



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



Individual Self Reflection 2020 on World Humanitarian Summit Commitments and Initiatives - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



Stakeholder Information

Organisation Name

United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland

Organisational Type

Member State

City and Country where Headquartered

London, United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland

Focal Point Name

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Region

Europe

Twitter ID

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Attachments

[United Kingdom_individual and core_commitments.pdf](#)

1B Act early

Core Commitments

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

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

The UK has continued to contribute to the UN Peacebuilding Fund, Department for Political Affairs and the UNDP-DPA Joint Programme (£11.8m since April 2017). These initiatives provide support before a conflict escalates; strengthen mediation; support the deployment of conflict expertise and strengthen the capacity of UN Country Teams on the ground. The UK has contributed to a stronger evidence base through its support for the UN-World Bank (WB) Pathways for Peace report. The UK has complemented this with strong policy engagement to ensure multilateral and bilateral donors evolve their approaches to ensure that development programming tackles the drivers of conflict, building the UN's capacity to respond to crises, build sustainable peace, strengthen the UN-WB partnership and incentivise the pillars of the UN to work together.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

The UK engage fully with UN reviews. An overarching log-frame captures progress against outcomes demonstrating integrated approaches to peacebuilding and conflict prevention. Single annual reviews provide comprehensive oversight. SDG16 provides key measures too.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Buy-in
☒ Data and analysis
☒ Funding amounts

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Early action is not possible without investment in preventive work at the upstream level. As a result the UK observe a lack of data, lack of collective action and inability to prevent crises.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

As anticipated, political momentum has developed within the UN for the concept of sustaining peace and encouraging early action. The UK is engaging widely, including through the Mexican-led Friends of Sustaining Peace group. The UK will continue the funding of 2017 at the same levels as a minimum and explore options to build wider support for the prevention agenda. UK will ensure active participation at the forthcoming High-Level Event.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Greater willingness of all actors – national, regional, global – to invest in prevention and act before a crisis emerges. This includes better information that is shared more widely, commitment to collective action and shift from an emphasis on response to prevention.



6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

UK is the co-chair of the International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF) and uses this to create consensus on prevention agenda and share our experience, including Department for International Development (DFID's) Building Stability Framework, which brings together key evidence to illustrate the shifts necessary. Implementation has started.



1C Remain engaged and invest in stability

Individual Commitments

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

Core Commitments

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

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

The UK commits to increase funding for the UK's Conflict Stability and Security Fund from £1.033 billion in 2015/16 to over £1.3 billion by 2019/20. This will increase capacity to prevent threats and build stability, as well as respond to crises more quickly and effectively.

The UK commits to invest at least 50% of the Department for International Development's (DFID) budget in fragile states and regions in every year from 2016 to 2020. This is a major investment in global stability.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
- ☒ By reporting to, or using reports prepared for, UN principal organs, UN governing boards, or other international bodies

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

DFID has internal stability indicators in place to record how effectively country offices are working towards stability. DFID is in the process of creating a sophisticated 'stability marker' to analyse overall stability levels in DFID priority countries.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Buy-in



- ☒ Data and analysis
- ☒ Multi-stakeholder coordination

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Investing in stability unilaterally is difficult when there is not ubiquitous consensus among donors that it is the right thing to do. Additionally, data which accurately measures the contribution of stability is hard to perfect.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

DFID will work to roll out its evidence-based 'Building Stability Framework' across the country office network. The framework provides guidance on how donors and other development actors can genuinely work to tackle the underlying drivers of instability.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

The international donor community, led by partner governments, should work together more effectively to tackle the underlying drivers of instability, rather than focus on the symptoms. The case for greater investment in stability and supporting peace is both economically and ethically sound. The recent UN-World Bank joint study, 'Pathways for Peace', should be used as a tool to get donors to coordinate and work towards a shared agenda.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

DFID country offices using unconventional programmes (e.g. humanitarian, health or economic development interventions), to target vulnerable and excluded groups and seek to address their grievances with the aim of building stability.

1D Develop solutions with and for people

Individual Commitments

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

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

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

In 2017 the UK continued to invest in consortia that are working with local and national partners, specifically:

- i) START Fund (£10m 2017/18), which provides support to forgotten, or spikes in, humanitarian crises and which has local and national actors as key partners/implementers.
- ii) DEPP - (£13m per 2017/18) comprising 14 NGO run projects investing in the capacity development of local and national NGOs.
- iii) HLA - (£4m 2017/18) investing in training and leaning for local and national actors.
- iv) Core funding to IFRC (£9m 2017/18)

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

The various programmes the UK is supporting (e.g. START, DEPP) have results frameworks and evaluations.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Buy-in
- ☒ Strengthening national/local systems

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Measuring the effects, and ensuring the sustainability, of national and local capacity development programmes is challenging.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

In 2018 the UK will continue to fund the START Fund, DEPP Innovation labs (as part of the DEPP programme) and the HLA.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

The Grand Bargain localisation workstream has a role to play in taking forward this agenda.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

The START Fund, DEPP and HLA are all innovations. Some have other donor support, but this is limited.



Keywords

Local action



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

Individual Commitments

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

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

The UK published a new Humanitarian Reform Policy clearly stating the UK's commitment to international humanitarian law (IHL) and humanitarian principles. The UK have consistently called for compliance with UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2286 and other initiatives for promoting compliance with IHL. At the end of 2017, the UK ratified the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and acceded to both of the Protocols.

The UK continues to support international bodies, such as the International Criminal Court (ICC), in holding alleged perpetrators to account.

