiative and to organizations focused on this issue, such as Australia's contribution to the International Planned Parenthood Foundation's

programme to improve national capacity for sexual and reproductive health services in humanitarian crises. Others cited their role in existing global processes like the UN Secretary-General's Every Woman Every Child initiative. Following the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit joint statement on SRHR and as part of a commitment statement to strengthen sexual and reproductive health in humanitarian settings, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) co-hosted the Family Planning Summit, also in 2017, which galvanized commitments from new States, civil society organizations and donors.

Ongoing work to entrench gender equality principles:

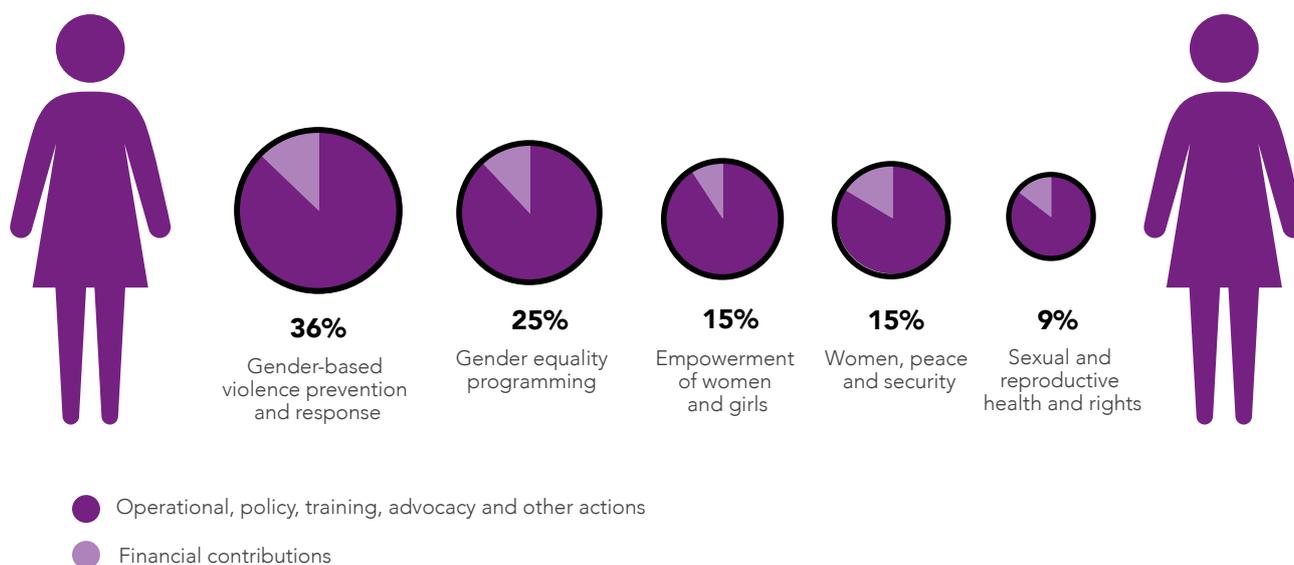
Stakeholders reported on new or updated policies, strategies, guidance, tools, and capacity-building to promote gender responsive programming and funding. Bulgaria updated its national gender equality strategy to better address gender gaps in income, among other priorities, while Sweden's new funding strategy requires gender equality to be systematically integrated into humanitarian action. Others referred to requirements that programmes they fund or implement include gender analyses, gender markers, or sex- and

age-disaggregated data. Iceland requires funding recipients to detail how assistance meets women's and girls' needs, and noted that 80 per cent of its bilateral aid targets gender equality and women's empowerment. IOM trained its teams and national and local actors in nine countries to anticipate, recognize and address protection concerns of women and girls in camps and similar settings.

Greater push for women's empowerment:

Reports covered ongoing livelihood and vocational opportunities to increase financial and economic inclusion of women or to draw on their skills. In Turkey, the NGO YUVA provided kindergarten services for 1,000 children so mothers could attend trainings and other services. The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) allocated 28 per cent of humanitarian funding to women's civil society and national women's organizations and ministries. ActionAid supported 27 women leaders to implement an entirely women-led response to flooding in Bangladesh, demonstrating the importance of investing in women's groups in disaster risk reduction.

BREAKDOWN REFERENCES IN REPORTS RELATED TO WOMEN AND GIRLS, GENDER EQUALITY, AND OTHER ACTIONS



For notes on data see page 89

A psychosocial counsellor provides support to a woman affected by the earthquake in Nepal at a centre set up by UN Women in coordination with the Nepalese Government.

