

Abstract

Consultations are being conducted in Ireland with five humanitarian stakeholder groups (NGOs, public sector, private sector, diaspora of highly disaster-affected communities, and academia) in advance of the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016, to shape Ireland's approach to future humanitarian challenges. Academics based in higher education institutions in Ireland were canvassed for their views on a range of pertinent topics in this regard by means of a survey. The respondents identified a number of issues that require further attention as the future of the humanitarian system is being reshaped. Included among the more salient issues raised by respondents both in terms of frequency and emphasis were the need to: enhance investment in research and education to enhance risk reduction and preparedness and drive innovation in the humanitarian sector; develop the capacity of local actors in humanitarian action; and, related to this, to respect and understand the contexts in which humanitarian action is undertaken. The results of this consultation will be considered together with those from other humanitarian stakeholder groupings to develop a future Irish humanitarian agenda.

Introduction

The Irish humanitarian community is using the opportunity of the World Humanitarian Summit¹ to re-affirm its national commitment to principled humanitarian action and to articulate a new humanitarian agenda to better respond to current and future humanitarian need. The consultation process, which involves four phases,² brings together the breadth and diversity of opinion within the different humanitarian groups of actors in Ireland that are engaged in humanitarian action. These groups include the public sector (primarily, the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Environment); the private sector (private companies involved in humanitarian action); the diaspora of disaster-affected countries living in Ireland; humanitarian NGOs and other agencies involved in the sector; and academia. In addition to the national consultation, a series of global, regional and online consultations are ongoing.

All of the consultations address four broad thematic areas.³ The first theme concerns *humanitarian effectiveness*. Improving the effectiveness of its work has long been a concern to the humanitarian community and while progress has been made in professionalising the sector and enhancing accountability, partnership and humanitarian financing, further work remains to be done.⁴ The

¹ The WHS is an initiative announced by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in 2014 to build a more inclusive and diverse humanitarian system by bringing all key stakeholders together to share best practices and find innovative ways to make humanitarian action more effective. A three year consultation process will lead up to the summit itself, which is scheduled to take place in Istanbul in May 2016. The process is being managed globally by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

² **Phase 1** (September - December 2014): Review its current status and formulate positions on key humanitarian issues post 2016. Each group will be supported to present its position on issues related to the four thematic areas and select representatives for each area in Phase 2.

Phase 2 (January - April 2015): A thematic group (with representatives from each of the five stakeholder groups) will be established for each of the WHS's themes. The output will be a position paper on each thematic area.

Phase 3 (June 2015): Ireland will host its own humanitarian summit to share information from the previous two phases and discuss the submission of Ireland's contribution to the WHS in July 2015. In the lead up to this summit there will be a process for agreeing and disseminating the final documents. This summit will target members of all of the stakeholder groups and key actors relevant to the WHS from outside of Ireland.

Phase 4 – leading to the WHS (phase 4)

³ These four themes were first articulated by UN OCHA as part of the WHS - see www.worldhumanitariansummit.org/file/437077/download/475965

⁴ Ibid, 1-2.

second theme concerns the *reduction of vulnerability and the management of risk*. The importance of this theme becomes clear when the challenges posed by global trends such as unplanned urbanisation, demographic trends and environmental changes to lives and livelihoods are considered.⁵ The third theme relates to *transformation of the humanitarian sector through innovation*. Innovation is considered to include new technologies and partners together with new products and services to help better address rising humanitarian need.⁶ The fourth theme concerns *servicing the needs of people in conflict*.

The Irish consultative process is supported by the Irish Government. The process is being managed by UCD’s Centre for Humanitarian Action and guided by a Steering Committee that comprises representation from all the aforementioned humanitarian groupings. The Irish consultative process will culminate in an Irish Humanitarian Summit in June 2015. As part of phase I of the Irish consultation process, representatives from the higher education institutions in Ireland were consulted and their views concerning the four broad thematic areas were gathered, documented and analysed. This paper presents the results of these consultations.

Background and rationale

There is a wide range of institutions in Ireland providing third level or higher education. The majority are State-funded and are categorised as universities, institutes of technology or colleges of education.

There are 7 universities in Ireland, the majority of which took part in this study. These are Trinity College Dublin (TCD); University College Dublin (UCD); National University of Ireland, Maynooth (NUIM); National University of Ireland, Galway (NUIG); Dublin City University (DCU); University College Cork (UCC); and University of Limerick (UL). There are 14 institutes of technology located around the country, four in Dublin and one in Cork, Waterford, Tralee, Dundalk, Athlone, Galway, Sligo, Letterkenny, Limerick and Carlow. There are several colleges of education in Ireland providing specialised training for primary school teachers. They offer a 3-year Bachelor of Education degree and an 18-month postgraduate diploma. In addition to State-funded colleges, a number of fee-paying third-level educational institutions offer courses, mainly in professional vocational training and business. Some of these colleges are linked to universities or professional associations and their qualifications may be accredited accordingly.

All seven higher education institutions in Ireland are ranked among the top 500 universities worldwide by the Times Higher Education Supplement. Some colleges are constituents or linked to colleges of universities while others are designated institutions of the Higher Education and Training Awards Council. The latter include the Institute of Technology, Colleges of Education, and other independent colleges. Some colleges have delegated authority from the Higher Education and Training Awards Council which allows them to confer and validate awards in their own name.

Some of the education programmes relevant to humanitarian action available at higher education institutions in Ireland are outlined in Table 1. Many of the higher education institutions detailed in the table are also engaged in research on topics of relevance to humanitarian action.

Table 1: Academic programmes relevant to humanitarian action available in Ireland

University/Institution	PhD	Masters	Undergraduate
Trinity College Dublin	PhD – Global Health	TCD-UCD MA in Development Practice	BA in International Peace

⁵ Ibid, 2.

⁶ Ibid, 3.