The UK has actively supported the state-led, ICRC-Swiss initiative. The UK submitted a non-paper, setting out three options on potential frameworks for strengthening respect for IHL.

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

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
- ☒ By reporting to, or using reports prepared for, UN principal organs, UN governing boards, or other international bodies

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

Internal monitoring of situational change in conflict contexts. Assessment of UN and other humanitarian partners reports. Content of UN Security Council resolutions.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
- ☒ Field conditions, including insecurity and access
- ☒ IHL and IHRL compliance and accountability

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

It is important that the international community as a whole respects International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law; and are committed to strengthening accountability. Failure to do so undermines the protection of civilians.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

- Continued support for compliance with IHL and the humanitarian principles. The UK will have a strengthened focus on humanitarian access in conflict in 2018.
- The UK remains dedicated to working with all Governments and civil society to support the rule of law, including the ICC in the fight against impunity of the most serious crimes.
- The UK has signed the Safer Schools Declaration, and will encourage others to also endorse the Declaration this year.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Collective support for compliance with IHL and and for accountability mechanisms for those who fail to comply.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to



advance this transformation.

The UK continues to support practical measures to further the protection of civilian agenda, such as delivering training on the International Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict.

Keywords

Humanitarian principles, IHL compliance and accountability



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

Individual Commitments

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

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to ensure all populations in need receive rapid and unimpeded humanitarian assistance.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Commit to promote and enhance efforts to respect and protect medical personnel, transports and facilities, as well as humanitarian relief personnel and assets against attacks, threats or other violent acts.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

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

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
- ☒ By reporting to, or using reports prepared for, UN principal organs, UN governing boards, or other international bodies

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
- ☒ Field conditions, including insecurity and access
- ☒ IHL and IHRL compliance and accountability



4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

The UK will continue to stress the importance of compliance with IHL.

Keywords

IHL compliance and accountability, Protection



2C Speak out on violations

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to speak out and systematically condemn serious violations of international humanitarian law and serious violations and abuses of international human rights law and to take concrete steps to ensure accountability of perpetrators when these acts amount to crimes under international law.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

In 2017, the UK contributed more than £14 million to international criminal tribunals, including the International Criminal Court (ICC) and tribunals covering former Yugoslavia, Rwanda, Lebanon, Cambodia and Sierra Leone. In 2017, the UK contributed £200,000 to the UN International Impartial and Independent Mechanism (IIIM) to support the preparation of legal cases for serious crimes committed in the Syrian conflict. The UK also led efforts to adopt a UN Security Council resolution establishing an Investigative Team to collect, preserve and store evidence of Daesh crimes in Iraq, and contributed £1 million towards its eventual operation.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
- ☒ By reporting to, or using reports prepared for, UN principal organs, UN governing boards, or other international bodies
- ☒ Through multi-stakeholder processes or initiatives (e.g. IASC, Grand Bargain, Charter for Change, etc).

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
- ☒ Buy-in
- ☒ IHL and IHRL compliance and accountability

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

It is important that the international community as a whole ensures that adequate resources are available to the ICC and tribunals whilst also encouraging greater efficiency and effectiveness of the courts and tribunals.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

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

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Encouraging States to respect International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law, to consider new initiatives for strengthening accountability, and to cooperate with international bodies such as the International Criminal Court in holding alleged perpetrators to account.

Keywords

IHL compliance and accountability



2D Take concrete steps to improve compliance and accountability

Individual Commitments

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



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

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to promote and enhance respect for international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and refugee law, where applicable.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Commit to speak out and systematically condemn serious violations of international humanitarian law and serious violations and abuses of international human rights law and to take concrete steps to ensure accountability of perpetrators when these acts amount to crimes under international law.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Implement a coordinated global approach to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in crisis contexts, including through the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Fully comply with humanitarian policies, frameworks and legally binding documents related to gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's rights.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity Leave No One Behind

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

IHL and IHRL compliance and accountability

The UK continues to support international bodies, such as the International Criminal Court, in holding alleged perpetrators to



account.

Gender-based violence prevention and response

The UK's Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI) Team visited Bangladesh, including Dhaka and Cox's Bazar, with the UN Secretary General's Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Pramila Patten. The UK deployed two Civilian Experts to Bangladesh in November 2017 to conduct a needs assessment. Their reports built on the SRSG and Head of PSVI's assessment to look at the extent of reported incidents of sexual violence, services being provided, identify gaps and make recommendations for the UK Government.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
- ☒ By reporting to, or using reports prepared for, UN principal organs, UN governing boards, or other international bodies
- ☒ Through multi-stakeholder processes or initiatives (e.g. IASC, Grand Bargain, Charter for Change, etc).

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

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

The UK will be hosting an international meeting in 2019 to take stock on progress since the 2014 End Sexual Violence in Conflict Summit.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
- ☒ IHL and IHRL compliance and accountability
- ☒ Institutional/Internal constraints

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Withdrawal by Burundi in October, and South Africa reaffirming their decision to withdraw from the Rome Statute, are challenges. The UK has engaged in dialogue regarding the concerns raised by some African States regarding the Rome Statute.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

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

Keywords

IHL compliance and accountability



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

Individual Commitments

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

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to promote and enhance respect for international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and refugee law, where applicable.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

The UK has actively supported the state-led, ICRC-Swiss initiative on Resolution 2 of the 32nd International Conference of the ICRC. The UK submitted a non-paper, setting out three options on potential frameworks for strengthening respect for International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

At the end of 2017, the UK ratified the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and acceded to both of the Protocols. It came into force on 12 December 2017. This underlines the UK's commitment to protecting cultural heritage across the globe.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
- ☒ By reporting to, or using reports prepared for, UN principal organs, UN governing boards, or other international bodies
- ☒ Through multi-stakeholder processes or initiatives (e.g. IASC, Grand Bargain, Charter for Change, etc).