UN Women / Samir Jung Thapa



Achieving the transformation

Although these commitments and initiatives built a promising foundation, it will take intensive effort to translate good intentions into tangible actions and to close gaps that leave crisis-affected women and girls unsupported and unprotected. Delivering on this transformation will require all stakeholders to:

- **Shift from policy to practice:** Despite progress in standards, guidance and tools, on the ground services and protective measures are often not available. Meeting the promise of leaving no one behind requires stakeholders to make measurable commitments, take action, and report on them.
- **Ensure predictable funding for programmes that target women and girls or ensure gender mainstreaming:** Funding for these programs should be sufficiently directed towards women's organizations and focus on building on and investing in the skills, capacities and leadership of women and girls. Resource constraints remain a major impediment to sustained progress.
- **Scale up the evidence base for gender-responsive programming and put in place systems to measure progress:** Despite findings that sex- and age- disaggregated data (SADD) and gender analysis are among the most effective ways to ensure an equitable and effective response, application remains limited.¹⁹ Organizations must routinely carry out gender analyses, SADD collection, and use gender markers throughout the programme cycle, while donors should only fund initiatives that do so. In addition, more concerted action is needed to track the impact of gender responsive programming and to assess overall progress.
- **Address the needs of women and girls with multiple vulnerabilities:** Few reports referred to women and girls with other vulnerabilities. Obstacles and discrimination are compounded by sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, ethnicity, disability, age or other factors. Programming and funding that does not address their needs and enable participation, self-representation, and leadership will perpetuate discrimination and disempowerment. Applying the Core Humanitarian Standard self-assessment tool's gender and diversity index can identify these shortcomings in policies or practice.

¹⁹ UN Women, <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/humanitarian-action/facts-and-figures>

3E Ensure education for all in crisis

The Agenda for Humanity called for action to complement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by taking action to ensure that:

By 2030, all children in crises, whether in conflict zones or displaced, have access to quality education and learning opportunities, because the international community prioritizes and mobilizes resources to support them.

Stakeholders should commit to providing education, including secondary education and vocational training, for children, adolescents and young people living in crises or displaced by them.

Progress so far

Stakeholders made over 80 commitments to support education for children trapped in crises or displaced by conflict. For 2016, 24 stakeholders reported on efforts to support and enable this transformation,²⁰ many of them through education programmes in crisis-affected or refugee-hosting countries. In addition to these programmatic achievements, stakeholders most commonly reported progress in the following areas:

Support for emergency education initiatives:

Sixteen Member States reported on funding and other support for education programmes, funds and initiatives. Two initiatives that received particular mention were Education Cannot Wait, which Canada, Denmark, the European Union (ECHO), Norway, the United Kingdom, and the United States reported funding,²¹ and the No

Lost Generation for Syrian and Iraqi children and youth, to which Ireland and Luxembourg contributed. Germany and the European Union, among others, reported financing education through multilateral organizations such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), while others, including Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia, reported scaling-up development cooperation to support education.

Facilitating education and learning for displaced children: Stakeholders reported important progress on children's education in three categories: policy and programme development, financing, and advocacy, much of which was linked to the September 2016 New York Summit for Refugees and Migrants. Several States, including Greece, Malta and Portugal, developed legislation, infrastructure and curricula to educate refugee and migrant children, and Ukraine enacted laws to ensure education support for internally displaced children. The NGO Watan provided educational services for children unable to attend school in crisis-affected areas of Syria and provided psychosocial support and activities for children suffering from conflict and displacement.

"Education should be central to any response and funding available to support all children to access quality education and training to prepare to rebuild their nations."

- World Vision International, self-report 3E

Higher education and vocational training in crises:

Stakeholders also expanded higher education and vocational opportunities for crisis-affected people. Germany provided vocational training to young refugees, while Greece piloted a summer school for young refugees to facilitate access to universities. The Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation helped women and girls access secondary and tertiary education and vocational training. With the support of Portugal, the Global Platform for Syrian Students set up a Rapid Response Mechanism for Higher Education in Emergencies to expand a pilot emergency scholarship programme.

²⁰ This analysis also includes inputs from eight additional stakeholders who submitted education-related inputs under other transformations.

²¹ Several other donors to Education Cannot Wait (ECW) did not report on PACT or did not include funding for ECW in their reports. The full list of ECW partners and donors can be found here: <http://www.educationcannotwait.org/the-fund/>

Seated on a rug atop the dirt ground, girls complete homework outside their tent home, in the Kawergosk camp for Syrian refugees, just west of Erbil, Iraq. The conflict in Syria has disrupted the education of millions of children.

