



## 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. This paper focuses on the NGO group. Representatives of nine humanitarian NGOs based in Ireland were canvassed for their views on four World Humanitarian Summit themes by means of a survey. The respondents identified a number of issues key to shaping humanitarian action in the future. Included among the more salient issues raised by respondents both in terms of frequency and emphasis were the need to: ensure adherence to the fundamental humanitarian principles and international humanitarian law in order to protect and provide access to people caught up in conflict; develop the capacity of and increase support to local humanitarian action; the need for reform in the humanitarian system; and the need to develop further relationships among the various stakeholders in humanitarian action. 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 Summit<sup>1</sup> 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,<sup>2</sup> brings together the breadth and diversity of opinion within the five different groups of humanitarian actors in Ireland. These groups are: 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 identified by the World Humanitarian Summit Secretariat.<sup>3</sup> The first theme concerns *humanitarian effectiveness (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.<sup>4</sup> The second theme concerns the *reduction of vulnerability and the management of risk (risk)*. The importance of this

<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> **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)

<sup>3</sup> These four themes were first articulated by UN OCHA as part of the WHS - see [www.worldhumanitariansummit.org/file/437077/download/475965](http://www.worldhumanitariansummit.org/file/437077/download/475965)

<sup>4</sup> Ibid, 1-2.

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.<sup>5</sup> The third theme relates to *transformation of the humanitarian sector through innovation (innovation)*. Innovation is considered to include new technologies and partners together with new products and services to help better address rising humanitarian need.<sup>6</sup> The fourth theme concerns *servicing the needs of people in conflict (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 of the diaspora of disaster- and conflict-affected countries living 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

According to the 2011 Census report published by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), there were 544,357 foreign nationals living in Ireland in April 2011, representing 199 different nations.<sup>7</sup> This represents an increase of 143% over a 9 year period since the 2002 census was completed (the number of non-Irish nationals in 2002 was recorded at 224,261 persons). By 2006, this had increased to 419,733 representing an increase of 87 per cent from the 2002 census.

The nationality with the largest increase between 2006 and 2011 was the Polish nationality. Polish residents increased from 63,276 persons in 2006 to 122,585 in 2011, a 59,309 increase over the period. Lithuanian residents increased by 12,055 persons to stand at 36,683 persons in April 2011. Other large increases over the period occurred in the number of Romanian, Indian, Latvian and Hungarian citizens living in Ireland. Table 1 below shows the number of non-Irish nationals living in Ireland and the change between the 2002 and 2011 for the top 12 nationalities. The 12 nations with over 10,000 residents accounted for 74.4 per cent of all non-Irish nationals in 2011.

Table 1: Non-nationals residing in the Republic of Ireland

Nationality	2002 Census	2011 Census	Change
Poland	2,124	122,585	120,461
UK	103,476	112,259	8,783
Lithuania	2,104	36,683	34,579
Latvia	1,797	20,593	18,796
Nigeria	8,969	17,642	8,673
Romania	4,978	17,304	12,326
India	2,534	16,986	14,452
Philippines	3,900	12,791	8,891
Germany	7,216	11,305	4,089
USA	11,384	11,015	-369
China	5,842	10,896	5,054
Slovakia	297	10,801	10,504

<sup>5</sup> Ibid, 2.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid, 3.

<sup>7</sup> [www.cso.ie/census](http://www.cso.ie/census)

In terms of absolute numbers, the administrative counties of Dublin City (88,038 persons), Fingal (49,517) and Cork County (42,886) had the highest numbers of non-Irish nationals in 2011. Leitrim (3,703) and Longford (5,477) had the lowest numbers of non-Irish nationals. As a proportion of its resident population, Galway City was the most multi-cultural with 19.4 per cent of its residents recorded as non-Irish. Of these, Polish nationals were dominant. Just over 18 per cent of the resident population of Fingal were non-Irish with Polish, UK nationals, Nigerians, Lithuanians and Latvians making up more than half of these persons in 2011. One in six of Dublin city residents were of non-Irish descent with Polish, UK, Romanian, Indian, Chinese and Brazilian nationals combined accounting for 45 per cent of these.

Looking at the nationalities of residents living in census towns (defined as having 50 or more occupied dwellings) in April 2011 revealed that Ballyhaunis in County Mayo had the highest proportion of non-Irish nationals at 41.5 per cent. This compared to an average rate of 14.9 per cent for all towns across Ireland in 2011. Overall, there were 25 towns where more than one in four residents were non-Irish nationals, Cavan being the largest in this group. Of the cities, Galway City and its suburbs had the highest proportion of non-Irish nationals at 19.2 per cent.

Non-Irish nationals were split fairly evenly by gender in April 2011 with 271,864 males and 272,493 females. In 2002 and 2006 the number of males exceeded the number of females among the non-Irish national community. Twenty one per cent of non-Irish nationals were under 22 years of age and 19 per cent were over 44 years. The average age of non-Irish nationals in Ireland in 2011 was 30 years (the average for Irish nationals was 36.7 years).

## Research Design

The research design of the study was predominantly qualitative and relied on a survey.

The survey questionnaire was designed using the guidance questions developed by the World Humanitarian Summit Secretariat as part of their four thematic papers.<sup>8</sup> The majority of these questions remained unchanged or were modified slightly while remaining consistent with the original topic (the language was altered for some questions to make them more relevant for the diaspora target group). An objective of the survey was to allow for comparison with the findings emerging from the consultations with the four other humanitarian stakeholder groups. Four additional questions were also included in the questionnaire, one for each of the four thematic areas, which specifically address the role of the diaspora community in addressing the needs and issues in their respective countries of origin.

Once the questionnaire was drafted, it was piloted with four representatives of the diaspora community living in Ireland. Thereafter, the questionnaire was modified and circulated to over 200 foreign nationals living in Ireland. In terms of sampling, the connections of University College Dublin's Centre for Humanitarian Action with a number of diaspora networks were utilised. Snowballing also took effect after the initial circulation of the questionnaire through these networks. The overall response rate was low at 5 per cent. However, it is not possible to know the exact number of people (foreign nationals) who took part in the study as some of the respondents were representatives of diaspora communities and completed the questionnaire collectively on behalf of their respective communities. The preliminary survey findings were validated at a subsequent meeting of 25 members of the diaspora of 16 disaster- and conflict-affected countries.

