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A Six-Month Reform Package for a More Effective Humanitarian Reset

Design Youth In, Deliver Better Outcomes

#ChangetheCode (CTC)

— response to the Emergency Relief Coordinator's challenge: what should the humanitarian movement aim to achieve in the next six months?

About This Publication

This publication is the definitive response to the challenge received by the #ChangeTheCode (CTC) campaign from the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Tom Fletcher.

CTC is a youth-led campaign advocating for the institutionalization of youth leadership in the humanitarian system, proudly supported by ActionAid International and Global Platforms. Building on relentless advocacy efforts since its inception in September 2025, the campaign received a direct, public challenge from the ERC in May 2026. In a LinkedIn Post, he called upon CTC to deliver a proposal on what the humanitarian movement should aim to achieve in the next six months, timed to feed into the IASC Principals meeting scheduled for October 2026.

As the core highlight of this work, this document provides a 13-step reform package based on four core commitments, **SEE, SEAT, DECIDE, and FUND**. It sets forth an actionable roadmap to ensure that by March 2027, youth are counted in every coordination system, represented at every decision-making table, able to access funding, and empowered to shape the decisions that affect their futures. Importantly, these goals can be met efficiently without the need for new institutions or additional funding instruments. This will be achieved efficiently without creating any new institutions or additional funding instruments.

PART 01

The Opportunity

Youth should not be treated as a group defined only by vulnerability, nor called upon only for implementation.

Recognising real needs and risks must not become grounds for excluding young people from decision-making; at the same time, recognition without a mechanism is not representation. This proposal does both: it highlights the challenges young people face while creating clear pathways for them to influence decisions through representation, data, and dedicated funding. Most importantly, it aims to ensure resources are secured and sustained, rather than promised and forgotten when priorities shift. Whilst the proposal primarily draws on Nigeria's HNRP Youth Compliance Assessment (2026), its findings are triangulated with recurring themes from reports, programme evidence and anecdotal accounts across other contexts, providing broader corroboration of the issues identified. It is also worth noting that since the launch of the Humanitarian Reset, there has been limited data on

YLOs, a critical gap that this proposal actively attempts to address.

The Humanitarian Reset presents an opportunity to redesign how decisions are made and how resources are allocated. Learning from Nigeria's own assessment of its Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) shows that reforms introduced into an established system are often treated as optional additions competing with long-standing priorities.¹ But reforms introduced while a new system is being built become part of the foundation. They are easier and less costly to put in place now, and much harder to remove later.

There is an urgent reason to act now. As part of the Reset, decision-making is moving away from traditional cluster structures and toward more flexible Area-Based Coordination (ABC) platforms. If youth participation is written only into cluster guidance, it may be left behind as these changes take place. To

¹ ActionAid Nigeria, HNRP 2026 Youth Lens Compliance Assessment, Youth Lens Evidence Series, 2026

ensure young people continue to have a meaningful voice, youth participation must be built into the new coordination architecture now. Otherwise, the system risks becoming simpler while unintentionally excluding the very people it aims to serve.²

The trajectory: Recognition without parity

The IASC's own record shows how recognition without parity happens, and exactly what fixing it looks like. At the Reset's launch in February–March 2025, the operative language was "communities" and "local actors"; youth were not named. By June 2025, the ERC's own statement named women-led organisations explicitly in its funding framing; youth-led organisations were not named. In March 2026, the IASC Humanitarian Working Group's (HWG)

Cluster Simplification Guidance and its Standard Terms of Reference for Area-Based Coordination went further still for women-led organisations (WLOs) and Organisations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs). Recommendation 2 names both explicitly for "flexible, multi-year, and predictable funding" and for priority "representation and leadership roles in all clusters and Strategic Advisory Groups." The same recommendation, in the same construction, names neither youth nor youth-led organisations (YLOs).

The ABC ToR does name "youth and women-led groups" once, as a typical member of an ABC structure's composition, the first time youth-led organisations have appeared in an IASC coordination product since the 2022 AAP Statement. However, a line in a membership list is not the leadership and funding language WLOs and OPDs hold in the same guidance.