UNICEF



Achieving the transformation

The World Humanitarian Summit took an important step towards recognizing education as a basic need and an essential component of humanitarian action. Nonetheless, most stakeholders reported a continuing lack of funding as their greatest constraint.²² To achieve this transformation and realize its contribution to Sustainable Development Goal 4 on quality education, political will must translate into reliable financial commitments to deliver inclusive education and learning opportunities across the humanitarian-development divide, through the following actions:

- **Transform education financing:** Education must be prioritized and funded from the early stages of a crisis, looking in part to emerging donors and sustainable new sources of funds. Initiatives such as Education Cannot Wait can temporarily help bridge this gap. On a national level, humanitarian funding

and financing packages for relief and recovery should include education from the outset.

- **Bridge the humanitarian-development divide:** To ensure that crises do not result in “lost generations,” multi-year planning and financing must rapidly deliver education to crisis-affected children, complementing longer-term efforts to advance Sustainable Development Goal 4.
- **Provide continuous and inclusive education:** Humanitarian and development actors must work together on programmes and financing that provide all children and youth, in particular girls and vulnerable children, with secondary education and vocational and livelihoods skills, enabling them to contribute to humanitarian efforts and rebuilding after crises.

²² In 2016, only 1.4 per cent of funds reported to UN OCHA’s financial tracking service were for education.

Education Cannot Wait

Launched at the World Humanitarian Summit, Education Cannot Wait (ECW) aims to reach all crisis-affected children and youth with safe, free and quality education by 2030 by increasing shared political, operational and financial commitments to education for children in crises.

ECW is promoting access to quality education for 3.4 million children, including 1.4 million girls, and supporting 19,000 teachers in 14 countries (Syria, Chad, Ethiopia, Yemen, Peru, Central African Republic, Madagascar, Somalia, Ukraine, Afghanistan, Uganda, Lebanon, Bangladesh and Nepal). Allocated grants total USD 78.5 million, half of which has been disbursed. For more information, see www.educationcannotwait.org

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

The Agenda for Humanity called for actions to ensure that:

Young people are empowered to contribute towards efforts to prevent conflict and rebuild their communities, because national and international policies and programmes have been developed and put in place with their participation.

Young people should be included at every stage of humanitarian and development programming, from conflict prevention and resolution to the response to crises and the recovery of their communities. Additionally, stakeholders should develop programmes to integrate refugee youth into host communities through education, vocational training and employment opportunities.

Progress so far

Only 13 stakeholders submitted progress reports on Transformation 3F, though 13 others addressed youth under Transformations 2A and 3D, as well as other sections. Reports focused on new research and consultations as well as capacity-building initiatives.

Youth and conflict prevention: A year after the historic, unanimous adoption of the UN Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) on youth, peace and security, stakeholders, such as Sweden, reported on research to advance implementation of the resolution. Other stakeholders reported broader research on efforts to address the impacts of violence on youth, such as Mercy Corps, which produced a report showing that in Somalia a combination of formal secondary education and civic engagement decreased support for political violence. The Women's Refugee Commission, together with UNHCR, held the first global refugee youth consultations, reaching over 1,200 refugee and host community youth in 22 countries. The consultations produced *Seven Core Actions for Refugee Youth* to shape youth-specific guidance, policy and programmes, including in peacebuilding efforts. Right to Play used play with children and youth displaced by violence to teach life skills and empower them to become agents of positive change.

Engaging youth in design and implementation of humanitarian and development programmes: A number of stakeholders reported creating opportunities for young people to participate and lead in crisis response and recovery. The Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team's new partnership with YouthMappers engages 2,000 student mappers in 19 countries to provide up-to-date maps to organizations responding to crises. Habitat for Humanity reported that, together with the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), they adapted the Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness methodology for youth to ensure that young people, particularly girls and adolescent women, are engaged in disaster risk reduction programmes in their communities.

The Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action

Launched at the Summit, the Compact outlines five actions to fund, research and address young people's needs in crisis settings, while empowering and promoting their participation and leadership. Since its launch, progress has been made in the following areas:

- Development of guidelines, expected mid-2018, to help organizations design, implement and evaluate age- and gender-responsive humanitarian programmes that are inclusive of youth.
- Development of a training module to improve young people's participation in

preparedness, response and conflict resolution in the Middle East.

