With record numbers of people requiring life-saving assistance and funding drastically short of meeting those needs, leaders concluded the first-ever World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul endorsing five responsibilities, to - improve aid delivery, support refugees, uphold international law, increase financing, and prevent the crises generating the largest migration flows in 70 years.

The three main goals of the summit were - (1) Reaffirm commitment to humanity and humanitarian principles; (2) Initiate actions and commitments which enable countries and communities to prepare for and respond to crises and be more resilient to shocks; and (3) Share best practices which help save lives around the world, placing affected people at the centre of humanitarian action and alleviating suffering.

The Summit featured seven high-level leaders’ round table discussions in which Heads of State and Government and representatives of civil society, the private sector, philanthropy, and the United Nations announced commitments to improve humanitarian responses. Some discussions focused around broad themes titled ‘Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity’, ‘Natural Disaster and Climate Change — Managing Risks and Crises Differently’, and ‘Women and Girls — Catalysing Action to Achieve Gender Equity’.

Global and national organisations also launched a new fund to better coordinate support for, and drive investment in, education for children and youth affected by humanitarian emergencies and protracted crises. The ‘Education Cannot Wait – a fund for education in emergencies’ aims to reach more than 13.6 million children and youth living in crisis situations, such as conflict, natural disasters, and disease outbreaks, with quality education over the next five years, and 75 million children and youth in desperate need of education by 2030.

“The new fund will help to make the crucial link between humanitarian aid and long-term development ensuring that children’s education is not forgotten,” said Julia Gillard, Chair of the Global Partnership for Education (GPE). “GPE strongly supports Education Cannot Wait and is committed to make it a success so children can continue going to school during times of conflict, emergencies and protracted crises.”
World Humanitarian Summit launches ‘Education Cannot Wait’ fund
23-24 May, Istanbul, Turkey

The funding campaign’s immediate aim is to raise $3.85 billion across the next five years. The goal is to recruit 100 major donors, from philanthropic foundations and the business sector as well as governments and international agencies.

The Education Cannot Wait Fund will support access to education for children affected by emergencies and protracted crises. It will give particular consideration to refugee children and children forcibly displaced inside their countries, as well as children in the communities that are hosting them. This may include assisting refugee children in middle income countries where there is limited financing available for their education. The Fund aims to reach the most vulnerable crisis-affected children and youth. It aims to increase access to education in emergencies by 18% of crisis-affected children by 2020 and to 100% of crisis-affected children by 2030.

The new fund is expected to –

1. Offer up to five years of educational emergency, recognising that the average time a refugee is out of his or her country is more than 10 years;
2. Have private sector, foundation and philanthropic windows and will be the first comprehensive education public partnership in humanitarian aid; and
3. Engage philanthropic companies in innovative solutions to deliver education, including bold experiments in online education to help refugees in camps and those holed up in hovels, huts and tents.

The European Union, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom, and the United States have all made financial contributions for the first year of the fund, with Denmark indicating its willingness to make a financial contribution in 2017. The fund’s target for the first year is US$150 million, with an overall ambition of achieving $3.5 billion over a five-year period. By the close of the World Humanitarian Summit, over 50% of the year one target had been pledged.

As outlined in its statement following the launch of this fund, the Global Campaign for Education (GCE) welcomed the pledges and underscored that they will be holding governments to account by analysing these commitments. GCE called on governments to “ensure that public funds dedicated to education are used for quality, public provision and systems, and not to support for-profit private companies seeking to draw financial profit from humanitarian crises.”
World Humanitarian Summit launches ‘Education Cannot Wait’ fund
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mechanisms, such as the Global Partnership for Education.” GCE also called on governments to “ensure that public funds dedicated to education are used for quality, public provision and systems, and not to support for-profit private companies seeking to draw financial profit from humanitarian crises. This practice, known as ‘disaster capitalism’, has already been applied in several cases and contexts, and has proven to be profoundly detrimental to the realisation of human rights.”

The full text of the GCE statement is available here.

During the Summit, the Global Campaign for Education (GCE), along with Theirworld, UNRWA, INEE, Jesuit Refugee Service, and War Child organised a side event titled ‘Delivering Quality Education in Emergencies: What Needs To Be Done?’ The GCE and organising partners stressed the importance of ensuring that there are no gaps in the provision of lifelong learning and education for children, adolescents and youth as outlined in Core Responsibility Three of the World Humanitarian Summit Agenda for Humanity and in the goals of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. They also agreed that education in emergencies must build upon and strengthen existing education systems, policies, and accountability, including drawing upon complementary innovative approaches using technology, self-learning, and interactive tools where appropriate.

The two-day Summit brought together 55 Heads of State and Government and other officials from 173 countries. Hundreds of representatives from the private sector and thousands from civil society also attended, marking a diverse range of actors discussing new ways to alleviate suffering, including by addressing the social, economic, and other inequities that could ignite simmering tensions into violent conflict.