ANCHORED IN WHAT IASC HAS ALREADY PROMISED

The 2022 IASC Principals' Statement on Accountability to Affected People already commits the system to the representation of "women-led and youth-led organizations... at every level of humanitarian decision-making, including the HCT and other coordination forums." The 2020 IASC Guidelines on Working with and for Young People in Humanitarian and Protracted Crises name "young people and coordination" as a standing Key Enabler, and hold that young people should be "recognized as partners, not just as recipients of assistance." Every reform in this package asks the Reset to operationalise commitments IASC Principals already hold, at parity with WLOs and OPDs, not to adopt new policy.

² Moath Aladot, *Recognising Young People in the Area-Based Coordination Model* (ActionAid International, 2026).

PART 02

The Youth Performance Gap

Across humanitarian responses in Nigeria, Palestine, Ukraine, and other crisis-affected countries, the same problem keeps appearing: young people are affected by decisions, but the systems meant to support them are not designed with them in mind. This gap shows up in four key areas:

■ **Representation gap:** Youth are affected by every decision but structurally absent from the room where it is made. Nigeria holds zero dedicated youth seats in strategic coordination despite roughly 2.9 million young people in severe-to-extreme need (ActionAid Nigeria, 2026). Globally, this is compounded by a definitional barrier:

youth-led groups are disproportionately informal or unregistered, and localisation and funding criteria built around formal registration exclude them by design, not by capacity. As noted in the ChangeTheCode Report, despite leading on the frontlines, 56% of youth noted limited to no influence in strategic decision-making.³

³ ChangeTheCode and ActionAid, *Young People Around the World Reflect on the Humanitarian Reset Report, 2026*: <https://changethecodeglobal.org/our-publication/>

■ **Information gap:** The data that drives planning does not capture youth realities. Nigeria's own assessment traces this to the point of collection: age-disaggregation stops at 18 or lumps everyone 18+ into "adult," so the 08-24 cohort is never isolated and everything downstream (severity analysis, PiN, targeting, costing) inherits that erasure. 'Put us at the Centre' report by Save the Children notes that this gap weakens the ability to track who benefits from assistance, and ultimately marginalises the voices of the youngest crisis-affected populations within spaces where decisions are made, and priorities are set.⁴

■ **Resource gap:** Funding rarely reaches youth-led actors even where need is highest. For example, Nigeria's youth receive a single-digit percentage of youth-specific funding against roughly half the caseload. A similar pattern was noted in #ChangeTheCode report, where less than 15% of young people reported access to resources, with most youth-led groups operating without a core budget or multi-year support.

■ **Accountability gap:** Commitments to youth inclusion are common, but accountability for delivering them remains weak. Too often, funders and institutions report on intentions rather than measurable changes in youth influence, leadership, and access to resources. Existing financial reporting platforms, such as OneGMS and FTS, fail to factor in any categorization or reporting on YLOs. At the country level, persistent findings from contexts such as Nigeria show that youth participation and financing remain limited year after year. The root issue is not only a lack of tracking, but a lack of youth power within decision-making systems. When young people are absent from governance and funding structures, institutions are not accountable to those most affected by their decisions. Strengthening youth leadership is therefore both an inclusion goal and an accountability mechanism by design.

⁴ Save the Children, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), and Plan International, *Put Us at the Centre: What Children and Young People in Humanitarian Crises Asked For and the Decisions That Followed, 2026*: <https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/document/put-us-at-the-centre-what-children-and-young-people-in-humanitarian-crises-asked-for-and-the-decisions-that-followed-2026>

PART 03

Why This Is a Performance Case, Not Only a Rights Case

The evidence above establishes exclusion. What follows establishes cost: the Reset's own stated goals, i.e localisation, access, protection, accountability, are measurably harder to achieve while youth remain outside governance, data and financing.

■ Localisation stalls without them.