		MSc in Global Health	Studies
University College Dublin	PhD in Global Human Dev	MSc in Humanitarian Action TCD-UCD MA in Development Practice MA/LLM in Human Rights MA in International Relations Masters of Public Health (MPH)	BA in Politics and International Relations
University College Cork		MBS in International Public Policy MSc in International Development & Food Policy LLM in International Human Rights Law MA in Public Health	BSc in Nutrition Sciences
University of Limerick		MA in International Studies MA in Development Masters in Peace and Development	BA in Politics & International Relations
Dublin City University	Structured PhD in Politics & International Relations	MA in International Relations MA in Development MA in International Security & Conflict Studies	
National College of Ireland Galway	PhD Human Rights	LLM in International Criminal Law MA in Community Development MA in Philosophy, Ethics, Culture and Global Change MA in International Human Rights	BA in Human Rights
National College of Ireland Maynooth	PhD - Anthropology	M.Sc Immunology & Global Health	BA Anthropology and Dev. BA Anthropology
Kimmage Development Studies Centre		MA in Development Studies	BA in International Development Kimmage Online Development Education
Cork Instit. of Technology			BA in Community Dev
Griffith College		MA in International Law MA in International Human Rights Law	Diploma in International Human Rights Law BA in International Law
Mary Immaculate College Limerick		MA in International Development Practice	Diploma in Dev Education
Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland			Diploma in Tropical Medicine

Research Design

The research design adopted for the study was mainly qualitative in nature and based on survey methods. The survey questionnaire was designed using the guidance questions developed by the WHS Secretariat as part of their four thematic papers.⁷ The questionnaire can be found in Appendix 1. The structure of the questionnaire is consistent with the research tool employed with other humanitarian groups thus allowing for comparative analysis of the findings across groupings. The unit of analysis for the HEI grouping is the academic institution. An academic from each of Ireland's higher education institutions was invited to lead the completion of the questionnaire for his/ her institution. He/ she was encouraged to engage with colleagues who have an educational or research interest in humanitarian related disciplines⁸. Six of the seven HEIs agreed to participate in the study together with a Development Study Centre. Disparate approaches were employed at each institution to collect data from an individual academic or a consolidated submission from several academics at a single higher education institution.

⁷ A list of 31 questions adapted from those provided by WHS as a guide to the four thematic areas: Humanitarian Effectiveness (11); Reducing Vulnerability and Managing Risk (13); Transformation through Innovation (5); and Serving the Needs of People in Conflict (3).

⁸ Humanitarian related disciplines include International Law; Social Anthropology; Management; Geopolitics; Medicine and Public Health; and Development and Peace Studies

The responses to the questionnaires were then subject to preliminary qualitative content analysis and the initial findings were validated at a meeting with representatives from the HEIs in November 2014. Having agreed that the data is accurate and an a true reflection of the views of the respondents, the team carried out further analysis using the NVivo software package to ascertain the main issues that the academic grouping believe should be included in Ireland humanitarian agenda. The responses were reviewed and narrowly coded. These narrow codes were then consolidated to broad thematic codes grouped in line with information pertaining to ‘actor’ (who), the ‘issue’ (what) and the ‘methods’ (what) to arrive at a ‘coding frame’ (see table 1.2 below). After the codes were cleaned, the questions were then coded using a common coding frame. An overview of the coding frame and its linkage with the study’s main research themes is presented in Appendix 2.

Data Presentation and Findings

This section presents the data collected from the seven respondents. The completion rate of each questionnaire varied between 5.4% and 90.3%. The average response rate was 50.17%. The completion rate should not necessarily be interpreted as an indicator of ‘level of interest’ as certain questions contained in the questionnaire may fall outside the area of expertise of a particular academic institution. Further details concerning the response rates can be found in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Questionnaire completion rate by theme for the HEI grouping

Respondent	Theme 1	Theme 2	Theme 3	Theme 4	Theme average	Question
1	93%	83%	40%	100%	79%	84%
2	86%	55%	20%	100%	65%	68%
3	93%	72%	80%	33%	69%	77%
4	71%	68%	20%	0%	40%	52%
5	43%	0%	40%	67%	37%	26%
6	57%	68%	40%	67%	58%	58%
7	100%	83%	80%	67%	83%	90%

The data was coded on the basis of a coding frame consisting of the three broad codes and associated narrow/ sub-codes identified from the data. The coding frame with associated sub-codes is presented in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Coding frame

actors				issues					methods				
international	national	local	other	frameworks	knowledge	Risk	money	relations	establish	implement	increase or decrease	reform	not mentioned

The responses to each of the questions are summarised and presented in tables in line with the four study themes design by the WHS Secretariat. Where appropriate, sub-themes or questions were consolidated into one table.

Theme 1: Humanitarian effectiveness

Humanitarian effectiveness was assessed in accordance with six sub thematic areas. These are:

- working with and accountability to affected people and governments;
- building upon local and national responses to emergencies;
- models for engagement in different contexts;
- mechanisms to support better inter-operability among actors engaged in humanitarian action;
- humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence; and
- humanitarian financing

Working with and accountability to affected people and governments

The respondents were asked two questions in this sub-theme namely: what changes are required to the delivery of aid to ensure accountability to the affected people and governments; and how humanitarian actors can contribute to national priorities. All seven institutions provided a response to the question on the envisaged changes required in the system, while five of the institution responded to the question on contribution to national priorities. The responses are summarised in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3: Working with and accountability to affected people and governments

Question 1.1: What changes are required to the delivery of humanitarian assistance to make it more accountable to the people and governments in need?						
Respondent 5.1	Respondent 5.2	Respondent 5.3	Respondent 5.4	Respondent 5.5	Respondent 5.6	Respondent 5.7
Reverse in aid flow Increased transparency Better communication and coordination Independent and public evaluations	Establishing accountability measures and abiding by them	Delivering assistance based on evidence Equating the life of an aid worker with that of a recipient	Use of Cash for Transfer Programmes	Working with existing capacities and communities Consultation and ownership Making information readily available	Establishment and funding of contextually appropriate complaint mechanisms and making them accessible to children and marginalized groups Accountability mechanisms such as training of liaison outreach workers Regular external review of cases Training on psychological first aid	Implementation and enforcement of existing accountability frameworks Focus on felt rather than perceived needs- greater participation of the affected population Accountability of donors to the affected populations ought to be strengthened Being sensitive to the capacity of the existing political infrastructure Streamlining of various existing standards Establishing real- time complaints

Question 1.2: How can humanitarian actors contribute to national priorities?						
Humanitarian actors must focus on humanitarian response with agreed minimum standards	Identifying those in need and what their needs are	Recognise inclusivity and strength in diversity (elderly, children and marginalised)	No response	No response	Establishing a continuum between relief and development operations	Preserve diversity of humanitarian actors' mandates Recognising context as the determinant of intervention
Integrating minimum standards with MDGs (country)						

Results and Discussion

On the issue of accountability to affected people and governments in need, each respondent argued that changes are required to the delivery of humanitarian assistance to improve accountability to affected people and governments in need. Almost all of the seven respondents favour the establishment of new accountability frameworks that build on the strengths of existing frameworks; just one respondent favours the implementation and enforcement of existing frameworks.

On the issue of humanitarian actors contributing to national priorities, one respondent suggests that humanitarian actors align themselves with international standards agreed to by the host government while another advocates for the establishment of a greater continuum of relief and development. There is a diversity of opinion concerning the relative balance that should be struck between focusing exclusively on responding to needs and recognising the importance of the operational context, including national priorities.