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

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

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
- ☒ Buy-in
- ☒ IHL and IHRL compliance and accountability

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

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

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this



transformation.

The next Fourth Formal meeting of states on Resolution 2 takes place from 14-16 May 2018. These three days will be dedicated to identifying converging elements for strengthening respect for IHL based on proposals from and discussions held in 2017, and consideration of possible new proposals.

Keywords

IHL compliance and accountability



3A Reduce and address displacement

Joint Commitments

Commitment	Joint Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The UK commits to work with the United States and other partners to build on lessons from Syria and establish international compacts on protracted refugee crises to provide jobs, education and services to refugees and the communities that host them, using a wide range of financial, aid, and trade instruments.	United States, others	Policy	Leave No One Behind

Individual Commitments

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

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to a new approach to addressing forced displacement that not only meets immediate humanitarian needs but reduces vulnerability and improves the resilience, self-reliance and protection of refugees and IDPs. Commit to implementing this new approach through coherent international, regional and national efforts that recognize both the humanitarian and development challenges of displacement. Commit to take the necessary political, policy, legal and financial steps required to address these challenges for the specific context.	Leave No One Behind
Commit to promote and support safe, dignified and durable solutions for internally displaced persons and refugees. Commit to do so in a coherent and measurable manner through international, regional and national programs and by taking the necessary policy, legal and financial steps required for the specific contexts and in order to work towards a target of 50 percent reduction in internal displacement by 2030.	Leave No One Behind



<p>Acknowledge the global public good provided by countries and communities which are hosting large numbers of refugees. Commit to providing communities with large numbers of displaced population or receiving large numbers of returnees with the necessary political, policy and financial, support to address the humanitarian and socio-economic impact. To this end, commit to strengthen multilateral financing instruments. Commit to foster host communities' self-reliance and resilience, as part of the comprehensive and integrated approach outlined in core commitment 1.</p>	<p>Leave No One Behind</p>
<p>Commit to collectively work towards a Global Compact on responsibility-sharing for refugees to safeguard the rights of refugees, while also effectively and predictably supporting States affected by such movements.</p>	<p>Leave No One Behind</p>
<p>Commit to actively work to uphold the institution of asylum and the principle of non-refoulement. Commit to support further accession to and strengthened implementation of national, regional and international laws and policy frameworks that ensure and improve the protection of refugees and IDPs, such as the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol or the AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala convention) or the Guiding Principles on internal displacement.</p>	<p>Leave No One Behind</p>

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Refugees

In September 2017, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) Lebanon agreed a two year programme with WFP that will provide an average of 10,000 of the most vulnerable Syrian refugee families with unrestricted cash each month to meet their urgent, survival needs.

DFID provided political, technical and policy support for the roll out of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, with particular engagement through country offices in Ethiopia, Uganda and Tanzania (prior to its decision to withdraw from the CRRF in early 2018). The UK actively engaged with thematic discussions organised by UNHCR to help shape and direct key elements in the development of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), participating in meetings, side events, panels and providing written evidence.

IDA18 Refugee Sub Window July 2017 - see reporting under Transformation 5D.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
- ☒ By applying processes/indicators developed to measure WHS commitments specifically.

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

DFID is monitoring progress on the Jordan, Lebanon and Ethiopia compacts. IDA-18's implementation will be monitored by a Result Measurement System and a Mid-Term Review. Under Grand Bargain reporting DFID will track our own multi-year funding.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis, planning, funding and/or response
- ☒ Multi-stakeholder coordination
- ☒ Strengthening national/local systems

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Improved humanitarian/development linkages, including the refugee compacts, requires a change of behavior to facilitate greater



coordination between donors, host governments, humanitarian and development actors, and other stakeholders i.e. private sector.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

- DFID will continue to explore the potential for other compacts where politically feasible.
- DFID will continue to support the CRRF rollout in 2018. DFID will continue to work closely with other key states and UNHCR to drive successful development of the GCR over six consultations and adoption by the end of the year.

DFID will continue to work with the World Bank to shape IDA-19.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

At the UN level: increased collaboration and commitment to a shared vision at country level that cuts across the humanitarian, development and peacebuilding systems, and is translated into collective outcomes supporting the SDGs.

From donors: more investment in prevention and crisis risk reduction and promotion of longer-term multi-year approaches in protracted crises.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

In Lebanon, £22m of DFID's funding will support the Lebanese Government's 'Reaching All Children with Education' scheme to expand the public education system to include an additional 200,000 Syrian refugees and improve quality for Lebanese students.

Keywords

Cash, Disaster Risk Reduction, Education, Humanitarian-development nexus



3C End statelessness in the next decade

Joint Commitments

Commitment	Joint Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The UK commits to work with the United States and other partners to build on lessons from Syria and establish international compacts on protracted refugee crises to provide jobs, education and services to refugees and the communities that host them, using a wide range of financial, aid, and trade instruments.	United States, others	Policy	Leave No One Behind

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

The UK support compliance with the international norms which prevent people being made stateless.

The UK's Department For International Development (DFID) provided political, technical and policy support for the roll out of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), with particular engagement through country offices in Ethiopia, Uganda and Tanzania (prior to its decision to withdraw from the CRRF in early 2018).