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<sup>8</sup> a list of 31 questions adapted from those provided by WHS Secretariat 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)

Data analysis involved several steps. Firstly, responses were summarised and prepared for coding. Next, questions were reviewed and narrowly coded using NVivo, software package for qualitative analysis. These narrow codes were then consolidated to broad thematic codes group 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. Finally, the responses were analysed.

## Results

This section presents the data collected from the ten diaspora respondents. The completion rate of each respondent varied between 11% and 100%. The average response rate is 70.0%. The response rate of each respondent and the completion rate to each question should not be interpreted as an indicator of level of interest; the language of some of the questions were not fully understood by many within the diaspora group. Further details concerning the completion rates can be found in Table 1.1.

**Table 1.1: Question response rate by theme and respondent**

respondent	theme 1 <i>effectiveness</i>	theme 2 <i>risk</i>	theme 3 <i>innovation</i>	theme 4 <i>conflict</i>	theme average	question
average	71%	72%	71%	71%	71%	70%
1	75%	53%	75%	75%	69%	57%
2	80%	100%	80%	80%	85%	89%
3	32%	61%	32%	32%	39%	46%
4	58%	75%	58%	58%	62%	71%
5	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%	79%
6	90%	86%	90%	90%	89%	82%
7	35%	0%	35%	35%	26%	11%
8	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
9	88%	78%	88%	88%	86%	81%
10	70%	86%	70%	70%	74%	79%

The data was coded on the basis of a coding frame consisting of the three broad codes and sub-codes identified from the data. The broad codes relate to the actors relevant to humanitarian action, the substantive issues relating to the humanitarian system and the methods whereby the respondents foresee the substantive issues being addressed. The coding frame with sub-codes is presented in Table 1.2, the frame with broad codes in appendix 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. Where appropriate, sub-themes or questions are consolidated into one table.

## Data presentation and findings

This section presents the data collected from the diaspora community in Ireland and the findings are gathered and analysed in line with four thematic areas identified by the World Humanitarian Summit Steering Committee. These themes are:

- humanitarian effectiveness
- reducing vulnerability and managing risk
- transformation through innovation and
- serving the needs of the people in conflict

### Theme 1: Humanitarian Effectiveness

The theme of 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 financing
- information management and needs assessment
- diaspora serving the needs of communities and populations in need

#### **Working with and accountability to affected people and governments**

The respondents were asked what changes are required to the delivery of aid to ensure accountability to the affected people and governments as well as how humanitarian actors can consider, and properly account for, the needs of different stakeholder groups from affected communities. Nine of the ten respondents provided a response to the first question and all to the second. The responses are summarised in Table 1.3.

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

<b>Question 1.1</b> <i>What changes are required in the delivery of humanitarian assistance to make it more accountable to people and governments in need?</i>									
Respondent 4.1	Respondent 4.2	Respondent 4.3	Respondent 4.4	Respondent 4.5	Respondent 4.6	Respondent 4.7	Respondent 4.8	Respondent 4.9	Respondent 4.10
Institutional change	Thorough needs assessment	Affected people should manage aid	Governments and donor agencies should consult the diaspora community	Centralized aid delivery managed by the UN	Auditing activities of aid organizations	Getting all stakeholders involved in the decision making process	Donors should be disclosed to the people and governments	Knowledge of geopolitical context and logistics	No response
Aid agencies should build upon local capacity	Context analysis	Local people should be trained on skills such as carpentry, sewing masonry etc.					Amount of aid received for delivery should be disclosed		
Aid agencies should involve actions that are known to be effective	Anthropological research						Accounting for what has been received		

							and delivered		
							Accounting activities of humanitarian agencies and agents		
							Sharing reports and accounts with recipients		

**Question 1.2: How should humanitarian actors ensure that they consider, and properly account for, the needs of different stakeholder groups from affected communities?**

Coordination at local, national and international level during needs assessment	Needs assessments  Cultural sensitivity  Neutrality and impartiality  Social context analysis	Affected people to decide what they want  Donor governments and agencies should go on the ground to monitor works done by humanitarian agencies	Use of local people in the management of aid	Local people and government should be involved in the distribution of aid	Consultation with local people and not just government officials	Consultation with local people and not just government officials	Research and find out the needs of the people  Consult with the local actors and charitable organizations  Talk to ordinary people	Humanity, neutrality and impartiality	Monitoring and evaluation
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**Results and Discussion**

In relation to this question, all respondents indicated that changes are required to the delivery of humanitarian assistance to improve accountability. In terms of issues raised, improving knowledge and relationships emerges strongly within the responses, for example knowledge of international actors of the context in which humanitarian action is undertaken and the knowledge of recipients of the source and level of funding that is being provided. Greater participation of affected people in the management of aid is also advocated. The respondents do not generally recommend the establishment of entirely new structures to enhance accountability but generally advocate for various forms of reform of the existing system to address the issue.

On the issue of how humanitarian workers could ensure that they consider and properly account for the needs of the different stakeholder groups in their communities, the issue of relationships emerged strongly. Many of the respondents stated the need for greater consultation and participation of all local actors in a bid to ensure aid is culturally appropriate. Knowledge-building processes such as enhanced monitoring and evaluation as well as research are advocated.

**Building upon local and national responses to emergencies**

The respondents were asked how local actors and communities themselves could be assisted in responding to disaster (as opposed to relying on external aid/international aid). As can be seen from the data presented in Table 1.4, a variety of opinions were expressed.