Nigeria names its four lowest-youth-compliance operational sectors — Logistics, Emergency Telecommunications, Shelter/NFI and WASH, as its single largest opportunity for a youth-led delivery workforce under localisation. Leaving youth out of design keeps these sectors internationally staffed by default, not by need.

■ Access follows youth, not away from them.

Nigeria's structural model finds that the more vulnerable a local government area, the less formal

humanitarian response reaches it ($\beta = -0.56$). The same high-risk areas where the paradox is sharpest are exactly where local youth networks already operate, despite limited resources and restrictive conditions. Youth and women-led organisations are actively developing innovative responses rooted in local realities.⁵ Formalizing and resourcing their role is therefore not simply an inclusion measure; it is a practical access strategy that can help close gaps in humanitarian reach. OCHA's OneGMS notes a positive shift in funding to YLOs since 2024.

⁵ Vijayalakshmi Viswanathan et al., *Building More Locally-Led Aid Ecosystems: 2025 Insights from Global South Civil Society*, Network for Empowered Aid Response (NEAR), 2026: <https://resourcecentre.savethechil-dren.net/document/building-more-locally-led-aid-ecosystems-2025-insights-from-global-south-civil-society>

“While these figures remain a small proportion of overall humanitarian financing, they demonstrate a positive trajectory. The experience of funds in contexts such as Myanmar, Mozambique, Chad, Bangladesh, and CAR shows that when funding mechanisms intentionally create space for local/national youth-led actors, resources can increasingly reach those closest to affected communities”.

- Gemma Connell, OCHA at Private Briefing for Member States and Humanitarian Donors, Geneva, August 2026

■ **Protection's own mandate depends on it.** In Nigeria, Mali, Uganda, Ukraine, and Palestine, the risks the Protection cluster exists to address (recruitment, GBV, child protection) fall disproportionately on youth, yet consultations found that young people identify risks, access barriers, and safe reporting channels that adult-only assessments miss. A protection response designed without youth at the table isn't just short of an equity target; it is working with a partial picture of the very risks it is mandated to address. (Save the Children, 2026)

■ **The system already depends on youth operationally** — governance has not caught up. In Palestine, youth provide 64% of NGO staff but hold only 30% of leadership roles. The operational capacity already exists; the decision-making structure has simply not recognised the leadership youth already provide informally, at real cost in turnover and lost institutional memory.

■ **Accountability to affected people cannot be complete without them.**

Youth are roughly half the people any AAP mechanism claims to represent, yet they are treated as subjects to be reached rather than actors who design how reach happens. A mechanism that consults youth without letting them shape its feedback channels, its language, or its follow-up isn't partially accountable: by the Reset's own definition, it has not yet closed the loop with half its constituency. Closing it means youth-led input into how AAP mechanisms are built, not just youth-inclusive data in how they're evaluated.

Youth-led organisations are already, in UNICEF's own technical assessment, first and last responders, reaching populations that UN agencies and INGOs increasingly struggle to access (Myanmar Earthquake, Sudan and DRC). Yet they remain unrecognised as humanitarian actors under international humanitarian law and are excluded from the security protocols and safeguarding standards formal actors receive. A system that relies on youth-led access without extending the protection that access requires is not only inequitable; it is also a duty-of-care gap the Reset can close alongside the funding and governance gaps above.

PART 04

The Four Reform Tracks: See, Seat, Fund, Decide

Each reform below rides on a mechanism, review cycle, or guidance revision already scheduled between November 2026 and March 2027.