The UK work closely and provide core financial support to UNHCR as the 5th largest donor. UNHCR have launched a campaign called #IBelong to end statelessness by 2024, and have also developed a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through multi-stakeholder processes or initiatives (e.g. IASC, Grand Bargain, Charter for Change, etc).

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

DFID is monitoring progress on the Jordan, Lebanon and Ethiopia compacts.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis, planning, funding and/or response
☒ Multi-stakeholder coordination
☒ Strengthening national/local systems

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Improved humanitarian/development linkages, including the refugee compacts, requires a change of behaviour to facilitate greater coordination between donors, host governments, humanitarian and development actors, and other stakeholders i.e. private sector.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

DFID will continue to explore the potential for other compact options where politically feasible. DFID will also continue to support the CRRF rollout in 2018. The UK will continue to work closely with other key States and UNHCR to drive successful development of the Global Refugee Compact by the end of the year.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

At the UN level - increased collaboration and commitment to a shared vision at country level that cuts across the humanitarian, development and peacebuilding systems, and is translated into collective outcomes supporting the SDGs.



6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

DFID's funding (£22m) will support the Lebanese Government's 'Reaching All Children with Education' scheme to expand the public education system to include an additional 200,000 Syrian refugees and improve quality for Lebanese students.

Keywords

Displacement



3D Empower and protect women and girls

Joint Commitments

Commitment	Joint Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The UK endorses the UNFPA-led Joint Statement on Sexual and Reproductive Health in Emergencies: Accelerating Efforts to Save Lives, Protect Rights, and Dignity and Leave No one Behind.	UNFPA	Policy	Leave No One Behind

Individual Commitments

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

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
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Empower Women and Girls as change agents and leaders, including by increasing support for local women's groups to participate meaningfully in humanitarian action.	Leave No One Behind
Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the Outcome documents of their review conferences for all women and adolescent girls in crisis settings.	Leave No One Behind
Ensure that humanitarian programming is gender responsive.	Leave No One Behind
Fully comply with humanitarian policies, frameworks and legally binding documents related to gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's rights.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity Leave No One Behind

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

The UK's Department for International Development (DFID) has integrated the commitment to protect and empower women and girls within the 2017 UK Humanitarian Reform Policy, reiterating our commitment to ensure compliance with the International Development (Gender Equality) Act 2014. For example, the needs of women and girls, including their sexual and reproductive health (SRHR) and protection needs, are central to the UK's response to the humanitarian crisis in Bangladesh. The UK co-hosted the Family Planning Summit in July 2017, where SRHR in humanitarian contexts was given a global platform and tangible progress was achieved with over 60 relevant commitments made by countries, agencies and civil society. The UK announced new initiatives to increase the delivery of life-saving SRHR services in humanitarian crises, including an innovation challenge fund and increased programming in Syria, Nigeria, and Bangladesh.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
- ☒ Through multi-stakeholder processes or initiatives (e.g. IASC, Grand Bargain, Charter for Change, etc).

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

DFID is not currently assessing impact of commitments but will consider how to do so moving forward.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
- ☒ Data and analysis
- ☒ Human resources/capacity

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

The gap in available expertise throughout the humanitarian sector to meaningfully include women and girls, and to utilise evidence to improve programming targeting women and girls' protection and empowerment, continues to be a challenge.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

In 2018, DFID will launch their Strategic Vision for Gender Equality, which has a cross cutting inclusion of conflict, protracted crises, and humanitarian contexts. Evidence will continue to emerge from DFID's flagship What Works to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) research and evidence programme, including from conflict-affected, fragile, and humanitarian contexts. DFID funds will support a new WHO global data and accountability mechanism for sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) in crises.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?



Greater institutional resourcing, in both human capital and programming targeting women and girls, throughout the humanitarian system is needed as a demonstration of the prioritisation of this transformation. Enhanced and meaningful inclusion of women and girls in decision making within humanitarian organisations, governments, and communities is required to effectively identify and meet their needs in preparedness, response, and recovery.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

The UK continues to engage with the Call to Action on the Protection from gender based violence (GBV) platform, to progress collective action to fulfill the ambition of the Roadmap to Action and has led the formation of a new Donor Coordination Group for SRHR in crises.

Keywords

Gender, Innovation



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

Individual Commitments

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

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

The UK committed to invest £30 million to Education Cannot Wait (ECW) and disbursed £10 million of this in 2017. Alongside this financial support, the UK has provided technical input to the Secretariat, including through seconding a senior adviser, and at a country level with in-country technical DFID staff presence.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
- ☒ By reporting to, or using reports prepared for, UN principal organs, UN governing boards, or other international bodies

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

Through internal monitoring processes and country funded programme monitoring using the ECW Results Framework.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Data and analysis
- ☒ Human resources/capacity
- ☒ Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis, planning, funding and/or response

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

ECW is a new institution, it has started funding country programmes while developing its operating processes. This has meant it has started to reach children in 2017, however it takes time and patience to establish a new approach and funding mechanism.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

Continued technical support and monitoring of ECW progress to understand where it is having impact and identify lessons learned, including how it can work effectively across humanitarian and development actors and ensure coordination. Building the evidence base through the Acceleration Facility and increasing the focus on education quality under ECW investments.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

The ongoing engagement from the Executive Committee as a core part of ECW's governance model is critical, this brings expertise from across different actors including civil society, UN and other institutions and governments. Similarly the development of ECW's approach at a country level to engage all the appropriate actors and ensure ECW's model is understood and coordinates effectively. Accelerate progress of the Acceleration Facility.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

Executive Committee members are drawing on their in-country presence to support ECW, for example enabling a collaborative approach to exploring country level pooled funding mechanisms in Uganda.