**Table 1.4: Building upon local and national responses to emergencies**

<b>Question 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)?</b>									
Respondent 1	Respondent 4.2	Respondent 4.3	Respondent 4.4	Respondent 4.5	Respondent 4.6	Respondent 4.7	Respondent 4.8	Respondent 4.9	Respondent 4.10
Local agencies and communities should be assisted to scale up during crisis	Self-reliant on local resources	No response	Local people should be empowered to sustain aid programmes	No response	Education and enlightenment on coping mechanisms	No response	Sharing knowledge and skills before crisis and during crisis  Training	No response	Affected people should be encouraged to work hard so they can rely on themselves for help during crisis

*Results and Discussion*

In relation to this question a general trend that emerges is that assistance should take the form of knowledge transfer such as training, education and the sharing of knowledge and skills.

**Models for engagement in different contexts**

The respondents were asked how organised or coordinated the delivery of external aid is and how it can be improved. Nine of the respondents provided a response to this question. The question was also posed as to how external aid can compliment indigenous humanitarian efforts to which seven respondents provided responses.

**Table 1.5: Models for engagement in different contexts**

<b>Question 1.4 How organised or coordinated is the delivery of external aid in your experience, and how it can be improved?</b>									
Respondent 4.1	Respondent 4.2	Respondent 4.3	Respondent 4.4	Respondent 4.5	Respondent 4.6	Respondent 4.7	Respondent 4.8	Respondent 4.9	Respondent 4.10
Not good  The UN Clusters and the agencies' Clusters should involve the affected people in their work.  The work of the UN agencies, INGO and local NGOs should be coordinate	Not good	Very poor  Prior needs assessment not usually done	Chaotic, unfair  Central authority established in each country to determine which areas need aid	Not good  Aid should be distributed by locals instead of donor countries	Not good  Aid do land on the hands of politicians and do not get to the affected people	No response	Not as much as it could be  Too many competing and conflicting political and aid agency interests  Better to lose some power, influence, resources than following protocol	Not good	Not good  Aid should be managed by people who are trust worthy
<b>Question 1.5 How does external aid complement indigenous humanitarian efforts?</b>									
External aid does not compliment	Building on local capacity and resources	No response	No response	Aid should be distributed by locals instead of	Indigenous actors should be given the chance to	No response	External agencies should provide resources that are not	Sharing of information and training	Collaboration between external actors and local actors



indigenous humanitarian efforts as they normally do not have contact with the local people				donor countries	participate in humanitarian assistance		available locally  Should help improve on indigenous humanitarian efforts  Publicly acknowledge and support local efforts	Financial and material support to indigenous actors	Sharing of information and skills
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### Results and Discussion

Concerning how organised or coordinated external aid is and how it can be improved, all nine respondents thought that external aid is not adequately organised or coordinated. The dominant response concerning how organisation and coordination can be improved relates to enhancing local actors' roles, in particular the beneficiaries themselves.

In response to the question concerning how external aid compliments indigenous humanitarian efforts, at least three of the respondents questioned the complementarity of external aid with indigenous humanitarian efforts arguing that local actors are not sufficiently represented in aid efforts. Successful examples of complementarity given by the other respondents generally relate to those interventions that build local capacity and enhance knowledge.

### Humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence

The respondents were asked whether international aid is delivered in a fair, impartial and neutral manner to those most in need as well as the factors that influence those who receive humanitarian assistance. Six and five respondents provided responses to these questions respectively.

**Table 1.6 shows responses to the questions on humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence**

Question 1.6: In your opinion, is international aid delivered in a fair, impartial and neutral manner to those most in need?									
Respondent 4.1	Respondent 4.2	Respondent 4.3	Respondent 4.4	Respondent 4.5	Respondent 4.6	Respondent 4.7	Respondent 4.8	Respondent 4.9	Respondent 4.10
Yes  In conflict situations, international humanitarian aid is delivered in a fair, impartial and neutral manner	No response	No  Internal aid is not delivered in a fair, impartial and neutral manner. There would have been no poor people if it was	No  Some donors use aid as a means to get resources from the recipient countries.  Some other donor countries use aid as a way of creating jobs for their citizens	Yes  International aid is delivered in a fair, impartial, and neutral manner	No response	No response	International aid is not always delivered in a fair, impartial and neutral manner because aid is normally dictated by geopolitical and economic interests of donor countries.  Recipient countries do not always deliver aid in	No response	Yes  Internal aid is delivered in a fair, impartial and neutral manner.

							a fair, impartial and neutral manner.		
<b>Question 1.7: In your experience, what are the factors that influence those who receive humanitarian assistance?</b>									
Culture	Availability of resources	No response	No response	Judgment of the aid actors	No response	No response	People: givers- continent, country, group	Media	No response
Respect	Understanding of local context						Politics: advocates- government, party, civil society, groups	Business links	
Behaviour	Attitudes of actors: apolitical, impartial, competency, respect for the local people and local norms and customs						Religion: leadership- Christian, Muslim, Buddhist	Influence of the diaspora community	
							Economics: donors- business, governments		
							Media: word of mouth, radio, TV, newspaper		

### Results and Discussion

In response to the question of whether international aid is delivered in a fair, impartial and neutral manner, three of the six respondents to this question thought it is delivered fairly and in an impartial and neutral manner. The three other respondents argued the opposite pointing to the geopolitical and economic interests of both donors and recipient national governments.

Concerning the factors that influence who receives humanitarian aid, the respondents refer to a range of factors apart from humanitarian need, including resource availability and visibility of crises in the media. The biases of donors are also referenced, including those relating to the characteristics of the beneficiaries, for example religion.

### Humanitarian financing

The respondents were asked the factors that determine where humanitarian funding is channelled (how funding is allocated to one country/crisis over another). As can be seen from the table below, this question does not elicit a high response rate – only three respondents provide a response to this question.

**Table 1.7: Humanitarian financing**

<b>Question 1.8</b> <i>In your opinion, what are the factors which determine where humanitarian funding is channelled (how is funding allocated to one country/crisis over another)?</i>									
Respondent 4.1	Respondent 4.2	Respondent 4.3	Respondent 4.4	Respondent 4.5	Respondent 4.6	Respondent 4.7	Respondent 4.8	Respondent 4.9	Respondent 4.10
No response	No response	No response	No response	No response	Political popularity of the recipient country  Natural resources of the country	No response	Humanitarian concern  Politics  History  Economic interests	Economic interests  Media  Strength of diaspora	No response

*Results and Discussion*

According to those who responded to the question, economic interest is a key factor that determines where humanitarian funding is channelled, followed by political influence. Humanitarian need is mentioned as a factor by only one respondent.