- Engagement with other inter-agency platforms to discuss developing standards for sex- and age-disaggregated data to improve programming for young people, as well as increasing the use of real-time data collection tools.
- Providing a framework to guide agencies working with young people. For example, Mercy Corps and the Norwegian Refugee Council conducted a youth assessment in Greece using the Compact as a framework.

For more information see www.agendaforhumanity.org/initiatives/3829

Achieving the transformation

The commitments made at the Summit point to a growing focus on the participation and leadership of young people. However, limited self-reporting and few examples of systematic engagement and youth-targeted programming highlight the difficulty of translating commitments into action. Young people are still too often excluded from decision-making, their views or capacities not systematically captured to shape prevention and response efforts. A lack of education, skills and technological training prevent many from meaningfully engaging in the design, development and implementation of youth-focused programmes. Young people feel marginalised and misunderstood, particularly in conflict settings, and are often faced with negative perceptions and mistrust.

To help overcome these challenges action is needed in the following areas, all of which require a gender lens to ensure inclusion of the unique needs and challenges of adolescent girls and young women:

- **Systematically and meaningfully engage young people in crisis prevention, response and recovery:** Youth and youth-led organizations should be engaged in developing international, national and local humanitarian, development and

peacebuilding programmes, and not just those specific to youth. Engagement can be supported by ensuring their representation on decision-making bodies, improving funding for youth-led organizations, strengthening their capacities to monitor and evaluate their work, and providing learning opportunities and mentoring programmes. Peacebuilding and violence prevention programming should give special attention to establishing trust between youth and community members and institutions.

- **Translate the actions called for by the Compact for Young People into practice:** The Compact can serve as a framework to coordinate gender- and age-sensitive programming that addresses the needs of young people and systematically engages youth in programme design and implementation.
- **Improve integration of refugee youth into communities:** The specific challenges faced by refugee youth, such as difficulties with legal recognition and discrimination, must be addressed, including through the adoption and use of the seven core actions outlined in the *We Believe in Youth* report.²³

²³ Women's Refugee Commission and UNHCR, *We Believe in Youth: Global Refugee Youth Consultations, Final Report November 2016*

3G Include the most vulnerable

The Agenda for Humanity called for Member States and all humanitarian actors to complement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by taking action to ensure that:

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

Stakeholders must protect and respect the rights of the most vulnerable people in crises, including persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities, trafficked persons, persons in conditions of slavery or forced labour, and those impacted by the adverse effects of climate change. States should adopt national risk management strategies informed by comprehensive and disaggregated data.

Progress so far

Stakeholders made over 100 commitments in support of Transformation 3G, with 28 stakeholders reporting on efforts in 2016, primarily related to meeting the needs of persons with disabilities. Sixteen others reported efforts to include persons with disabilities under other transformations, and these have been taken into consideration in the areas of progress described below:

Institutionalizing inclusion of persons with disabilities: Most stakeholders reported on progress creating internal policies, guidelines and tools to ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities in their work. This effort was in line with endorsements of the Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action by many stakeholders,²⁴ such as Luxembourg, UNHCR, WFP, UNDP and HelpAge International. Many Charter endorsers, including Finland, UNHCR, Women's Refugee Commission, the UN Relief and Works Agency for

Palestine (UNRWA) and Handicap International reported on their support to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Team on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action to develop guidelines.²⁵ To drive progress, Australia requests all partners to disaggregate data by sex, age and disability, while the United Kingdom is working with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)'s Development Assistance Committee to help the international community track and monitor disability spending.

Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action

Over 160 stakeholders have endorsed the Charter for Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action, with the number of signatories increasing by 45 per cent after its launch at the World Humanitarian Summit. The Charter identifies five core principles: non-discrimination, participation, inclusive policy, inclusive response and services, and cooperation and coordination. Following the launch, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee established a task team to develop guidelines for humanitarian actors, States and affected communities by the end of 2018.

Including persons with disabilities requires a fundamental rethinking of the way humanitarian actors work: policies, practices, processes and assumptions. This shift entails building capacity of disabled persons' organizations, ensuring inclusive coordination of field response plans, expanding disaggregated data collection, and exploring opportunities for innovation.