Keywords

Education



3G Address other groups or minorities in crisis settings

Individual Commitments

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

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

The UK reaffirms our commitment to make humanitarian action inclusive of people with disabilities and continue to do strong work to address other groups or minorities in crisis settings.

The UK's Department for International Development (DFID) is providing leadership to ensure people with disabilities and other marginalised groups are not left behind in humanitarian or development programming. In 2017, the UK worked with donors and NGOs to champion the needs of people with disabilities and ensure their voice are heard in planning and decision making. An important aim of DFID's £684 million core funding to UN humanitarian agencies is to build capacity in effective action to protect groups more likely to be vulnerable in humanitarian crises - including people with disabilities and older people. DFID's Humanitarian Response to Hurricanes Irma and Maria in the Caribbean took account of the large population of older women and high levels of out-migration in the remaining adult population, often leaving older women to care for children. Targeted assistance was provided to older people and people with disabilities, and measures implemented to improve accessibility of support.

DFID committed £2m to the ICRC Humanitarian Impact Bond which will set up and run three new physical rehabilitation centres in three conflict affected countries – Mali, Nigeria, and DRC – to help people with disabilities access vital services to improve mobility.

The UK are conducting research on data collection in humanitarian contexts; and promoting the Washington Group questions on disability to enable us to measure, monitor and evaluate access and inclusion across our work in crisis settings.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
- ☒ By reporting to, or using reports prepared for, UN principal organs, UN governing boards, or other international bodies
- ☒ Through multi-stakeholder processes or initiatives (e.g. IASC, Grand Bargain, Charter for Change, etc).
- ☒ By applying processes/indicators developed to measure WHS commitments specifically.

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

DFID introduced a policy marker tracking disability inclusive aid spending. This enables monitoring of gaps in humanitarian aid spending and indicates where aid allocations are likely to leave people with disabilities behind.

The UK is working with OECD DAC to introduce a similar policy marker to their official development assistance (ODA) database.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Buy-in
- ☒ Data and analysis
- ☒ Human resources/capacity

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

- Lack of quality data prevents identification of the scale of the challenge, as well as providing appropriate, tailored responses.
- Where policies are in place at headquarter-level, capacity building is often required to enable field level compliance.
- Further buy-in across the system would assist in overcoming these (and other) barriers.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

The UK will host a high-level Global Disability Summit to raise a spotlight on disability inclusion. This will bring together countries



and actors across the international community to galvanise real and lasting change for people with disabilities around the world – including in crisis settings.

DFID will deliver innovative new programming to find out what works to support people with disabilities, including in humanitarian action, as well as continuing to mainstream disability inclusion across our work.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

DFID's approach to protracted crises, outlined in our Humanitarian Reform Policy and elaborated in the Protracted Crises discussion paper, recommends shifts in how the UK invest to address the economic, social and political exclusion of all marginalised groups (including people with disabilities, older people and groups defined by sexual orientation or gender reassignment).

The UK advocate for tackling barriers, such as social and cultural norms; and empowering excluded groups to meaningfully participate in and lead the response.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

The UK encourage partners to use the new Humanitarian inclusion standards for older people and people with disabilities produced by the Age and Disability Capacity Programme (ADCAP). ADCAP is part of DFID's Disaster and Emergencies Preparedness Programme (DEPP), which supports humanitarian organisations with dedicated age and disability inclusion advisors.

Keywords

Disability



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

Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The UK commits to more than double its use of cash-based approaches in crisis situations from current levels.	Financial	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to a new way of working that meets people's immediate humanitarian needs, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years through the achievement of collective outcomes. To achieve this, commit to the following: a) Anticipate, Do Not Wait: to invest in risk analysis and to incentivize early action in order to minimize the impact and frequency of known risks and hazards on people. b) Reinforce, Do Not Replace: to support and invest in local, national and regional leadership, capacity strengthening and response systems, avoiding duplicative international mechanisms wherever possible. c) Preserve and retain emergency capacity: to deliver predictable and flexible urgent and life-saving assistance and protection in accordance with humanitarian principles. d) Transcend Humanitarian-Development Divides: work together, toward collective outcomes that ensure humanitarian needs are met, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years and based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors. The primacy of humanitarian principles will continue to underpin humanitarian action.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Commit to reinforce national and local leadership and capacities in managing disaster and climate-related risks through strengthened preparedness and predictable response and recovery arrangements.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Commit to increase investment in building community resilience as a critical first line of response, with the full and effective participation of women.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Commit to ensure regional and global humanitarian assistance for natural disasters complements national and local efforts.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Commit to increase substantially and diversify global support and share of resources for humanitarian assistance aimed to address the differentiated needs of populations affected by humanitarian crises in fragile situations and complex emergencies, including increasing cash-based programming in situations where relevant.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity
Commit to empower national and local humanitarian action by increasing the share of financing accessible to local and national humanitarian actors and supporting the enhancement of their national delivery systems, capacities and preparedness planning.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Strengthening national/local leadership and systems



The UK Department for International Development (DFID) continues to fund the START Fund which is the first multi-donor pooled fund managed exclusively by NGOs. Projects are chosen by local committees, and in 2015 (latest data available), 42% of START funds went to national and local partners.

DFID has funded the core Disaster Emergency Preparedness Programme (DEPP) up until 31 March 2018. DFID will fund the DEPP Innovation window (£10million) until March 2019.