Track 1 — SEE: make youth visible in the data (November–December 2026)

Reform	Timeline	Bold ask	Why it doable now	Evidence anchor
01	Nov 2026	Embed a youth-disaggregation indicator in the IASC HWG Reset Metrics. Add at least one indicator disaggregating Local and National Actors' participation in coordination structures by youth-led status, expanding on UNESCO's definition of YLO.	■ Rides on Reset Metrics already under development by the IASC HWG under Recommendation 1 of the Cluster Simplification Guidance. ■ No new structure or budget line — a field added to a metric already being built. ■ Owner: IASC HWG.	<i>Nigeria's own finding: youth invisibility is "engineered upstream" — the single highest- leverage, lowest-cost fix is at the data-collection stage, not the response plan. This is also the operational meaning of the IASC's own 2020 Youth Guidelines, which name "young people and coordination" as Key Enabler 1.</i>

Reform	Timeline	Bold ask	Why it doable now	Evidence anchor
02	Nov 2026	Publish youth-led disaggregation in OCHA's Pulse of Humanitarian Coordination. OCHA's existing annual product already maps NGO representation in coordination structures at every level, including area-based coordination; add a youth-led-status field.	- Converts an existing, already-published data product into an accountability instrument. - Zero new infrastructure; a publishing decision. - Owner: OCHA.	<i>Mirrors the Nigeria finding that headline PiN figures obscure youth entirely once age-disaggregation stops at the assessment stage.</i>
03	Dec 2026	Define "age" with explicit bands in the Cluster Simplification Guidance's diversity considerations. Disaggregate age category into distinct cohorts: Children (8-12 years), Adolescents (13-17 years), and youth (18-24 years) categories, so "age" stops defaulting to children-only programming.	- A drafting change to guidance already in use — no new review body. - Owner: IASC HWG / Cluster Simplification task team.	<i>Without this, the 08-24 cohort remains structurally invisible to system-level metrics in every country. Save the Children's 2026 Put Us at the Centre report, which names youth-led organisations alongside women-led, refugee-led and disability-led organisations in its resourcing language — anchor the same categories.</i>

Track 2 — SEAT: give youth a formal place in governance (December 2026 – February 2027)

Reform	Timeline	Bold ask	Why it doable now	Evidence anchor
04	Nov 2026	Move youth-led organisations beyond the ABC ToR's membership list into the leadership and funding language of Cluster Simplification Guidance Recommendation 2 — at parity with WLOs and OPDs.	- This is a wording addition to a recommendation that already exists, not a new recommendation — the precedent, the clause structure and the funding logic are all already drafted. - Feeds directly into the detailed 2026 guidance on ABC/cluster interlinkages that Recommendation 3	<i>The ABC ToR names "youth and women-led groups" once, descriptively, in its composition list — the first youth naming in an IASC coordination product since the 2022 AAP Statement, but the leadership and funding provisions in Recommendation 2 name only WLOs and OPDs. This is the single most</i>

Reform	Timeline	Bold ask	Why it doable now	Evidence anchor
		Recommendation 2 already names WLOs and OPDs for "flexible, multi-year, and predictable funding" and priority "representation and leadership roles" in clusters and Strategic Advisory Groups. Add youth-led organisations to the same clauses, using identical language.	3 already commits the ASCHWG to issue "in the course of 2026." Owner: IASC HWG, with Compact input via the Global Cluster Coordination Group (GCCG), co-drafter of the ABC ToR.	<i>consequential asymmetry in the entire 2025-2026 Reset corpus, and the guidance that could fix it is being drafted this year.</i>
05	Dec 2026	Make youth participation a standing item on Annual Coordination Architecture Reviews. Add an indicator and a standing agenda item to the review that already reassesses in-country coordination each year.	- Anchored in Recommendation 4.2 of the Cluster Simplification Guidance and the 2025 Cluster Transition Guidance — the review already exists. - Owner: HCs/HCTs, supported by OCHA.	<i>Palestine's preferred option activates an existing cross-sector body rather than building a new one — judged most Reset-aligned for the same reason.</i>
06	Jan 2027	Stand up named Youth Working Groups / focal points in every country now transitioning to national coordination — starting with Nigeria with Youth Humanitarian Forum as the implementing partner. Establish a Youth Working Group and named youth focal points inside the emerging national architecture while tables are still forming, not after they harden for 2027.	- This is Nigeria's own top recommendation to its national government, made after three annual compliance cycles — the ask is proven, not speculative. - Costs a mandate and a named seat, not a budget line. - Owner: national coordination leads, with OCHA facilitation.	<i>Nigeria: 0 youth seats in strategic coordination despite ~2.9M youth in severe need. Palestine: Scenario 2 (activating the AAP Working Group with youth participation) was assessed as lowest-burden and most simplification-aligned of three options.</i>
07	Feb 2027	Reserve at least one seat under the National NGO category for a youth-led organisation in CBPF governance bodies and Review Committees.	Mirrors treatment already extended to Women-Led/Women's Rights Organisations and Organisations of Persons with Disabilities — the	<i>Priority Area 4 of IASC Policy mandates access to quality funding and support, including core, unrestricted and multi-year funding for WLOs alongside organizations</i>