Building upon local and national responses to emergencies

The respondents were asked how local actors and affected communities themselves could be better assisted in responding to the disasters (as opposed to relying on external/international humanitarian aid). Table 1.4 shows the responses from each of the seven respondents. All institutions completed this question.

Table 1.4: Building upon local and national responses to emergencies

Question 1.3: How can local actors and affected communities themselves be better assisted in responding to the disasters (as opposed to relying on external/international humanitarian aid)?						
Respondent 5.1	Respondent 5.2	Respondent 5.3	Respondent 5.4	Respondent 5.5	Respondent 5.6	Respondent 5.7
Enhancing social capital	Humanitarian actors should form partnership with local actors and the affected people	Allowing local actors and communities to articulate their needs Build local institutional capacity Identification and engagement with local representatives Building local capacity –	Enhancing preparedness Strengthening reconstruction efforts Establishing early warning systems	Local preparedness	Building social capital e.g. health, nutrition, WASH, education, micro economic development Supporting local social responsibility	Focus on resilience and preparedness Working with local authorities Social learning Bridging traditional and modern knowledge concerning disasters Greater joined

		stronger preparedness and response to disasters (Cuba)				up thinking of different levels of governance
--	--	--	--	--	--	---

Results and Discussion

The dominant message from the responses to this question is that local preparedness capacities ought to be enhanced through building partnerships among actors at different levels of governance.

Models for engagement in different contexts

The respondents were asked whether guidelines and standards should better take into account the specific context of emergencies including type of emergency and the capacity and enabling environment of the host government. Table 1.5 summarises the responses provided by the six institutions that provided responses to the question.

Table 1.5: Models for engagement in different contexts

Question 1.4: Should guidelines and standards better take into account the specific context of emergencies including type of emergency and the capacity and the enabling environment of the host government?						
Respondent 5.1	Respondent 5.2	Respondent 5.3	Respondent 5.4	Respondent 5.5	Respondent 5.6	Respondent 5.7
Carrying out baseline studies in disaster prone areas when disasters do not happen	Agreeing on what guidelines should be used for different contexts	A debate between having broad guidelines and specific guidelines Actors should recognise local context	Agencies should model guidelines based on the context	Agencies should streamline their training in line with guidelines	No response	Adapt the guidelines, standards, and codes of conduct to a range of contexts Appropriate balance between clarity and flexibility of guidelines

Results and Discussion

Four of the six responses to this question highlighted the importance of ensuring that guidelines take the context in which they are applied into account. The clear message coming from academic institutions is for humanitarian actors to strike the right balance between the promotion of broad guidelines and the need for adaptation to context.

Mechanisms to support better inter-operability among actors engaged in humanitarian action

The respondents were asked two questions for this sub-theme, namely: how the different actors could be incentivised to engage in complementary actions; and how each group could leverage and complement the capacities of others to meet the needs of affected people. Five responses were provided to the first question and four to the second. The responses are summarised in Table 1.6.

Table 1.6: Mechanisms to support better inter-operability among actors engaged in humanitarian action

Question 1.5: How can we incentivise different actors to engage in complementary actions?						
Respondent 5.1	Respondent 5.2	Respondent 5.3	Respondent 5.4	Respondent 5.5	Respondent 5.6	Respondent 5.7
Greater	Making support	Transparency in	No response	Sharing of	No response	Greater

transparent and robust evaluations Reputational rating systems	contingent on incentivising	resource allocation Information technology can increase transparency and coordination Donor governments should enforce a stricter reporting structure Comprehension of actors' underlying political goals		information through mobile apps Awards for cooperation		accountability to affected populations Material incentives to ensure complementarity Donors and stakeholders should be incentivised to work together Incentives should be given with local actors too Greater voice for coherence and resilience
Question 1.6: How can each group leverage and complement the capacities of others to meet the needs of affected people?						
No response	Proper coordination using the UN OCHA cluster system	Coordination and identifying the capacity of agencies Doing away with laissez-faire attitudes	Coordination through the cluster system	No response	No response	Information sharing and building trust Helping local governments in the coordination process

Results and Discussion

In response to the first question, a range of suggestions around incentives were advanced including rewarding agencies materially for complementary actions was mentioned by several respondents. Other incentive ideas suggested included strengthening the reputations of those agencies that encourage complementary action. Academic institutions clearly see the need to reward coordinated action and transparency in agencies' operations.

In response to the question of how each actor could leverage and complement the capacities of others to meet the needs of affected people, all four respondents mentioned the importance of enhanced coordination. The responses are generally supportive of enhancing the existing coordination processes rather than establishing new forms of coordination. One institution emphasised that local governments ought to be helped to participate in the coordination process.

Humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence

The respondents were asked two questions in relation to the humanitarian principles, namely: how the humanitarian principles can be operationalised to make humanitarian action more effective in different contexts; and how awareness of humanitarian principles can be raised both within the international system and with other actors. Table 1.7 shows that there were five and six responses to these questions respectively.

Table 1.7: Humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence

Question 1.7: How can we operationalise the humanitarian principles to make humanitarian action more effective in different contexts?						
Respondent 5.1	Respondent 5.2	Respondent 5.3	Respondent 5.4	Respondent 5.5	Respondent 5.6	Respondent 5.7
Invest in training on the principles.	Agreeing broad principles adapted to specific situations.	Using political context to achieve humanitarian goals.	No response.	No response.	Using political context to achieve humanitarian goals.	Need for wider humanitarian system to respect the principles Need for there to be a balance between being overly prescriptive and not being prescriptive enough.
Question 1.8: How might awareness of the meaning of the humanitarian principles be raised both within the international system and with other actors?						
Global awareness campaign through the use of social media.	Awareness campaign.	Forming an ethics committee Greater engagement with the social media Dissemination of knowledge through humanitarian assistance.	Implementing a carrot-and-stick method to enhancing adherence to humanitarian principles.	No response.	Making management adhere to the principles.	Awareness raising to the diaspora community.

Results and Discussion

There is a wide variety of responses to Question 1.7. Using the political context to operationalise the principles is mentioned by two institutions. One institution notes the importance of the wider humanitarian system respecting the principles and another commented that while it is laudable to adhere to the principles, agencies in some cases cannot fulfil their demands owing to the prevailing political climate.

Three of the six respondents that answered the question concerning how awareness of humanitarian principles can be raised both within the international system and with other actors mentioned broad-based campaigns as a means by which awareness of the humanitarian principles might be raised. Two institutions highlighted the importance of social media in this regard. One institution highlights the importance of raising awareness of the principles among the diaspora. The responses are suggestive of the need to establish new methods of raising awareness concerning the principles.