**Information management and needs assessment**

The respondents were asked how humanitarian actors should assess the needs of the disaster affected populations in order to ensure those most in need are served. Table 1.6 summarises the six responses received to this question.

**Table 1.8: Information management and needs assessment**

<b>Question 1.9</b> <i>How should humanitarian actors assess the needs of disaster affected populations in order to ensure those most in need are served?</i>									
Respondent 4.1	Respondent 4.2	Respondent 4.3	Respondent 4.4	Respondent 4.5	Respondent 4.6	Respondent 4.7	Respondent 4.8	Respondent 4.9	Respondent 4.10
No response	Monitoring and evaluation  Participation by the affected people  Focus group discussion	No response	No response	Utilizing the capacity of the local actors  Relying on UN reports	Needs assessments with the participation of the local leaders	No response	On the ground assessment  Involve the local people (ordinary) not just the politicians	Involvement of local actors in needs assessment	On the ground assessment  Involvement of the local people

*Results and Discussion*

It is striking that all of the six respondents to this question mentioned the need to involve local people/actors to a greater extent in assessing needs themselves with the ultimate aim of ensuring that those in need are served.

**Diaspora serving the needs of communities or populations in need**

The respondents were asked how the diaspora community can best serve the needs of communities or populations in need. Eight responses were received.

**Table 1.9: Diaspora serving the needs of communities or populations in need**

Question 1.10 How do you, or your diaspora community, best serve the needs of communities or populations in need?									
Respondent 4.1	Respondent 4.2	Respondent 4.3	Respondent 4.4	Respondent 4.5	Respondent 4.6	Respondent 4.7	Respondent 4.8	Respondent 4.9	Respondent 4.10
Remittances	Lobbying the humanitarian community	No response	Provision of service Livelihood enhancement	Service provision	Sending money	No response	Sending money  Lobbying host countries  Raising awareness of crisis  Communicating the relevant information	Communicating relevant information	Communicating the relevant information
Fundraising Advocacy									
Doctors going back to train and provide services during crisis									

*Results and Discussion*

There were four references to the provision of money in the responses to this question. Other responses refer to the provision of services, the facilitation of knowledge transfer and advocacy.

**Summary of theme 1-effectiveness**

Table 2 displays the frequency with which the respondents mentioned the broad issues under humanitarian effectiveness. Amongst the actors it can be seen that local actors are addressed much more often any of the other actors. Relations and knowledge featured prominently among the topic areas discussed.

**Table 2: Response rate and broad issues addressed under Theme 1**

Average#responses		7.1										
Average#subtheme		9.5		7.3			5.5		5.0		8.0	
#responses		9	10	6	9	7	6	5	4	6	8	
Question		1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.10	Total
<b>Actors</b>	International	8	2	0	3	4	5	3	0	1	2	29
	National	2	4	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	11
	Local	5	9	4	5	9	1	2	1	5	0	41
	Other	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	1	1	11
<b>Issues</b>	Frameworks	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	7
	Knowledge	6	6	2	0	3	0	2	0	7	3	29
	Risk	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	7
	Money	1	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	4	13
	Relations	8	10	4	8	4	0	1	0	6	5	41
<b>Methods</b>	Establish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Implement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Increase or decrease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Reform	6	5	1	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	18
	Not mentioned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## **Theme 2: Reducing Vulnerability and Managing Risk**

The issues of reducing vulnerability and managing risk were 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 about the main risks to their communities and how they might be avoided as well as the current level of understanding risk and vulnerability and how it might be improved. Nine of the ten respondents provided a response to this question.

**Table 2.1: Understanding risk, vulnerability and future threats**

<b>Question 2.1 What are the main risk to your community in the future and how might they be avoided?</b>									
Respondent 4.1	Respondent 4.2	Respondent 4.3	Respondent 4.4	Respondent 4.5	Respondent 4.6	Respondent 4.7	Respondent 4.8	Respondent 4.9	Respondent 4.10
Health hazard	Racial discrimination	Food insecurity	Deforestation	Education	Unemployment	No response	Climate change	Epidemics	Lack of education
Climate change	Repatriation	Building livelihoods to avert food insecurity	HIV/AIDS pandemic	Provision of basic resources			Food insecurity	Religious and political violence	Poverty
Terrorism			Corruption				Poverty and violent means to solving it	Provision of education	
			Reforestation				Land grab to grow bio fuel crops		
			Education				Mining		
							Rapid clearing of forest for farming		
<b>Question 2.2 What is the current level of understanding of risk and vulnerability and how can this be improved?</b>									
Good understanding at all levels	Not good Educating the Irish public about the immigrant community	Not good Documented experiences of NGOs	No response	Not good Awareness raising	No response	No response	Not good Educating the community about risks	High understanding	Not good Education
							Governments should fairly distribute land		
							Economic solutions to current crisis		

### *Results and Discussion*

On the issue of the main risks to their community and how they can be avoided, natural hazards and vulnerability were the main risks mentioned. Issues relating to underdevelopment also featured

frequently among the responses. Climate change, conflict, poverty and epidemics were further risks identified. Those who provided suggestions as to how these risks could be mitigated referred to the need to build up livelihoods and resources and boost education.

In relation to the current level of understanding of risk and vulnerability, five of the seven respondents thought that the current level of understanding is not sufficient. The five respondents stated that education and awareness-raising around risks and lessons learned are the ways by which understanding could be improved.

### Managing recurrent and predictable threats

In Table 2.2 the questions and summarised responses concerning managing recurrent and predictable threats are presented. The respondents were asked about the actions to be taken to enable communities to better cope with predictable and recurrent shocks. Seven responses were provided to this question. Six respondents provided a response to the question as to whether the gap between early warning and response can be closed. Nine respondents provided a response to the concerning whether vulnerable communities understand the difference between development and humanitarian funding.