Reform	Timeline	Bold ask	Why it doable now	Evidence anchor
		Include "age" under inclusive- programming criteria alongside gender and disability; apply the same logic to Review Committee and Subject Matter Expert selection.	precedent and the mechanism already exist. Owner: OCHA / CBPF Technical Secretariat.	<i>representing or led by youth.</i>

Track 3 — FUND: put a line in the budget (February–March 2027)

Reform	Timeline	Bold ask	Why it doable now	Evidence anchor
08	Feb 2027	Align CBPF external reporting with OCHA's own internal tracking, which already disaggregates funding to youth-led organisations, and add YLOs explicitly to eligibility criteria. OCHA's internal systems reportedly already track funding to youth-led organisations alongside women-led and disability-led organisations; the CBPF's external reporting framework does not yet carry the same categories. Close that gap, set country-specific YLO ambition targets, and extend eligibility explicitly to YLOs through group-cash-transfer modalities already used for other local actors.	- This is an alignment of external reporting with categories OCHA already tracks internally, not a new data system — among the lowest-cost, highest-credibility asks in this package. This ensures that localisations is substantive rather than symbolic (Geneva Member States and Humanitarian Donors Private Briefing 27 August 2026) - Owner: OCHA CBPF Section	<i>Nigeria: youth receive a single-digit percentage of youth-specific funding despite being roughly half the caseload — an eligibility gap, not a resourcing ceiling. Education Cannot Wait's 2027–2030 Strategic Plan already names youth-led organisations in comparable resourcing language, showing the precedent exists at sector level.</i>
09	Mar 2027	Add "Age" as a cross-cutting reporting line in the Grand Bargain Self-Reporting Framework. Use the 2026 Independent Monitoring Report (already being compiled under	- The reporting cycle is already underway this year; this is a one-time, time-bound window to attach to it. - Owner: Grand Bargain Secretariat / IASC.	<i>Ensure full alignment with commitments made under the Grand Bargain Principle 1 (3) on Greater Transparency and under Action 4 of the Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action (CYPHA).</i>

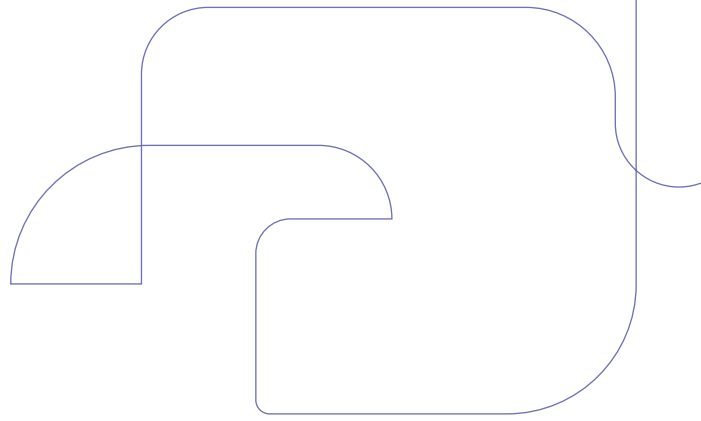
Reform	Timeline	Bold ask	Why it doable now	Evidence anchor
		GB 3.0) as the vehicle to add 'age' as a cross-cutting reporting line in the self-reporting framework alongside gender and risk-sharing.		
10	Mar 2027	Publish youth-led-organisation allocation shares in the CBPF Global Report and the Global Humanitarian Review 2027. Report the share of pooled-fund allocations reaching YLOs directly, alongside existing WLO/WRO and OPD reporting lines, in both flagship annual publications and ongoing tracking tools/platforms such as OneGMS, FTS, and Allocation Progress Dashboard.	- Both publications already exist and already report comparable disaggregation for other under-represented groups. This extends an existing reporting line. - In alignment with the ERC's June 2026 statement, the 2027 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO 2027) is to serve as the system's primary reference point for decisions, allocations, and advocacy. To fulfill this core mandate, it is imperative that HNO 2027 systematically captures and publishes disaggregated data on YLOs, ensuring the framework genuinely reflects the population it is designed to serve. Owner: OCHA CBPF Section / IASC HWG.	<i>Gives the financing ask in Track 3 the same institutional visibility Nigeria's compliance series has had to build from scratch over three annual cycles.</i> <i>In reference to IASC Result Group 1, July 2021 Endorsed by IASC OPAG.</i>