For more information, see: <http://humanitariandisabilitycharter.org/>

²⁴ A complete list of endorsing stakeholders can be found at: <http://humanitariandisabilitycharter.org/>

²⁵ More information is available at <https://interagency-standingcommittee.org/iasc-task-team-inclusion-persons-disabilities-humanitarian-action>

Capacity-building, data and tools for inclusion of persons with disabilities:

A number of stakeholders reported on efforts to build capacity for inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action. UN Women provided policy and practical support to States to increase the availability of data disaggregated by sex, age, and disability. The United Kingdom is providing up to 300 small grants over three years to support and build capacity of disabled people’s organizations, promoting their empowerment and engagement in humanitarian response. Germany initiated a two-year capacity-building project for German NGOs and foreign ministry staff on mainstreaming inclusion of persons with disabilities. Several stakeholders also reported developing new tools for capacity building, including CBM International, which developed a mobile app - Humanitarian Hands on Tool, or HHoT - for field workers. Handicap International and the Washington Group are testing a set of questions on disability in humanitarian contexts,²⁶ while UNRWA launched a tool to collect disaggregated data on disabilities for students through their Education Management Information System.

Including all vulnerable groups: Stakeholders also reported efforts to make humanitarian action more inclusive of other vulnerability factors, including gender, age, ethnicity and sexual orientation. Several stakeholders reported on their work as members of the Age and Disability Consortium to produce a pilot version of the Minimum Standards for Age and Disability Inclusion in Humanitarian Action. Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe adopted an inclusive approach as a cross-cutting goal in their new organizational strategy, based around the five principles of the Inclusion Charter.²⁷ The Women’s Refugee Commission supported local lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) groups to include refugees in their work. Canada increased support to vulnerable groups such as the Rohingya in Myanmar, and extended legal protection to persecuted minorities, including resettling up to 1,200 survivors of Daesh violence, along with their families.

²⁶ More information on the project is available from <https://www.handicap-international.org.uk/page/disability-statistics-in-humanitarian-action>

²⁷ The Inclusion Charter consists of five steps that aim to ensure that impartial and accountable humanitarian assistance responds to vulnerability in all its forms and reaches the most marginalized people. Please see <http://www.inclusioncharter.org/#thecharter>



A boy pulls a wheelchair at one of the streets of Al-Mashatiyeh neighborhood of east Aleppo where UN and partners are distributing crucial relief items.

UNHCR/ Bassam Diab

Achieving the transformation

Momentum is clearly underway for humanitarian action that is more inclusive of people with disabilities, thanks to the willingness of a multi-stakeholder group mobilized by evidence that persons with disabilities are among the most marginalized in any crisis-affected community and are disproportionately affected by disaster and conflict situations.²⁸ However, progress has depended on the willingness of individual stakeholders, and reports highlighted the need for a more system-wide approach. Very few touched upon development of more inclusive national development plans and strategies to protect the rights of the most vulnerable people in crises. Reporting also focused on disability, leaving clear gaps in attention to other vulnerable and marginalized groups. Truly ensuring that no-one is left behind will require stakeholders to:

- **Develop or strengthen crisis- and system-wide approaches:** The humanitarian community should incorporate protection principles and promote safety and dignity in humanitarian response through the protection mainstreaming approach. This must also reinforce other transformations to build capacity of local responders, empower crisis-affected communities to lead, invest in prevention, and reduce risk and vulnerability.
- **Leverage global expertise to gather inclusive data:** Stakeholders should use the wide range of existing data gathering technology and tools, such as the Washington Group short set of questions on disability, to systematically collect disaggregated data in crises.²⁹ Stakeholders should use shared data to jointly develop an understanding of vulnerability in specific crises, in order to inform planning, evaluating and delivering on collective outcomes that reduce this vulnerability over time.

- **Recognize intersecting vulnerabilities, skills and capacities:** Stakeholders need to be better equipped to address the needs of people exposed to multiple forms of discrimination. Humanitarian processes, including data collection and needs assessments, must capture and analyse these intersecting vulnerabilities, while humanitarian actors also require tools and resources that allow them to recognize the skills and capacities of at risk groups.

“Inclusion requires a fundamental rethink of the way we work, our practices, processes and our assumptions.”

- Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe, self-report 3G

- **Empowering vulnerable people and inclusion in decision-making:** Guidance should be developed and piloted on safely identifying and engaging hard-to-reach groups within affected populations, including contextual analysis of factors leading to marginalization, power dynamics, risk factors and mitigation strategies. Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development should help vulnerable communities engage in humanitarian response.

²⁸ Handicap International, Disability in humanitarian context: Views from affected people and field organizations (2015)

²⁹ The Washington Group Short Set of Questions on Disability is a set of questions designed to identify people with a disability in a census or survey. Available from <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/washington-group-question-sets/short-set-of-disability-questions/>