Humanitarian financing

The academic institutions were asked three questions relating to this sub-theme namely: how humanitarian financing mechanisms could assist in making humanitarian aid more effective; how the humanitarian budget can be safeguarded as part of the overall development budget; and how the humanitarian community can make use of organising data so that it can be used efficiently by actors in responding to people’s needs as presented in Table 1.8. Only three responses were provided

concerning how humanitarian financing mechanisms can assist in making humanitarian action more effective, while five of the academic institutions provided responses to the other two questions.

Table 1.8: Humanitarian financing

Question 1.9: How can humanitarian financing mechanisms assist in making humanitarian action more effective?						
Respondent 5.1	Respondent 5.2	Respondent 5.3	Respondent 5.4	Respondent 5.5	Respondent 5.6	Respondent 5.7
Changing the flow of resources Strengthening the capacity of local actors	Quotas for funding from the states Stand by emergency funds	No response	No response	No response	No response	Need to incorporate greater multilateral funding Flexibility in funding to ensure that need is prioritized
Question 1.10: How can we safeguard the humanitarian budget as part of the overall development budget?						
Integrating humanitarian standards with broader development goals.	Raising awareness among decision makers.	Raising awareness among policy makers Political consensus	Greater transparency Evaluations	No response	No response	Need for greater institutional space for principled humanitarian donorship Need to sensitize political constituencies concerning the need for principled humanitarian giving
Question 1.11: How can the humanitarian community make better use of organising data so that it can be used efficiently for actors to respond to people's needs?						
Integration of data captured during multiple assessments for timely interventions and ex posts analysis	No response	Need for a more harmonised and unified way of collecting and distributing data. Need for humanitarian actors to report back to donors through unified systems.	Community should identify relevant data sources	No response	Early warning systems Transmitting information in a way that it is accessible to illiterate people	Open source data and offering capacity to manage such data. National ownership of data should be promoted The private sector's role with regard to technology data ought to be further highlighted

Results and Discussion

In response to the question of how humanitarian financing mechanisms can make humanitarian action more effective, aspects of the responses provide suggestions that involve increasing the current funding available. Other aspects of the responses suggest the need for reforms to current financial mechanisms by incorporating greater flexibility of funding and diverting funding to local

actors. One institution provides a more ambitious proposal relating to the establishment of country funding quotas.

In response to the question of how the humanitarian budget can be safeguarded as part of the overall development budget, several responses stress the importance of adequate communication with policy-makers in this regard.

Concerning the question how the humanitarian community can make use of organising data so that it can be used efficiently for actors to respond to people’s needs, the main actors mentioned by the respondents are local ones. There is a general preference for establishing new ways of organising data rather than relying on improving existing ways in which this is achieved.

Summary of Theme 1 – Humanitarian Effectiveness

The average number of responses under this theme as well as under each of the sub-themes and the number of responses to each question are outlined in Table 1.9. As the table shows, there is a general tendency to refer to local actors ahead of other actors. Key issues addressed by the respondents include risk, money and relationships among the actors. The main means of reshaping the humanitarian system advocated by the respondents concerning this theme are to establish new mechanisms and to reform existing ones.

Table 1.9: Questionnaire completion rate and key areas of emphasis addressed under Theme 1

Average sub-theme		6.0	7.0	6.0	4.5	5.5	4.0	5.0				
Completion per q.		7	5	7	6	5	4	5				
Question No.		1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.10	1.11
Actors (who)	International	2	2	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	1
	National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Local	4	1	4	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1
Issues (what)	Frameworks	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Knowledge	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	4	1
	Risk	9	1	6	5	3	1	1	1	3	2	4
	Money	4	1	2	1	5	1	3	0	2	0	0
	Relations	4	3	0	5	0	0	3	2	1	2	0
Methods (how)	Establish	5	1	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	5
	Implement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Increase or decrease	2	1	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Reform	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	1	3	5	0
	Not mentioned	15	0	3	0	6	5	1	2	1	2	3

Table 1.9 highlights the key areas of focus in the humanitarian effectiveness theme. It identifies those areas (actors, issues and methods) that academic institutions referred to most often in relation to enhancing humanitarian effectiveness. This information is combined with similar data from the other 3 themes in the conclusion to present the position of academic institutions.

Theme 2: Reducing Vulnerability and Managing Risk

The theme of reducing vulnerability and managing risk was assessed in accordance with six sub thematic areas. These are:

- understanding risk, vulnerability and future threats;
- managing recurrent and predictable shocks;
- managing future uncertainties and unprecedented shocks;
- preparedness for resilience in conflict;
- rising risk in urban areas; and
- preparedness and risk financing

Understanding risk, vulnerability and future threats

The respondents were asked two questions in this sub-theme namely: concerning the threats and challenges that could be faced in the future and their implications for humanitarian preparedness and response; and how to improve understanding and anticipation of the changing nature of risk and vulnerability. Six of the academic institutions provided responses to both questions as presented in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Understanding risk, vulnerability and future threats

Question 2.1: What are the major threats and challenges faced in the future and what are the implications of this for humanitarian preparedness and response?						
Respondent 5.1	Respondent 5.2	Respondent 5.3	Respondent 5.4	Respondent 5.5	Respondent 5.6	Respondent 5.7
Increase in scale and magnitude of natural disasters Continued risk of civil and international conflict Donor fatigue	Personal safety and having to work with crimes perpetrators Increase in scale and magnitude of disasters	Climate change as a future threat Lack of stand by funds	Climate change Donor fatigue Agencies losing legitimacy	No response	Continuing political instability Climate change Increase urbanisation Security threat to aid workers Lack of emergency funds/ donor fatigue Pandemics	Climate change Increase urbanisation Population growth Internal threat to principled HA
Question 2.2: How can we improve the understanding and anticipation of the changing nature of risk and vulnerability?						
Needs to be better understanding of social nature of disasters Disasters are fundamentally about the economic, social, and political consequences	Education campaign	Training and education	Training and education	No response	Enhancing human capacities and improving infrastructure Risk and hazard mapping exercises Awareness on global interconnectedness	Further investment on early warning systems Closing dichotomy concerning the traditional and modern understanding and anticipation of risk

Results and Discussion

In terms of the challenges faced in the future, the respondents made reference to humanitarian challenges emerging from the environment external to the humanitarian system as well as challenges emanating from the system itself that can nonetheless be related to the external challenges. Examples of external challenges include political instability, urbanisation, and the increase in the frequency and incidence of natural disasters. Three of the six respondents mentioned climate change as a threat. A danger arising within the humanitarian system identified by one respondent is that of a 'turn away' from principled humanitarian action. Several respondents mentioned the danger of donor fatigue and the increasing funding shortfall.