**Table 2.2: Managing recurrent and predictable shocks**

<b>Question 2.3</b> <i>What action should be taken to enable communities to better cope with predictable and recurrent shocks without being dependent on external aid?</i>									
Respondent 4.1	Respondent 4.2	Respondent 4.3	Respondent 4.4	Respondent 4.5	Respondent 4.6	Respondent 4.7	Respondent 4.8	Respondent 4.9	Respondent 4.10
Early warning systems  Building human and social capital	Disaster preparedness and risks mitigation	No response	Increasing human capital	Building local capacity  Building local capital	No response	No response	Early warning systems  Security centres where people can go to be saved  Providing long term solutions to recurrent crisis	Education	Education
<b>Question 2.4</b> <i>How can the gap between early warning and response be closed?</i>									
No response	Devising mitigation plans  Utilizing traditional coping mechanisms	Early response  Minimizing bureaucracy	Training local people to respond on time	Sustaining local infrastructure	Development of standard operating procedures for disaster scenarios	No response	Response should immediately follow warning  Steps to be taken to respond to a pending disaster should be suggested and documented so that response is started immediately after a warning is given	No response	No response

**Question 2.5** *Do vulnerable communities recognise a difference between development and humanitarian funding?*

They don't recognize and don't care	They don't recognize	They don't recognize	They don't recognize	No response	Not sure if they do	No response	Not often	Yes they recognize	Yes they recognize
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**Results and Discussion**

In response to the question concerning how to enable communities to cope with predictable and recurrent shocks without being dependent on external aid, the need to build local capacity featured prominently, especially through the provision of education. The provision of professional expertise concerning early warning systems and disaster management was also mentioned several times.

In relation to the issue of how the gap between early warning and response can be closed, several responses referred to the need to create and further institutionalise procedures to be followed after an early warning is issued.

On the issue of whether vulnerable communities recognise the difference between development and humanitarian funding, four of the eight respondents stated that they do not recognise the difference while two stated they do recognise the difference. One respondent is not sure whether vulnerable communities recognise the difference and another stated that they do not often recognise the difference.

**Managing future uncertainties and unprecedented shocks**

The respondents were asked what the international community should do to help communities prepare for and manage recurrent shocks. As Table 2.3 shows, there were seven responses to this question.

**Table 2.3: Managing future uncertainties and unprecedented shocks**

**Question 2.6** *What should the international community (government, INGO, others) be doing to help communities prepare for and manage recurrent shocks?*

Respondent 4.1	Respondent 4.2	Respondent 4.3	Respondent 4.4	Respondent 4.5	Respondent 4.6	Respondent 4.7	Respondent 4.8	Respondent 4.9	Respondent 4.10
Early warning systems Building local capacities Training on requisite skills	Risk identification and putting in place mitigation plans Early warning systems	No response	No response	Early warning systems Maintain and improve local response scheme	Training using technology	No response	Information, technology and skills sharing Education Identify and address conflict factors in societies Encourage / propagate democratic principles to all Funding long term solutions to recurrent shocks	Information sharing Education	Community empowerment

*Results and Discussion*

In response to the question, three of the seven responses provided mention that the international community should support the establishment of early warning systems in disaster prone areas as a mechanism to help these communities. Four of the seven respondents mentioned the provision of education and training.

**Preparedness for resilience in conflict**

The respondents were posed with the question as to how countries could more effectively be prepared for and manage conflict-induced displacement. Eight out of ten respondents provided a response to this question. A further question posed concerns how people could cope and adapt to the recurrent shocks faced in protracted, conflict affected settings. Eight of the ten respondents responded to this question. The responses to the questions are summarised in Table 2.4

**Table 2.4: Preparedness for resilience in conflict**

<b>Question 2.7 How can countries more effectively be prepared for and manage conflict-induced displacement?</b>									
Respondent 4.1	Respondent 4.2	Respondent 4.3	Respondent 4.4	Respondent 4.5	Respondent 4.6	Respondent 4.7	Respondent 4.8	Respondent 4.9	Respondent 4.10
No response	Sharing information	Good leadership and awareness raising	Governments should open their borders to displaced people	Information sharing and grassroots dialogue	Relocation and integration	No response	Information, technology and skills sharing  Education  Identify and address conflict factors in societies  Encourage and propagate democratic principles to all  Funding long term solutions to recurrent shocks	Education and skills transfer  Building infrastructure	Peace building
<b>Question 2.8 How can people better cope and adapt to the recurrent shocks faced in protracted, conflict-affected settings?</b>									
Information sharing  Early warning systems	Sharing information	Good leadership and awareness raising	Education programs about recurrent crisis	Information sharing and grassroots dialogue	Relocation and integration	No response	Create, guard, and monitor safe zones for civilians  Provide food, shelter, education and medical resources	Providing basic and medical resources	No response

*Results and Discussion*

On the issue of how countries could more effectively be prepared for and manage conflict-induced displacement, four of the eight respondents stressed the importance of sharing knowledge in



various forms. In relation to how people could cope and adapt to the recurrent shocks faced in protracted, conflict-affected settings, four of the eight respondents that provided a response to this question mentioned the importance of the sharing of information and awareness raising.

### Preparedness and risk financing

Under this sub-theme the respondents were asked about the efforts that should be made to ensure more funding is made available to disaster preparedness and prevention activities. Six of the respondents provided a response to this question. The responses are summarised in Table 2.5.