Track 4 — DECIDE: convert seats into influence over decisions (February–March 2027)

A seat is not the same as influence. This track ensures the seats and data built in Tracks 1–3 change what plans actually say, what gets monitored, and who delivers — not only who is in the room. It also covers a recognition step that belongs here rather than in a funding line: formally recognising youth-led organisations as humanitarian actors, with corresponding safeguarding standards and security protocols, so that protection catches up with the access responsibility youth already carry in the field.

Reform	Timeline	Bold ask	Why it doable now	Evidence anchor
11	Feb 2027	Require a youth priorities note ahead of every Humanitarian Needs Overview, with visible incorporation into the narrative and severity analysis. YLOs submit a short priorities note before each HNO is finalised; the HNO records how it was used or explains why not.	■ Rides on a mechanism Palestine's own coordination actors have already proposed for their HNO cycle — not a new review layer. ■ Owner: HCTs / ICCGs, with OCHA facilitation.	<i>Palestine: without this, youth report that "agencies never asked for our opinion on the different issues" even where consultation formally took place.</i>
12	Feb 2027	Add youth-disaggregated indicators to Humanitarian Response Plan results frameworks, reported at each Periodic Monitoring Report. Sectors report against youth-specific targets in the monitoring cycle that already exists, not a new stand-alone exercise.	■ Rides on the existing PMR cycle — a reporting-line addition, not a new instrument. ■ Owner: cluster / sector leads.	<i>Nigeria: allocation does not track youth need at all (adjusted $R^2 \approx 0$ to -0.06 across states) — monitoring is the mechanism that would surface and correct this in-cycle.</i>
13	Feb 2027	Name youth explicitly in the decision-boundary and trade-off reviews already required of Area-Based Coordination platforms. When HCs/HCTs and ABC platforms carry out the boundary-setting and trade-off exercises the Complementarity framework already mandates, require "who is heard" to name youth by default.	■ Rides on two recommendations the IASC Principals already endorsed in June 2026: Recommendation 2.5 ("Clarify and periodically revisit decision boundaries between coordination forums") and Recommendation 3.4 ("Introduce explicit trade-off conversations at strategic moments") — both already name ABC platforms as a required party. ■ Owner: HCs/HCTs and ICCGs, in consultation with ABC platform leads.	<i>Nigeria's entire evidence base for this paper is itself area-based — 260 local-government-area-years across 65 LGAs with a live LGA scorecard — proof this is operating today, not a hypothetical extension.</i>

PART 05



What Improves, Reform by Reform



"Leaving youth-led organizations on the outside isolates them; bringing them in while the architecture is still forming means walking with them to build tomorrow's leadership. This dismantles the sector's favorite excuse that young people 'lack experience.' We cannot gatekeep institutional spaces and then weaponize our own exclusion of youth as proof of incompetence. We must open the doors first."