In response to the question of how understanding and anticipation of the changing nature of risk and vulnerability could be improved, several respondents mention the need for greater training and education, including around risk and hazard mapping and the social nature of disaster. The respondents appear to be emphasising the training and education of local actors in this regard. The respondents do not provide significant elaboration on the methods by which such education and training can be delivered.

Managing recurrent and predictable shocks

Four questions were included under this sub-theme namely: how countries and communities can better manage predictable and recurrent shocks themselves; how resilience programming could be strengthened to help mitigate the risk and tackle the underlying causes of poverty; how the gap between early warning and response could be closed; and how the silos between humanitarian and development assistance could be broken. The completion rate of these questions varied as is evidenced in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Managing recurrent and predictable shocks

Question 2.3: How can countries and communities better manage predictable and recurrent shocks by themselves?						
Respondent 5.1	Respondent 5.2	Respondent 5.3	Respondent 5.4	Respondent 5.5	Respondent 5.6	Respondent 5.7
Improved governance and governments that are accountable to the affected people Adequate surge capacities during disasters	Training, education and empowerment	Education to create awareness about shock and how they can be managed	Utilization of research	No response	No response	Need for greater focus on early warning systems Further investment in national disaster management systems is required Risk management ought to be mainstreamed into education and public awareness campaigns
Question 2.4: How can resilience programming be strengthened to help mitigate risks and tackle the underlying causes of poverty?						
Supporting human	No response	Building	No response	No response	Design	Need to

capital Bonding social capital		interconnectedness of communities Economic diversification Construct an internally articulated economy that is locally managed but resilient to shocks from climate and global pressures			interventions based on sufficient information Encourage multidisciplinary learning and integrated programming Promoting human rights	enhance information sharing
Question 2.5: How can the gap between early warning and response be closed?						
Resource allocation, particularly stand by funds	Training	No response	No response	No response	No response	Training
Question 2.6: How can the silos between humanitarian and development assistance be broken?						
Minimum standards and MDGs.	Demonstrating and linking humanitarian and development assistance.	Making development and humanitarian workers aware that they are working with different ends of the same spectrum Not sure if the silos should be broken	Agencies should decide if they are humanitarian or development orientated.	No response	Realignment of community goals, including education	HA needs space within political institutions Realignment of both humanitarian and development aims

Results and Discussion

On the issue of how countries and communities can better manage predictable and recurrent shocks themselves, the responses centre around building knowledge through deploying the findings of research, and enhancing training and education. Another set of responses make reference to the need to improve governance, including the strengthening of national disaster management systems and enhancing the accountability of disaster-affected countries. The methods by which these proposals ought to be achieved remain unclear from the responses.

In response to the question of how the gap between early warning and response can be closed, two of the three respondents referred to improving training.

On the issue of how the silos between humanitarian and development assistance could be broken, it was not clear that all respondents were in favour of breaking down the silos. Those that are suggest a range of means by which this could be done, including by linking standards within the humanitarian sector with global development goals and ensuring that those engaged in humanitarian and development work are aware of the links between relief and development. Furthermore, one respondent highlights the importance of recasting humanitarian and development aims.

Managing future uncertainties and unprecedented shocks

The respondents were asked two questions on this sub-theme namely: the role they play in helping at risk countries deal with recurrent shocks; and the behavioural and investment changes needed by

the governments, donors and agencies. Table 2.3 shows a low completion rate for the first question with only three of the seven providing responses, while the response rate for the second question is somewhat higher with five responses.

Table 2.3: Managing future uncertainties and unprecedented shocks

Question 2.7: What role do you play in helping at risk countries deal with recurrent shocks?						
Respondent 5.1	Respondent 5.2	Respondent 5.3	Respondent 5.4	Respondent 5.5	Respondent 5.6	Respondent 5.7
Research on state building/governance, human security	No response	No response	Research on disaster risk strategies	No response	No response	Educating undergraduate and postgraduate students Conducting research on disaster risk reduction Sharing of expertise concerning resilience and disaster risk reduction
Question 2.8: What behavioural and investment changes are needed by governments, donors and agencies?						
Greater investment in research	No response	Recognizing culture in humanitarian assistance Improving social networks to responding to disasters Strengthening legal frameworks	Encouraging African governments to make climate as part of their DRR strategies	No response	Invest in psychosocial response	Local capacities ought to be further recognised in disaster management systems

Results and Discussion

In response to the first question all three respondents mentioned conducting research on disaster risk reduction and one respondent also mentioned its engagement in the training of both undergraduate and postgraduate students and sharing of expertise. In response to the second question it is observed that the responses provided are largely varied but greater investment in research has been mentioned twice.

Preparedness for resilience in conflict

There were two questions asked in relation to this sub-theme namely: how countries could more effectively be prepared for and manage conflict-induced displacement; and how people could better cope and adapt to the recurrent shocks faced in protracted, conflict affected settings. Six of the respondents provided responses to the first question while four of the respondents provided responses to the second question. Table 2.4 presents the key findings for this sub-theme.

Table 2.4: Preparedness for resilience in conflict

Question 2.9: How can countries more effectively be prepared for and manage conflict induced displacement?						
Respondent 5.1	Respondent 5.2	Respondent 5.3	Respondent 5.4	Respondent 5.5	Respondent 5.6	Respondent 5.7
<p>Improve policies with respect to public and social housing</p> <p>Suitable social housing for refugees</p> <p>Open resettlement policies for refugees and IDPs</p>	<p>Anticipation and responding to displacements</p>	<p>Creating trust in communities between people and authorities</p>	<p>Optimizing DRR strategies</p>	<p>No response</p>	<p>Work with development partners to solve the root causes of displacement</p> <p>Work with development partners to strengthen livelihoods</p>	<p>Closer engagement with the people</p> <p>Recognition of the burden of managing conflict induced displacement</p> <p>Support regional structures to manage conflict induced displacement</p>
Question 2.10: How can people better cope and adapt to the recurrent shocks faced in protracted, conflict-affected settings?						
<p>Developing social and economic safety nets prior to and during conflicts</p>	<p>No response</p>	<p>Resettlement of people at risk</p>	<p>No response</p>	<p>No response</p>	<p>Integration of peace building and community mediation into humanitarian programming from the outset</p> <p>Micro level interventions such as controlling price hikes</p> <p>Promoting a sense of safety, calming, self and community efficacy, connectedness and hope</p>	<p>Need for capacity building within governments</p>

Results and Discussion

On the issue of how countries could more effectively be prepared for and manage conflict-induced displacement, two of the responses refer to the need to take steps to anticipate and mitigate conflict in the first place.