**Table 2.5: Preparedness and risk financing**

<b>Question 2.9</b> <i>What efforts should be made to ensure more funding is made available to disaster preparedness and prevention activities?</i>									
Respondent 4.1	Respondent 4.2	Respondent 4.3	Respondent 4.4	Respondent 4.5	Respondent 4.6	Respondent 4.7	Respondent 4.8	Respondent 4.9	Respondent 4.10
No response	Lobbying donors to see the importance of preventing disasters	Creating reserve funds for disasters  Building local capacity	Creating reserve funds	No response	Private businesses allocate funds for disaster preparedness	No response	States, the UN and NGOs should prioritize disaster preparedness funds	No response	Creation of disaster preparedness funds

### Results and Discussion

On the issue of the efforts that should be made to ensure more funding is made available to disaster preparedness and prevention, five of the six respondents mentioned the importance of devoting greater levels of funding to disaster preparedness and prevention. One respondent suggested that private business should contribute to funding for preparedness and prevention.

### Diaspora and the reduction of vulnerability and risk

As detailed in Table 2.6 the respondents were asked whether there is anything the diaspora community could do to reduce the level of vulnerability and risk. Eight of the ten respondents provided a response.

**Table 2.6: Diaspora and the reduction of vulnerability and risk**

<b>Question 2.10</b> <i>Is there anything the diaspora community can do to help reduce the level of vulnerability and risk in your communities?</i>									
Respondent 4.1	Respondent 4.2	Respondent 4.3	Respondent 4.4	Respondent 4.5	Respondent 4.6	Respondent 4.7	Respondent 4.8	Respondent 4.9	Respondent 4.10
No response	Maintain contact with their communities provide information when needed  Keep communities form associations  Help	No response	Conducting workshops on risks reduction	Engaging with their communities	Advise donor countries about vulnerable communities in their various nations	No response	Identify and support projects that reduce vulnerabilities and risks  Inform and educate their communities about those vulnerabilities and risks  Invest in	Information sharing	Information sharing  Providing material support

	communities to do needs assessments and write proposals							economic activities to create jobs		
								Sending money		
								Lobby governments in their host countries		

### Results and Discussion

The respondents mentioned their relationships with disaster- and conflict-affected communities and how these relationships can facilitate the provision of funding and expertise. Several respondents also mentioned their role as advocates for vulnerable communities.

### Summary of theme 2-risk

Table 2.7 displays the frequency with which the respondents mentioned the broad issues under Theme 2. Amongst the actors it can be seen that local actors are addressed more than twice as often as any of the other actors. Knowledge, risk and relations featured prominently among the topic areas discussed.

**Table 2.7: Response rate and broad issues addressed under Theme 2**

		Average#responses		7.2										
		sub-theme		8		7		7	8	6	7			
		response rate		9	7	7	6	8	7	8	8	6	7	
		question		2.1	2.2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	Total
<b>Actors</b>	International	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1			7
	national	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1			6
	local	0	1	2	2	0	5	3	2	0	4			19
	other	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0			2
<b>issues</b>	frameworks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
	knowledge	3	4	2	1	0	7	5	3	1	5			31
	risk	0	0	3	4	0	6	1	1	5	2			22
	money	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3			8
	Relations	0	2	1	1	1	2	4	4	0	4			19
<b>ds</b>	establish	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0			2
	implement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
	increase or decrease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
	reform	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0			4
	not mentioned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0

### Theme 3: Transformation through Innovation

The respondents were asked five questions concerning the role of innovation in humanitarian action as outlined in Table 3.1. The response rate varies. There were five responses to the question concerning why innovation is important and necessary for the humanitarian sector. Four respondents provided a response to the question concerning the identification of priority areas for innovation. Seven respondents responded to the question concerning ethical issues relating to innovation in the humanitarian sectors while six respondents responded to the question concerning

the building of resilience. There were three responses concerning how the diaspora can improve humanitarian innovation.

**Table 3.1: Transformation through innovation**

<b>Question 3.1 Why is innovation important and necessary for the humanitarian sector?</b>									
Respondent 4.1	Respondent 4.2	Respondent 4.3	Respondent 4.4	Respondent 4.5	Respondent 4.6	Respondent 4.7	Respondent 4.8	Respondent 4.9	Respondent 4.10
No response	For development	No response	For saving lives	No response	For finding the best ways to solve problems	No response	To solve the problems of the world	Solve the problems of the world	Confront the ever changing problems of the world
<b>Question 3.2 What are the priority areas for innovation?</b>									
Confront the ever changing problems of the world	No response	No response	Armed conflicts Natural disasters Health	Politics	No response	No response	Agriculture and food production Climate change Delivering aid in terrorist generated conflicts Using appropriate media to raise awareness Appropriate and affordable technology	Training of aid workers	Risk reduction Disaster preparedness Early warning systems Leadership and governance
<b>Question 3.3 Do you foresee any ethical issues arising with humanitarian innovation in your communities?</b>									
No response	Yes Application of the new models Tendency to exclude the local people from participation The new methods may undermine their dignity	No response	Yes Issues with genetic modification	Yes New models may undermine local culture	Yes If the new innovations are used by donor countries to make money	No response	Yes Use innovation to make profits Genetically produced food Patenting of drugs embarked upon in the name of aid	No	Yes Abuse recipients because of illiteracy
<b>Question 3.4 How can the humanitarian community assist affected communities to create new ways of managing and building their resilience?</b>									
No response	Training and skill transfer	No response	No response	Knowledge and skill transfer	Creating information centres like record	No response	Funding Education and training	Capacity building and empowerment	Education and empowerment

					keeping		Supporting and using in new ways local knowledge and skills		
<b>Question 3.5</b> <i>Is there anything the diaspora community can do to improve humanitarian innovation?</i>									
No response	Education and empowerment	No response	No response	Participation in the innovation process	Implement in their communities what has worked in the developed countries	No response	Knowledge and skills transfer  Support funding of research in innovation  Undertake research themselves	No response	No response

### Results and Discussion

In response to the question concerning why innovation is important and necessary for the humanitarian sector, the practical solutions that innovation can provide in solving humanitarian problems were stressed by the respondents.

There was a wide range of responses to the question concerning the priority areas for innovation. They include innovation in delivering assistance in different contexts, including natural disaster and armed conflict as well as innovation in how aid is delivered, such as through technological developments. Further innovation in leadership and governance was also mentioned by a respondent. The ethical concerns around humanitarian innovation range from the potential profits that could accrue and the exclusion of beneficiaries from their enjoyment to concerns surrounding testing on human subjects.

