In September 2013, the UN Secretary-General called for a World Humanitarian Summit in 2016.

The Summit will bring the global community together to propose solutions to our most pressing challenges and set an agenda to keep humanitarian action fit for the future.
18 months of global action

- World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, Sendai, March 2015
- Post-2015 Conference, September 2015
- Peacekeeping Review Process, 2015
- UNCCC Paris, December 2015
- 32nd RC/RC Conference, November 2015
- World Humanitarian Summit, May 2016
- Habitat III, 2016
A uniquely inclusive consultation process...

- **Humanitarian effectiveness**
- **Reducing vulnerability and managing risk**
- **Transformation through innovation**
- **Serving the needs of people in conflict**
### In all regions of the world...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western and Central Africa</td>
<td>Abidjan</td>
<td>19-20 June 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North and South-East Asia</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>23-24 July 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern and Southern Africa</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>27-29 October 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe and Others</td>
<td>Budapest</td>
<td>3-4 February 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>Amman</td>
<td>3-5 March 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>Guatemala City</td>
<td>5-7 May 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Region</td>
<td>Auckland</td>
<td>30 June – 2 July 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South and Central Asia</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>July 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To create together an agenda for change.
Vision for Istanbul
The WHS will...

• Catalyse a new global partnership so that people, countries and communities are better able to cope with crises
• Be a launch-pad for the world to commit to reduce loss of life, alleviate suffering, and maintain the dignity and hope of people affected by crisis
Four main issues to address emerging

1. protecting people in conflict;
2. closing the financing gap;
3. building resilience to shocks through working with the development community;
4. increasing operational effectiveness.
• Ensuring affected people, particularly women, have a stronger voice and influence over humanitarian action;
• confronting international humanitarian law (IHL) violations and finding new ways to protect and assist people in conflict;
• developing new approaches for managing recurrent and protracted crises;
• global action to address the funding gap;
• adapting the humanitarian system to new contexts, actors and challenges;
• localising preparedness and response;
• creating an enabling environment and investment in innovation to better deal with current and future humanitarian crises.