On the issue of how people could better cope and adapt to the recurrent shocks faced in protracted, conflict affected settings, again, there is no observed trend although the need for greater governmental capacity is an issue that is common to two responses.

Rising risk in urban areas

The respondents were asked how municipalities and civil society could be better supported to address the rising risk of humanitarian need in urban areas. As Table 2.5 shows 6 of the respondents provided a response.

Table 2.5: Rising risk in urban areas

Question 2.11: How can municipalities and civil society be better supported to address the rising risk of humanitarian need in urban areas?						
Respondent 5.1	Respondent 5.2	Respondent 5.3	Respondent 5.4	Respondent 5.5	Respondent 5.6	Respondent 5.7
Improving monitoring mechanisms at the municipal level as well as social safety nets/networks	Planning and anticipating likely scenarios	Planning for them in municipalities Urban upgrading Lower level public health measures, early warning systems, flood resistance systems, evacuation strategies and drills practice	Forward looking, dynamic disaster support tools	No response	Guidance of UN basic principles and guidelines on development-based evictions and displacement	Need to implement better surveillance systems, early warning systems and thresholds for action

Results and Discussion

Although the responses to this question are quite diverse, support around planning and anticipation of risk was mentioned twice. There was a general tendency towards reforming existing measures rather than establishing new ones.

Preparedness and risk financing

Respondents were asked about the changes required to the current financing mechanism to enhance preparedness and risk management. Table 2.6 shows only two responses were provided to this question.

Table 2.6: Preparedness and risk financing

Question 2.12: What changes to current financing mechanism are required to enhance preparedness and risk management?						
Respondent 5.1	Respondent 5.2	Respondent 5.3	Respondent 5.4	Respondent 5.5	Respondent 5.6	Respondent 5.7
No Response	No Response	No Response	More investment in research	No Response	No Response	Need to dedicate a greater share of the ODA to humanitarian action, preparedness for disaster and early warning

Results and Discussion

On the issue of the changes required to the current financing mechanism to enhance preparedness and risk management, the two respondents that provided responses expressed different views. One respondent stated the need for more investment in research, a key issue recognised already in responses to previous questions. The other respondent emphasised the need to divert part of the development aid budget to humanitarian aid.

Summary of Theme 2 - Understanding risk, vulnerability and future threats

Table 2.7 highlights the key areas of focus in the understanding risk, vulnerability and future threats theme. It identifies those areas (actors, issues and methods) that academic institutions referred to most often in relation to risk and vulnerability.

Table 2.7: Questionnaire completion rate and key areas of emphasis addressed under Theme 2

Average # completion		4.3												
Average sub-theme		6.0	4.8					4.0			5.0		6.0	2.0
#responses-question		6	6	5	4	3	6	3	5	6	4	6	2	
Question No.		2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.10	2.11	2.12	
Actors	International	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	
	National	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	
	Local	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	9	2	3	0	
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Issues	Frameworks	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
	Knowledge	0	5	3	1	0	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	
	Risk	0	3	1	5	0	3	1	3	6	2	2	0	
	Money	0	1	2	0	1	3	3	0	3	2	5	1	
	Relations	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	
Methods	Establish	0	7	2	4	2	2	4	1	0	1	2	0	
	Implement	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Increase or decrease	0	6	5	4	3	4	3	3	3	1	5	2	
	Reform	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
	Not mentioned	0	2	3	2	0	5	2	2	4	2	0	0	

Table 2.7 provides an overview of the response rate and broad themes addressed under Theme 2. As would be expected risk features quite strongly throughout the responses to these questions especially in relation to the issues (the what) and the methods (the how) of addressing risk and vulnerability. This information is combined with similar data from the other 3 themes in the conclusion to present the position of academic institutions.

Theme 3: Transformation through Innovation

This theme is relatively short both in terms of number of questions and completion rate for the NGO grouping. Respondents were asked five questions relating to transformation through innovation. These questions related to: the importance and necessity of innovation in the humanitarian sector; the priority areas of innovation; how various actors could support innovation to go to scale; the ethical standards and principles needed in humanitarian innovation; and how the humanitarian community could assist affected communities to create new ways of managing disaster risk and

building their resilience. Overall, about half of the respondents provided responses to each of these questions. A main issues cited in the responses is presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Transformation through innovation

Question 3.1: Why is innovation important and necessary for the humanitarian sector?						
Respondent 5.1	Respondent 5.2	Respondent 5.3	Respondent 5.4	Respondent 5.5	Respondent 5.6	Respondent 5.7
No response	No response	No response	No response	To allow new ideas and ways of working together to surface To provide for flexibility and adaptive planning	No response	Needed to close the gap between needs and resources
Question 3.2: What are the priority areas for innovation?						
No response	Data collection and information technology (should be more about data push and less about data pull)	Supply chain Cash for transfer programmes	No response	No response	No response	Data collection and data sharing
Question 3.3: How should various actors organise to support innovation to go to scale?						
Establishment of venture capital	No response	Capturing both quantitative and qualitative data and evidence should be integrated with the practical response	Identify common ground and work together jointly for an innovative solution	No response	No response	Academics and private sector working together
Question 3.4: What ethical standards and principles are needed for humanitarian innovation?						
Standard human subject review criteria	No response	Global ethical oversight through an ethical committee	No response	No response	Policies around innovation	No response
Question 3.5: How can the humanitarian community assist affected communities to create new ways of managing disaster risk and building their resilience?						
No response	No response	Better hand overs between emergency and longer term projects research	No response	Training Inclusive analysis and planning	Participatory research, assessment, monitoring and evaluation Participatory programme development Use of modern technology such as GIS, social media	Providing ownership over early warning systems

Results and Discussion

On the issue of the importance and necessity of innovation of in humanitarian sector, one respondent stated that it allows for new ideas to surface and promotes flexibility and new ways of working. Other suggestions included that innovation is important in order to close the gap between needs and resources. On the issue of the priority areas of innovation, two of the three respondents identified data collection and sharing as the priority areas. Supply chain management and cash for transfer programmes were also among the few areas mentioned. Concerning how various actors could support innovation to go to scale, two of the responses highlighted the importance of ensuring that different stakeholder groupings work closely together. The other two responses to this question highlighted the importance of financial investment in innovation and the need to develop the evidence base for innovation in terms of research. In relation to the ethical standards and principles needed in humanitarian innovation, all the academic institutions stated the need for the further development of frameworks, including, as two respondents mentioned, drawing on concepts frameworks used to govern research ethics.