In response to the question as to how the humanitarian community could assist affected communities to create new ways of managing and building their resilience, the provision of education and training were the ways most commonly cited by the respondents.

On the issue of whether there is anything thing the diaspora community could do to improve humanitarian innovation, education, training and knowledge transfer was another common theme amongst the respondents. One respondent explicitly stated that the diaspora could help bringing innovative practices to bear in their home countries and communities, thus contributing to the scaling up of humanitarian innovation.

### Summary of theme 3-innovation

Table 3.2 displays the frequency with which the respondents mentioned the broad issues under the theme of transformation through innovation. Amongst the actors it can be seen that local actors are addressed more often than any of the other actors. Knowledge is by far the most frequently cited topic within the responses.

**Table 3.2: Response rate and broad issues raised under Theme 3**

<b>Average# responses</b>	5.8				
<b>Response rate</b>	6	6	7	6	4

	Question	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	Total
actors	international	0	0	1	0	0	0
	national	0	0	0	0	0	0
	local	0	0	2	0	1	3
	other	0	0	0	0	0	0
issues	frameworks	0	0	0	0	0	0
	knowledge	1	2	3	7	4	17
	risk	0	1	0	0	0	1
	money	0	1	2	1	1	5
	relations	0	1	2	0	0	3
methods	establish	0	0	0	0	0	0
	implement	0	0	0	0	0	0
	increase or decrease	0	0	0	0	0	0
	reform	0	0	0	0	0	0
	not mentioned	0	0	0	0	0	0

#### **Theme 4: Serving the Needs of People in Conflict**

The respondents were asked three questions concerning how the needs of people in conflict can best be served. The responses to these questions are outlined in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1: Serving the Needs of People in Conflict**

<b>Question 4.1</b> <i>What are the particular needs of people affected by conflict?</i>									
Respondent 4.1	Respondent 4.2	Respondent 4.3	Respondent 4.4	Respondent 4.5	Respondent 4.6	Respondent 4.7	Respondent 4.8	Respondent 4.9	Respondent 4.10
Security	Food and clothing  Education for kids  Shelter	No response	Security  Water  Food and shelter	Security  Food and shelter	Food and shelter  Water  Psychosocial support	No response	Security  Food and shelter  Water  Clothing  Respect and love	Security  Food and shelter  Health care	Food and shelter  Health and medical supplies  Security
<b>Question 4.2</b> <i>How should humanitarian aid in conflict settings be delivered in order to ensure those most in need are served?</i>									
No response	Taking ethics into consideration and respecting the culture of the people  Involving the local people in the distribution of aid	Avoid duplication of interventions	Early identification of conflicts	Involve the local people and their leaders	Delivering food to the affected communities and not cities that are not affected  Liaising with local actors and other international actors on the ground	No response	Identifying those in need by using personal experience, local actors, local people and their leaders  Deliver aid directly and not through government	By using local and international actors	Using the local people

							Monitoring NGOs delivering aid		
							Ways of reaching the vulnerable in conflict zones need to be found		
<b>Question 4.3</b> <i>Are there any ways in which the diaspora community can address the needs of people in conflict and how can this be supported?</i>									
No response	Yes	Yes	Yes	No response	Yes	No response	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Planning and design of humanitarian operations	Giving knowledge about the local context Participating in needs assessments	Use their expertise like doctors, engineers, nurses		Enlightening relief workers about the local context before they depart for their mission		Sending money home Negotiating peace Advocacy Awareness raising	Providing knowledge about the local context	Providing knowledge about the local context

### Results and Discussion

On the particular needs of the people affected by conflict, security, food and shelter were mentioned by several respondents. Healthcare, including psycho-social support also featured strongly.

In response to the question concerning how humanitarian aid in conflict settings should be delivered in order to ensure those most in need are served, four of the eight respondents mentioned that the local people should be involved in the delivery process. The importance of respecting the local context was also highlighted.

In terms of how the diaspora community can address the needs of people in conflict and how it could be supported, all of the seven respondents to the question agreed that there are ways the diaspora community could help address this situation. Providing knowledge about the local context as well as services are mentioned several times as well as the important role of the diaspora as advocates.

### Summary of theme 4-conflict

Table 4.2 displays the frequency with which the respondents mentioned the broad issues under the theme of serving the needs of people in conflict. Amongst the actors it can be seen that once again local actors are addressed more often than any of the other actors. Knowledge and relations are the most frequently cited topic within the responses.

**Table 4.2: Response rate and broad issues raised under Theme 4**

		Average#responses			
		7.7			
		8	8	7	
		4.1	4.2	4.3	total
Actors	International	0	3	1	4
	National	0	1	0	1

	Local	0	7	3	10
	Other	0	0	1	1
Issues	Frameworks	0	0	0	0
	Knowledge	2	2	6	10
	Risk	0	1	0	1
	Money	0	0	1	1
	Relations	0	6	2	8
	Methods	Establish	0	0	0
	Implement	0	0	0	0
	Increase-decrease	0	0	0	0
	Reform	0	2	0	2
	not mentioned	0	0	0	0

## Conclusion

This paper provides an overview of the findings from Phase I consultations with the diaspora of conflict- and disaster-affected countries resident in Ireland. Table 5.1 provides an overview of the frequency with which issues were referenced by respondents and the interaction of references.