Jigyasa Gulati, 2026, CTC Coordinator



The table below provides a concise overview of the 13 proposed reforms under 4 tracks and their anticipated impacts across representation, leadership, and funding to YLOs.

Reform	Expected outcome
Age-disaggregated metrics (SEE)	Better targeting — youth need is calculated, not estimated after the fact.
Parity in Cluster Simplification Guidance Rec. 2 (SEAT)	Closes a specific, documented gap with WLOs and OPDs — the single highest-leverage fix available in the current guidance- drafting window.
Youth seats & Working Groups (SEAT)	Better accountability — someone is answerable for the youth share of the caseload.
CBPF eligibility, reserved seats & reporting (FUND / SEAT)	Stronger localisation and more direct funding to youth-led actors.
Youth input into HNO/HRP design and PMR monitoring (DECIDE)	Better adaptation — plans reflect youth priorities, not only youth caseload.
Youth in ABC decision-boundary reviews (DECIDE)	Coordination that survives simplification instead of losing youth in the handover.
Youth-led delivery pilots in weak sectors (DECIDE)	More cost-effective, locally-led implementation in exactly the sectors localisation targets.
Grand Bargain "Age" reporting line (FUND)	System-wide visibility of the gap and sustained donor and signatory pressure to close it.

PART 06

Accountability: The Humanitarian Reset Youth Scorecard

The proposed Youth Scorecard bridges two existing accountability mechanisms: the global 5 Action Areas of the Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action (CYPHA) and ActionAid Nigeria's own innovation: a national LGA- level data platform (HUMAID). It converts an annual report into continuous monitoring, offering a model combined with the reporting vehicles the Reset already maintains. Thereby, rooted in both global commitments and the local realities of young people, we propose a single Youth Scorecard, scored annually and tracked quarterly, against six dimensions:

- **Representation** — seats and named focal points held by youth across coordination bodies.
- **Participation** — consultations held and youth priorities notes submitted and used.
- **Funding** — share of CBPF and appeal financing reaching youth-led organisations.
- **Leadership** — youth in management and governance roles, not only delivery roles.
- **Accountability** — publication status against every reform in this package.
- **Direct funding to YLOs** — tracked separately from broader youth-responsive programming, so it cannot be inferred rather than counted.

Publish it through four vehicles the system already produces, no new publication to sustain: OCHA's Pulse of Humanitarian Coordination, the Global Humanitarian Review, the Grand Bargain Independent Monitoring Report, and the Annual Coordination Architecture Reviews. Pair this with an "explain-or-comply" rule, already proposed for Palestine's AAP Working Group: any coordination body, cluster or fund that has not implemented a youth indicator, seat or marker by the six-month mark states publicly why, rather than being silently exempted.

This package is addressed to the Principals meeting on 27–28 October, but the guidance that will decide whether it lands is being drafted below Principals level, on a shorter clock. The IASC Humanitarian Working Group, not the Principals, is the body finalising the 2026 detailed guidance on ABC and cluster interlinkages; the Global Cluster Coordination Group co-drafted the ABC Terms of Reference with OCHA and UNICEF financing. We ask the Principals to direct both bodies to engage the Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action directly on that guidance before it is finalised.

*The test the IASC's own Humanitarian Complementarity framework sets for the Reset applies exactly here: the measure of success is not a sharper typology or a defence of fixed roles, but whether it changes decisions — **who is funded, who leads, who is heard, and who steps back.***

PART 07

Accountability: The Humanitarian Reset Youth Scorecard

Thirteen reforms are hard to remember. One sentence is not. We ask the Principals to adopt, and to be quoted adopting, a single four-word commitment for the next six months:

See. Seat. Fund. Decide.

By 31 March 2027:

- **See** — every coordination system counts youth in its data.
- **Seat** — every coordination architecture includes a named youth seat.
- **Fund** — every financing instrument that reaches WLOs and OPDs reaches YLOs on the same terms.
- **Decide** — every plan, monitoring cycle, and area-based review can show where a youth voice changed it.

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Published by **#ChangeTheCode (CTC) Campaign**
Date: October 2026

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