DFID has funded the Humanitarian Leadership Academy since 2015 to support people to prepared for and respond to crises in their own countries.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
- ☒ Through multi-stakeholder processes or initiatives (e.g. IASC, Grand Bargain, Charter for Change, etc).

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Strengthening national/local systems
- ☒ Other: Risk tolerance and ability to channel funding through local systems

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

DFID will continue to fund central programmes that support localisation, including the START Fund. DFID will also continue to fund Country-Based Pooled Funds, and will support localisation through its country offices.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

As advocated by START, it is necessary to look beyond simply funding issues and the range of issues necessary to support localisation, such as genuine partnerships, improved capacity and institutional development, greater participation of affected communities, greater presence and influence of national actors within coordination mechanisms, visibility of roles and results by national actors, and greater policy influence of national actors in international policy debates.

Keywords

Country-based pooled funds, Local action



4B Anticipate, do not wait, for crises

Individual Commitments

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

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to a new way of working that meets people's immediate humanitarian needs, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years through the achievement of collective outcomes. To achieve this, commit to the following: a) Anticipate, Do Not Wait: to invest in risk analysis and to incentivize early action in order to minimize the impact and frequency of known risks and hazards on people. b) Reinforce, Do Not Replace: to support and invest in local, national and regional leadership, capacity strengthening and response systems, avoiding duplicative international mechanisms wherever possible. c) Preserve and retain emergency capacity: to deliver predictable and flexible urgent and life-saving assistance and protection in accordance with humanitarian principles. d) Transcend Humanitarian-Development Divides: work together, toward collective outcomes that ensure humanitarian needs are met, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years and based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors. The primacy of humanitarian principles will continue to underpin humanitarian action.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Commit to accelerate the reduction of disaster and climate-related risks through the coherent implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, as well as other relevant strategies and programs of action, including the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity
Commit to improve the understanding, anticipation and preparedness for disaster and climate-related risks by investing in data, analysis and early warning, and developing evidence-based decision-making processes that result in early action.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

In 2017, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) launched the Centre for Global Disaster Protection, funded with £30m, which brings developing countries together with partners including the UK Government, the World Bank, civil society and the private sector with the shared goal of enhancing financial resilience to climate and disasters, enabling sustainable economic development and protecting the lives and livelihoods of vulnerable people.

African Risk Capacity which pools risk regionally to offer lower-cost insurance and provides advice and assistance to governments around insurance and risk finance, currently insures 5 countries.



2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

The UK will measure progress through the adoption of monitoring and evaluation frameworks, assessed against the log frames once developed as part of the programme, and internal systems. The UK will also draw on country and programme reporting and InsuResilience reporting.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Data and analysis
☒ Funding amounts
☒ Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis, planning, funding and/or response

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

A significant challenge is around premium financing for countries, the availability of funds is a major constraint for countries wishing to join the insurance pools.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

The Centre for Global Disaster Protection will run two innovation labs in 2018, and commission a number of research pieces to further develop this agenda.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Working with other governments as well as multilateral organisations such as the World Bank Group (premium financing and risk layering) will be crucial to achieving the desired goals.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

The Centre for Global Disaster Protection is a collaboration between DFID and the World Bank.

Keywords

Innovation



4C Deliver collective outcomes: transcend humanitarian-development divides

Joint Commitments

Commitment	Joint Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
The UK commits to work with the United States on the design of new crisis review mechanism.	United States	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

Individual Commitments

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

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to a new way of working that meets people's immediate humanitarian needs, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years through the achievement of collective outcomes. To achieve this, commit to the following: a) Anticipate, Do Not Wait: to invest in risk analysis and to incentivize early action in order to minimize the impact and frequency of known risks and hazards on people. b) Reinforce, Do Not Replace: to support and invest in local, national and regional leadership, capacity strengthening and response systems, avoiding duplicative international mechanisms wherever possible. c) Preserve and retain emergency capacity: to deliver predictable and flexible urgent and life-saving assistance and protection in accordance with humanitarian principles. d) Transcend Humanitarian-Development Divides: work together, toward collective outcomes that ensure humanitarian needs are met, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years and based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors. The primacy of humanitarian principles will continue to underpin humanitarian action.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis and planning towards collective outcomes

The UK adopted its Humanitarian Reform Policy (HRP), which outlines how to bring humanitarian and development expertise together to reduce crisis risks and respond to protracted crises. The UK also produced a protracted crises discussion paper aimed to help Department for International Development (DFID) practitioners operationalise the HRP. The UK expanded the number of countries where it relies on both humanitarian and development instruments in response to crises. The UK also



developed several policy and guidance notes on education and on sexual and reproductive health in crises aimed at development and humanitarian practitioners.

Other-4C

DFID is a founding and leading member of the Global Alliance for Humanitarian Innovation (GAHI). DFID has committed £350,000 over 2017-18 to establish the international secretariat for GAHI. The UK is a signatory to the Urban Crises Charter and a Global Alliance for Urban Crises partner. The UK actively supported the Global alliance for Urban Crises in 2017 through resources channeled to IRC. IRC was instrumental in helping create the Alliance. It has been a member of the Alliance Steering group. IRC has also provide technical and managerial support to the Alliance, representing it in fora and fundraising.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
- ☒ By reporting to, or using reports prepared for, UN principal organs, UN governing boards, or other international bodies
- ☒ Through multi-stakeholder processes or initiatives (e.g. IASC, Grand Bargain, Charter for Change, etc).