		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		8	18	4	4	7	2	6	23	0	0	0	12	0	84	6.5
	national	8		10	3	0	4	1	2	11	0	0	0	8	0	47	3.6
	local	18	10		6	2	27	5	5	46	0	0	0	19	0	138	10.6
	other	4	3	6		0	3	1	2	6	0	0	0	2	0	27	2.1
issues	frameworks	4	0	2	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.5
	knowledge	7	4	27	3	0		10	3	15	0	0	0	4	0	73	5.6
	risk	2	1	5	1	0	10		2	1	2	0	0	1	0	25	1.9
	money	6	2	5	2	1	3	2		3	0	0	0	2	0	26	2.0
	relations	23	11	46	6	0	15	1	3		0	0	0	23	0	128	9.8
methods	establish	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0		0	0	0	0	2	0.2
	implement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0.0

	increase or decrease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
	reform	12	8	19	2	0	4	1	2	23	0	0	0	0	71	5.5
	not mentioned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
total individual references		40	18	73	14	7	87	31	27	76	2	0	0	25	0	
average		9	5	15	3	1	11	4	4	15	0	0	0	7	0	

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

1. Knowledge (87)
2. Relations (76)
3. Local Actors (73)

The greatest number of interactions occurs between the following issues:

- Relations and local actors (46)
- Reform and relations (23)
- International and relations (23)

Based on the analysis conducted it is possible to extract a number of key ideas raised by the respondents. The importance of the engagement of local actors in humanitarian action was strongly emphasised by the respondents. Several proposals were provided by the respondents in relation to the localisation of humanitarian response and ensuring that people are the prime agents in responding to disaster:

- Humanitarian response and risk reduction over the longer term should be localised through agile and adaptable financing mechanisms;
- Greater support should be provided for the rule of law and justice sector reform in order to enhance accountability;
- There is a need for greater participation of local people in key positions;
- Further systems strengthening in disaster-prone countries ought to be undertaken.

It should be noted that risk came up quite broadly in the responses to not only reference disaster risk reduction but also the risks arising from conflict. Concerning how the needs of people living in conflict affected environments can best be served and how the deteriorating humanitarian environment in conflict situations can be addressed a number of suggestions were provided by the respondents, including the following:

- There is a need to use all means of communication to conduct an ongoing dialogue with affected populations in order to, inter alia, reassure affected people about the motivations of humanitarian actors;
- Diaspora are key in sensitising humanitarian actors (including donors and western NGOs) to the crisis environment;
- Funding ought to be provided to local actors in a more systematic manner.

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 suggestion:

- Research, training, education and knowledge transfer is required to better understand and anticipate the changing nature of risk and vulnerability;



- Effective participation of populations, in particular urban populations, ought to be promoted in risk assessment, hazard mapping, safe shelter awareness and preparedness planning.

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 can be identified:

- There is a need for common proposal and reporting requirements across donors
- 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)
- Communication with target populations ought to be further promoted
- There is a need to further institutionalise relationships and develop common understandings between the private sector and humanitarian actors, including through the engagement of private sector umbrella groups
- The strengths of the private sector, including in data management, ought to be better harnessed

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 should humanitarian actors ensure that they consider, and properly account for, the needs of different stakeholder groups from affected communities?

#### *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)?

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

- 1.4 How organised / coordinated is the delivery of external aid in your experience, and how can it be improved?
- 1.5 How does external aid compliment indigenous humanitarian efforts?

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

- 1.6 In your opinion, is international aid delivered in a fair, impartial and neutral manner to those most in need?
- 1.7 In your experience, what are the factors that influence those who receive humanitarian assistance?

#### *Humanitarian financing:*

- 1.8 In your opinion, what are the factors which determine where humanitarian funding is channelled (how is funding allocated to one country/crisis over another)?

#### *Information management and needs assessment:*

- 1.9 How should humanitarian actors assess the needs of disaster affected populations in order to ensure those most in need are served?

#### *General:*

- 1.10 How do you, or your diaspora community, best serve the needs of communities or populations in need?

**WHS Theme 2: Reducing Vulnerability and Managing Risk**

*Understanding risk, vulnerability and future threats:*

- 2.1 What are the main risks to your community in the future and how might they be avoided?
- 2.2 What is the current level of understanding of risk and vulnerability and how can this be improved?

*Managing recurrent and predictable shocks:*

- 2.3 What action should be taken to enable communities to better cope with predictable and recurrent shocks without being dependent on external aid?
- 2.4 How can the gap between early warning and response be closed?
- 2.5 Do vulnerable communities recognise a difference between development and humanitarian funding?

*Managing future uncertainties and unprecedented shocks:*

- 2.6 What should the international community (government, INGO, others) be doing to help communities prepare for and manage recurrent shocks?

*Preparedness for resilience in conflict:*

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

*Preparedness and risk financing:*

- 2.9 What efforts should be made to ensure more funding is made available to disaster preparedness and prevention activities?

*General:*

- 2.10 Is there anything the diaspora community can do to help reduce the level of vulnerability and risk in your communities?

**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 Do you foresee any ethical issues with humanitarian innovation in your communities?
- 3.4 How can the humanitarian community assist affected communities to create new ways of managing disaster risk and building their resilience?
- 3.5 Is there anything the diaspora community can do to improve humanitarian innovation?

**WHS Theme 4:           Serving the Needs of People in Conflict**

- 4.1 What are the particular needs of people affected by conflicts?
- 4.2 How should humanitarian aid in conflict settings be delivered in order to ensure those most in need are served?
- 4.3 Are there any ways in which the diaspora community can address the needs of people in conflict and how can this be supported?

## Appendix 2:

			actors				issues					methods					
theme	subtheme	question	international	national	local	other	frameworks	knowledge	risk	money	relations	establish	implement	increase or decrease	reform	not mentioned	
1. effectiveness	1.1	1.1															
		1.2															
	1.2	1.3															
		1.4															
		1.5															
	1.3	1.6															
		1.7															
	1.4	1.8															
		1.9															
	1.5	1.10															
2. risk	2.1	2.1															
		2.2															
	2.2	2.3															
		2.4															
		2.5															
	2.3	2.6															
		2.7															
	2.4	2.8															
		2.9															
	2.5	2.10															
3. innovation	3.1	3.1															
		3.2															
	3.1	3.3															
		3.4															
		3.5															
4. conflict	4.1	4.1															
		4.2															
		4.3															

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

<b>actors</b>	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
<b>issues</b>	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
<b>methods</b>	establish	establish
	implement	implement
	increase or decrease	increase or decrease
	reform	reform
	not mentioned	not mentioned