Summary of Theme 3 – (innovation)

Table 3.1 presents those areas (actors, issues and methods) that academic institutions referred to most often in relation to risk and vulnerability.

Table 3.2: Question completion rate and key areas addressed under Theme 3

		Average # responses				
		3.2				
Responses-question		2	3	4	3	4
Question No.		3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5
Actors	International	0	0	0	0	0
	National	0	0	0	0	0
	Local	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	1	0	0
Issues	Frameworks	0	0	1	0	0
	Knowledge	0	0	0	1	0
	Risk	0	0	1	0	1
	Money	0	1	1	2	7
	Relations	0	0	0	2	0
Methods	Establish	2	2	2	3	4
	Implement	0	0	0	0	0
	Increase or decrease	0	1	0	0	4
	Reform	0	0	1	0	0
	Not mentioned	0	1	2	0	4

The information provided in the above table is combined with similar data from the other 3 themes in the conclusion to present the position of academic institutions on transformation and innovation.

Theme 4: Serving the needs of people in conflict

Under this theme the respondents were asked three questions relating to: the needs of the people affected by conflicts; the principles and professional standards that must guide humanitarian action

in conflicts, and how humanitarian aid can be delivered in conflict settings to ensure that those most in need are served. The completion rate varied with six of the seven respondents responding to the question concerning the particular needs of people affected by conflicts. The question concerning principles and professional standards in conflicts yielded only three responses, while four respondents provided a response to the question concerning how humanitarian aid ought to be delivered in conflict settings. The response rate and broad issues addressed under this theme are outlined in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Response rate and broad issues addressed under Theme 4

		Average # responses			
		4.3			
		#responses	6	3	4
		Question No.	4.1	4.2	4.3
Actors	International	1	0	0	
	National	0	0	0	
	Local	1	0	0	
	Other	0	0	0	
Issues	Frameworks	0	0	0	
	Knowledge	0	3	0	
	Risk	0	0	1	
	Money	1	0	1	
	Relations	0	4	0	
Methods	Establish	0	0	2	
	Implement	0	0	0	
	Increase or decrease	1	0	0	
	Reform	0	0	0	
	Not mentioned	0	0	0	

A summary of the responses from this theme – serving the needs of people in conflict - is presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Serving the needs of people in conflict

Question 4.1: What are the particular needs of people affected by conflicts?						
Respondent 5.1	Respondent 5.2	Respondent 5.3	Respondent 5.4	Respondent 5.5	Respondent 5.6	Respondent 5.7
Physical protection, rebuilding social networks, livelihoods and family structures in new environments, psychosocial support for trauma especially victims of Gender Based Violence	Personal and food security	Personal and basic needs security	No response	Psychosocial support	Psychosocial support Basic needs	Psychosocial support
Question 4.2: What principles and professional standards must guide humanitarian action in conflicts?						

Robust codes of conduct that already exist	The codes of conduct The SPHERE project	No response	No response	No response	No response	All humanitarian principles
Question 4.3: How should humanitarian aid be delivered in conflict settings in order to ensure those most in need are served?						
Clear understanding of local capacities and conflict dynamics	Situational assessment	No response	No response	Gender sensitive approaches	Blending informal and formal networks	No response

Results and Discussion

In response to the question concerning the needs of people affected by conflicts, three of the six respondents referred to physical protection while another three mentioned psychosocial support. On the issue of the principles and professional standards that must guide humanitarian action in conflicts, the responses mentioned a range of guidelines, including the codes of conduct, the Sphere project and other sets of guidelines. On the issue of how humanitarian aid could be delivered in conflict settings to ensure those most in need are served, three responses state the importance of knowledge of the local context and engagement with local actors.

Conclusion

This document provides an overview of the findings from Phase I consultations with academic institutions in Ireland. Table 5.1 provides an overview of the frequency with which issues were referenced by respondents and the interaction of references.

Table 5.1: Overview of frequency and interaction of references emphasised by Academic Institutions

		actors				issues					methods					total relational references	average
		international	national	local	other	frameworks	knowledge	risk	money	relations	establish	implement	increase or decrease	reform	not mentioned		
actors	international		0	4	0	5	1	2	2	9	0	6	1	4	2	36	2.8
	national	0		1	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	2	0	2	1	13	1.0
	local	4	1		0	2	6	9	2	19	3	2	2	19	10	79	6.1
	other	0	0	0		1	5	0	3	4	0	5	1	0	1	20	1.5
issues	frameworks	5	0	2	1		3	3	5	4	1	13	2	12	5	56	4.3
	knowledge	1	3	6	5	3		16	4	22	2	12	3	22	17	116	8.9
	risk	2	2	9	0	3	16		5	13	6	8	5	18	17	104	8.0
	money	2	1	2	3	5	4	5		8	1	4	5	8	6	54	4.2
	relations	9	1	19	4	4	22	13	8		4	14	6	28	14	146	11.2
methods	establish	0	0	3	0	1	2	6	1	4		1	0	0	0	18	1.4
	implement	6	2	2	5	13	12	8	4	14	1		0	2	0	69	5.3
	increase or decrease	1	0	2	1	2	3	5	5	6	0	0		0	0	25	1.9
	reform	4	2	19	0	12	22	18	8	28	0	2	0		4	119	9.2
	not mentioned	2	1	10	1	5	17	17	6	14	0	0	0	4		77	5.9
total individual references		18	6	35	9	33	64	55	26	67	12	35	16	66	52		
average		3.9	1.4	8.1	2.1	6.4	12.9	11.4	5.7	15.2	2.1	7.4	3.0	13.2	9.2		

As can be seen in Table 5.1 the most commonly referenced issues mentioned by the respondents are as follows:

- Local Actors (87)
- Reform (82)
- Knowledge (69)
- National (67)
- Relations (66)
- Risk (65)

The greatest number of interactions occurs between the following issues:

- Local actors and national actors (57)
- Local actors and reform (48)
- National actors and reform (46)
- Local actors and relations (45)

Based on the analysis conducted it is possible to extract a number of ideas concerning the *tackling of recurrent and protracted crises in a coherent way and the further promotion of disaster risk reduction and resilience initiatives*. The participants provided the following suggestions:

- Political empowerment and representation around responding to early warnings, the use of technology, and the capacity development of institutions and local NGOs, CBOs and regional organisations ought to be promoted
- Research, training, education and knowledge transfer is required to better understand and anticipate the changing nature of risk and vulnerability
- Further systems strengthening in disaster-prone countries ought to be undertaken
- Coordination mechanisms ought to appropriately reflect the capacity of the local government
- There is a need for further promotion of south-south collaboration and experience sharing of municipalities and civil society.