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

At this stage, the UK are measuring progress on processes. In the long-run, impact will be measured through reduction of need in crises, increased predictable UK spend to recurrent and protracted crises and against the SDGs.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Human resources/capacity
- ☒ Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis, planning, funding and/or response
- ☒ Multi-stakeholder coordination

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Recruitment and capacity building to support innovative international initiatives can be a challenge. Change is also dependent on more effective, multi-stakeholder coordination and planning, which still needs progress.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

The UK will continue to invest in refreshing policies, tools and guidance and in research and evidence. The UK will continue to scale up innovative, longer-term solutions on risk financing and in crises. The UK will also continue to actively engage in the delivery of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework to make it a success. GAHI is expected to convene its first thematic working group by 2018, with a priority plan of action.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Progress on collaboration across Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs) and UN Country Teams (UNCTS) together with bilateral donors, international financial institutions (IFIs) and the peacebuilding system on joint risk, vulnerability and need analysis, and progress on more coordinated planning approaches.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

GAHI is an example of bilateral donors working together. The UK is also funding a joint UNDP-Department of Political Affairs programme to deploy development-peace advisers to provide conflict and political analysis to Resident Coordinators' office.

Keywords

Education, Gender, Humanitarian-development nexus, Innovation, Urban

5A Invest in local capacities

Individual Commitments

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

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to empower national and local humanitarian action by increasing the share of financing accessible to local and national humanitarian actors and supporting the enhancement of their national delivery systems, capacities and preparedness planning.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Direct funding to national/local actors

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

In 2017 the UK continued to invest in consortia that are working with local and national partners, specifically:

- i) START Fund (£10m 2017/18), which provides support to forgotten, or spikes in, humanitarian crises and which has local and national actors as key partners/implementers.
- ii) DEPP - (£13m per 2017/18) comprising 14 NGO run projects investing in the capacity development of local and national NGOs.
- iii) HLA - (£4m 2017/18) investing in training and learning for local and national actors.
- iv) Core funding to the IFRC (£9m 2017/18).

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

The various programmes the UK is supporting (e.g. START, DEPP) have results frameworks and evaluations.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Buy-in
- ☒ Strengthening national/local systems

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Measuring the effects, and sustainability of, national and local capacity development programmes is challenging.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this



transformation.

In 2018, the UK will continue to fund the START Fund, DEPP Innovation labs (as part of the DEPP programme) and the HLA.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

The Grand Bargain localisation workstream has a role to play in taking forward this agenda.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

The START Fund, DEPP and HLA are all innovations. Some have other donor support, but this is limited.

Keywords

Local action

5B Invest according to risk

Individual Commitments

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

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to accelerate the reduction of disaster and climate-related risks through the coherent implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, as well as other relevant strategies and programs of action, including the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity
Commit to invest in risk management, preparedness and crisis prevention capacity to build the resilience of vulnerable and affected people.	Invest in Humanity

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

In 2017, DFID launched the Centre for Global Disaster Protection, funded with £30m, which brings developing countries together with partners including the UK Government, the World Bank, civil society and the private sector with the shared goal of enhancing financial resilience to climate and disasters, enabling sustainable economic development and protecting the lives and livelihoods of vulnerable people.

African Risk Capacity which pools risk regionally to offer lower-cost insurance and provides advice and assistance to governments around insurance and risk finance.

Global Parametrics is a parametric and index based risk transfer start up, started by DFID and Germany Government's KfW.

This year it launched an insurance scheme in six countries in Africa and Asia, which could result in over 690,000 families, totaling up to four million people, benefiting from coverage they did not have before.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

Using internal log frames, and external evaluations on the programmes.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Data and analysis



☒ Funding amounts

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

A significant challenge is around premium financing for countries, the availability of funds is a major constraint for countries wishing to join the insurance pools.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

Work shops and innovation labs will be run by the Centre for Global Disaster Protection, building understanding and capacity in developing countries. The Centre is also working in partnership with the University of Cambridge and the World Bank to design and deliver a 5 day executive training programme in disaster risk financing.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

DFID will continue to engage widely on this agenda with stakeholders,



5C Invest in stability

Individual Commitments

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

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

The UK commits to increase funding for the UK's Conflict Stability and Security Fund from £1.033 billion in 2015/16 to over £1.3 billion by 2019/20. This will increase capacity to prevent threats and build stability, as well as respond to crises more quickly and effectively.

The UK committed last year to ensure adequate funds are available at short notice to provide comprehensive support to crises through the UK's £500 million crisis reserve. The crisis reserve is operational and is being used by the Department for International Development (DFID) and Her Majesty's Government (HMG) to enable flexible response to humanitarian crises. The UK commits to invest at least 50% of the DFID's budget in fragile states and regions in every year from 2016 to 2020. This is a major investment in global stability.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
- ☒ By reporting to, or using reports prepared for, UN principal organs, UN governing boards, or other international bodies

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

DFID has internal stability indicators in place to record how effectively country offices are working towards stability. Additionally, DFID is in the process of creating a sophisticated 'stability marker' to analyse levels of stability in DFID priority countries.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Data and analysis
- ☒ Institutional/Internal constraints
- ☒ Multi-stakeholder coordination

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Investing in stability unilaterally is hard if there is not ubiquitous consensus among donors that it is the right thing to do. Additionally, data which measures the contribution of stability is hard to perfect.