Several proposals were provided by the respondents in relation to the *localisation of humanitarian response and ensuring that people are the prime agents of the response to disaster*:

- Further systems strengthening in disaster-prone countries ought to be undertaken
- Coordination mechanisms ought to appropriately reflect the capacity of the local government
- There is a need for further promotion of south-south collaboration and experience sharing of municipalities and civil society.

In relation to the *emergence of new humanitarian challenges as well as the need for innovation, change and reform in the humanitarian system in order to address pressing challenges*, the following issues were identified:

- Further support for research and innovation is required, including investment in innovative early warning systems, infrastructure development, adaptation and retro-fitting
- It is important to improve digital data collection and standardisation of data gathering to enhance needs assessments and other assessments (collaboration with ICT sector is required)
- Funding innovation and research for new technologies to enhance risk management is required
- The strengths of the private sector, including in data management, ought to be better harnessed
- There is a need to implement better surveillance systems, early warning systems and thresholds for action in urban areas.

The proposals outlined above will be used as a platform for discussion and further analysis by participants in Phase II of the consultation process with the ultimate goal of setting the future Irish humanitarian agenda.

Appendix 1: Questionnaire

WHS Theme 1: Humanitarian Effectiveness

Working with and accountability to affected people and governments:

- 1.1 What changes are required to the delivery of humanitarian assistance to make it more accountable to people and governments in need?
- 1.2 How can humanitarian action contribute to national priorities while bearing in mind that in some contexts, these may not directly match with the needs or expectations that affected people have and might convey to international humanitarian actors?

Building upon local and national responses to emergencies:

- 1.3 How can local actors and affected communities themselves be better assisted in responding to the disaster (as opposed to relying on external/international humanitarian aid)?

Models for engagement in different contexts:

- 1.4 Many guidelines, standards, and codes of conduct exist for actors in the international humanitarian system. Should guidelines and standards better take into account the specific context of emergencies including type of emergency and the capacity and enabling environment of the host government?

Mechanisms to support better inter-operability among actors engaged in humanitarian action:

- 1.5 How can we incentivise different actors to engage in complementary actions?
- 1.6 How can each group leverage and complement the capacities of others to meet the needs of affected people in more coordinated and coherent ways, while making sure humanitarian assistance is best meeting the needs of people?

The humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence:

- 1.7 How can we operationalise the humanitarian principles to make humanitarian action more effective in different contexts?
- 1.8 How might awareness of the meaning of these principles be raised both within the international humanitarian system and with other actors?

Humanitarian financing:

- 1.9 How can humanitarian financing mechanisms assist in making humanitarian action more effective?
- 1.10 How can we safeguard the humanitarian budget as part of the overall development budget?

- 1.11 How can the humanitarian community make better use of organizing data so that it can be used efficiently for actors to respond to people's needs?

WHS Theme 2: Reducing Vulnerability and Managing Risk

Understanding risk, vulnerability and future threats:

- 2.1 What are the major threats and challenges faced in the future and what are the implications of this for humanitarian preparedness and response?
- 2.2 How can we improve the understanding and anticipation of the changing nature of risk and vulnerability?

Managing recurrent and predictable shocks:

- 2.3 How can countries and communities better manage predictable and recurrent shocks by themselves?
- 2.4 How can we strengthen our resilience programming to help mitigate risks and tackle the underlying causes of poverty?
- 2.5 How can the gap between early warning and response be closed?
- 2.6 How can the silos between humanitarian and development assistance be broken down?

Managing future uncertainties and unprecedented shocks:

- 2.7 What role do you play in helping at risk countries deal with recurrent shocks?
- 2.8 What behavioural and investment changes are needed by governments, donors and agencies?

Preparedness for resilience in conflict:

- 2.9 How can countries more effectively be prepared for and manage conflict-induced displacement?
- 2.10 How can people better cope and adapt to the recurrent shocks faced in protracted, conflict-affected settings?

Rising risk in urban areas:

- 2.11 How can municipalities and civil society be better supported to address the rising risk of humanitarian need in urban areas?

Preparedness and risk financing:

- 2.12 What changes to current financing mechanisms are required to enhance preparedness and risk management? How can there be greater links with climate change adaptation finance?

WHS Theme 3: Transformation through Innovation

- 3.1 Why is innovation important and necessary for the humanitarian sector?
- 3.2 What are the priority areas for innovation?

- 3.3 How should various actors organize to support innovation to go to scale?
- 3.4 What ethical standards and principles are needed for humanitarian innovation?
- 3.5 How can the humanitarian community assist affected communities to create new ways of managing disaster risk and building their resilience?

WHS Theme 4: Serving the Needs of People in Conflict

- 4.1 What are the particular needs of people affected by conflicts?
- 4.2 What principles and professional standards must guide humanitarian action in conflict?
- 4.3 How should humanitarian aid be delivered in conflict settings in order to ensure those most in need are served?

DRAFT

Appendix 2: Coding of questions and coding key

Theme	Subtheme	Question	Actors				Issues					Methods				
			International	National	Local	Other	Frameworks	Knowledge	Risk	Money	Relations	Establish	Implement	Increase /decrease	Reform	Not mentioned
1. Effectiveness	1.1	1.1														
		1.2														
	1.2	1.3														
	1.3	1.4														
	1.4	1.5														
		1.6														
	1.5	1.7														
		1.8														
	1.6	1.9														
		1.10														
	1.7	1.1														
2. Reducing Vulnerability and Managing Risk	2.1	2.1														
		2.2														
	2.2	2.3														
		2.4														
		2.5														
		2.6														
	2.3	2.7														
		2.8														
	2.4	2.9														
		2.10														
	2.5	2.1														
2.6	2.1															
3. Innovation	3.1	3.1														
		3.2														
		3.3														
		3.4														
		3.5														
4. Conflict	4.1	4.1														
		4.2														
		4.3														

overall level **secondary level** **tertiary level**

actors	international	aid workers, donors, generic, NGOs, other, UN
	national	civil society, generic, government, other
	local	civil society, generic, government, other
	other	academia, business, diaspora, generic, governments, media, military, politicians, students, the public
issues	frameworks	legal, non-legal, principles
	knowledge	education, research
	risk	analysis, DRR, LRRD/silos, mitigation and prevention, preparedness, social protection
	money	funding, incentive structures, salaries
	relations	changing power dynamics, developing new relations, working together
methods	establish	establish
	implement	implement
	increase or decrease	increase or decrease
	reform	reform
	not mentioned	not mentioned