4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

DFID will work to roll out its evidence-based 'Building Stability Framework' across the country office network. The framework provides guidance on how donors and other development actors can genuinely work to tackle the underlying drivers of instability.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

The international donor community, led by partner governments, should work together more effectively to tackle the underlying drivers of instability, rather than focus on the symptoms. The case for greater investment in stability and supporting peace is both economically and ethically sound. The recent UN-World Bank joint study, 'Pathways for Peace', should be used as a tool to get donors to coordinate and work towards a shared agenda.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

DFID country offices using unconventional programmes (e.g. humanitarian, health or economic development interventions), to target vulnerable and excluded groups and seek to address their grievances with the aim of building stability.



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

Individual Commitments

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

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to enable coherent financing that avoids fragmentation by supporting collective outcomes over multiple years, supporting those with demonstrated comparative advantage to deliver in context.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity
Commit to promote and increase predictable, multi-year, unearmarked, collaborative and flexible humanitarian funding toward greater efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of humanitarian action for affected people.	Invest in Humanity
Commit to broaden and adapt the global instruments and approaches to meet urgent needs, reduce risk and vulnerability and increase resilience, without adverse impact on humanitarian principles and overall action (as also proposed in Round Table on "Changing Lives").	Invest in Humanity

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

The UK maintained their commitment to multi-year flexible financing to the humanitarian and development system. The UK also led by example, creating incentives for reform through performance-based financing dependent on the delivery of essential reforms. DFID approved voluntary core funding contributions for 2017-21 totaling £976 million to humanitarian multilaterals and £541 million to UN Development multilaterals.

The UK has continued to fund the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and the UNDP-Department for Political Affairs joint programme (£11.8 million in 2017) to support prevention, mediation and the deployment of conflict expertise to UN Country teams. The UK also supported the UN-World Bank Pathways for Peace report to strengthen collaboration between these entities and build the UN's capacity to tackle the root causes of crises. The UK also monitored the implementation of the World Bank's IDA 18 window and of the refugee sub-window through engagement at the World Bank's Advisory board and high-level bilateral meetings, and at country level. Eight countries in Africa, South Asia, the Middle-East and North Africa have been found eligible for refugee sub-window assistance so far. The UK is helping build the evidence to support the refugee sub-window through a £10 million research project with the World Bank and UNHCR.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
- ☒ By reporting to, or using reports prepared for, UN principal organs, UN governing boards, or other international bodies

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

The UK agreed performance-based financing framework and indicators with its multilateral partners. The UK plans to contract third-party monitoring to measure performance against milestones. On prevention, SDG 16 provides a benchmark to measure progress.



3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Buy-in
- ☒ Funding amounts
- ☒ Institutional/Internal constraints

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

The PBF and UNDP- Department for Political Affairs (DPA) face significant funding shortfalls and constraints linked to annualised funding. This hinders them from investing in both short-term efforts on crisis response and in longer-term prevention work.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

From 2018, 30% of multilateral UK core funding will be conditional on performance, measured against Grand Bargain commitments, and the UN Secretary General priorities for the UN Development System. The UK will maintain funding to the PBF and UNDP-DPA and engage through the High-Level event on Sustaining Peace. The UK will monitor the World Bank's performance through the 1st Results Management Report System for IDA 18 and the Mid-Term Review.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Greater commitment from all stakeholders to invest in prevention, longer-term solutions, preparedness and to act before crises emerge. This includes better information, commitment to collective action and a shift of emphasis from response to prevention.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

The UK performance-based financing aims to deliver collective system-wide reforms that require humanitarian partners to work together. The UK has taken on the co-chairmanship of the International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF) and is using this to build consensus on prevention and share best practices.



5E Diversify the resource base and increase cost-efficiency

Individual Commitments

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

Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to increase substantially and diversify global support and share of resources for humanitarian assistance aimed to address the differentiated needs of populations affected by humanitarian crises in fragile situations and complex emergencies, including increasing cash-based programming in situations where relevant.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity
Commit to promote and increase predictable, multi-year, unearmarked, collaborative and flexible humanitarian funding toward greater efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of humanitarian action for affected people.	Invest in Humanity

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Multi-year humanitarian programming is now the Department for International Development's (DFID) default approach to funding to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the UK's humanitarian financing. Seventy-one projects in twenty-six DFID country offices now have multi-year humanitarian business cases approved. In 2017, £1,249,000,000 or 89% of all DFID humanitarian funding, was provided to multi-year programmes (funding provided for two or more years, based on a firm commitment at the outset).

In 2017 DFID implemented two core funding arrangements to run over four years (2017-2021). These business cases provide the UN Humanitarian system (OCHA, CERF, IOM, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF and WHO) and the Red Cross/ Red Crescent Movement (ICRC, IFRC and the British Red Cross) with flexible un-earmarked core funds and will be monitored through a single results framework for each business cases.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

☒ Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

Through extensive programme management, including independent monitoring and evaluation.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- ☒ Data and analysis
- ☒ Information management/tools
- ☒ Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis, planning, funding and/or response

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

DFID needs to (better) communicate to partners and other donors that a multi-year arrangement is in place /possible, and to continually advocate for higher-order (resilience) results on that basis.



4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

DFID is actively engaging with other donors to shift to multi-year funding models, recognizing the reality of protracted crises and aiming to contribute to longer-term development gains, in the logic of the SDGs.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Partners need time to make organisational adjustments to reflect the ambition and innovation proposed in multi-year business cases.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

Multi-year arrangements save time on 'process' over their full life. Staff report using this time for strategic thinking, support to more complex partner arrangements (e.g. consortia or more strategic relationships), and enhanced monitoring and evaluation.



Additional Reports

Attachment
UK 2018 Grand Bargain Self-Report.pdf