



 **Irish Aid**
Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland



How?

Co-creation

between researchers & practitioners which are part of a long term and ongoing collaboration

Existing Research

Secondary data reviews

Discussions



HARVARD
HUMANITARIAN
INITIATIVE



Patel, S. S., McCaul, B., Cáceres, G., Peters, L. E., Patel, R. B., & Clark-Ginsberg, A. (2021). Delivering the promise of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in fragile and conflict-affected contexts (FCAC): A case study of the NGO GOAL's response to the Syria conflict. *Progress in disaster science*, 10, 100172.

Why?

SFDRR frames the state as central for reducing disaster risk.

FCAC may be in a blind spot for the inclusivity of the SFDRR

Specifically marginalized groups are more vulnerable in FCAC

The most vulnerable in FCAC are in the margins for DRR

Inclusive DRR =



Ensuring that NO ONE is left behind

Including people living in FCAC

Difficult implementation of SFDRR

Direct Challenges to SFDRR Priorities @ the Intersection of Conflict

Priorities	Action
1	Lack of quality and timely disaster risk data
2	Central governance body is unable or unwilling to implement DRR
3	Limited or absent funding for DRR
4	BBB Incorporation in humanitarian response, & difficulties in transitioning into recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction due to consecutive crises



GVAR

**Global Assessment Report
on Disaster Risk Reduction**

2019

**Chapter 15:
Disaster risk
reduction strategies
in fragile and
complex risk contexts**

GOAL's disaster risk informed humanitarian response in northwest Syria

GOAL's programming focus

Providing immediate relief and **basic humanitarian support & stabilizing and strengthening local systems** to build longer term resilience.



Case Study Highlights

Bread Market System

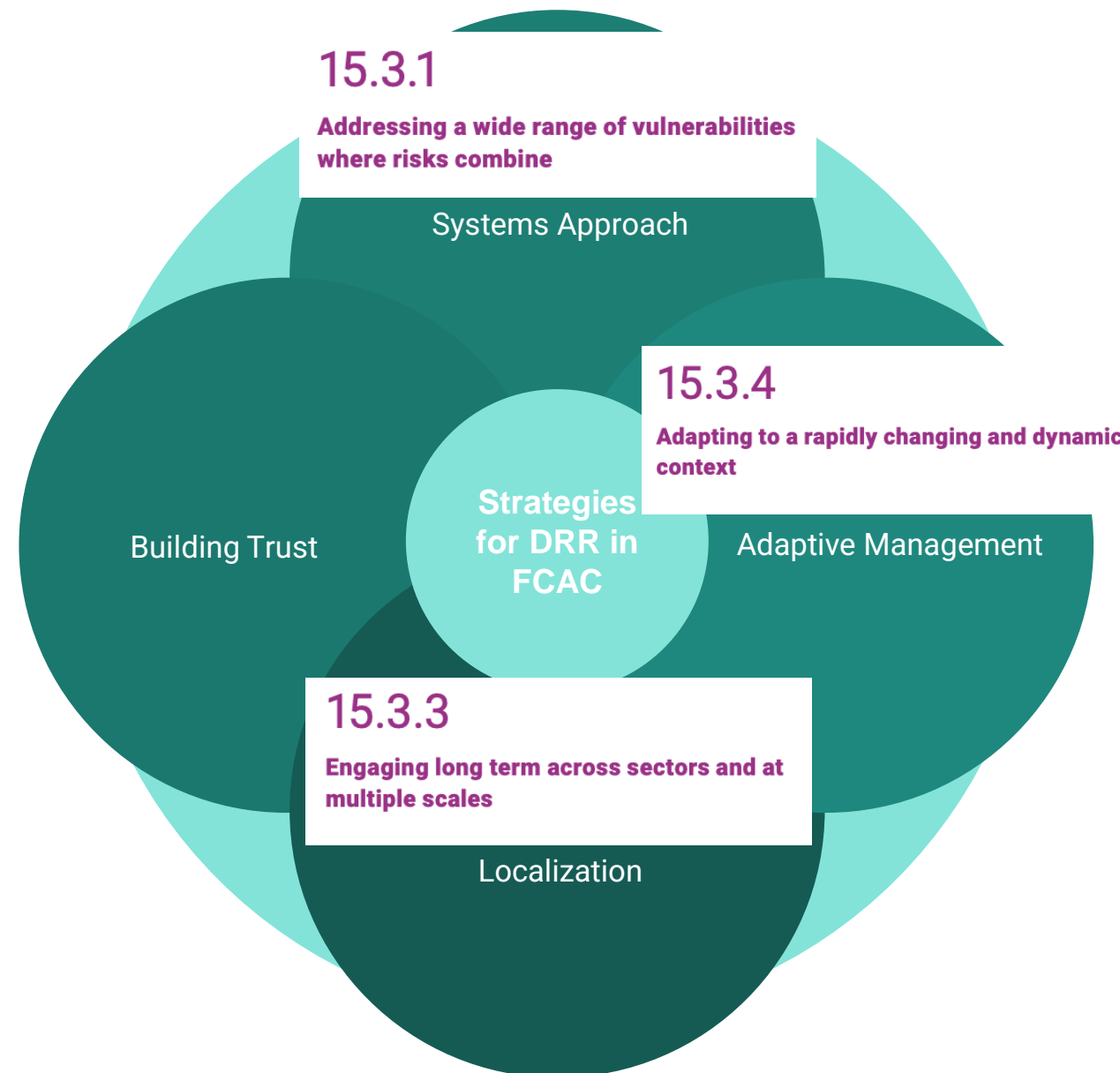


Water Supply System



4 strategies for DRR in FCAC

- 1. Applying Systems Thinking:** understanding, stabilizing, & supporting the functioning of local systems so people can continue to access essential lifesaving goods and services in the absence of permanent actors.
- 2. Adaptive Management:** decisions & adjustments in response to new information and changes in context.
- 3. Localization:** strengthening and engaging in local systems and its actors (permanent & local) while maintaining humanitarian principles.
- 4. Building trust:** through assurance frameworks, humanitarian and development actors must build trust between the affected population, local actors, and the organization and its programs.



Next steps

Study limitation

- Context specific case study.
- Systems & complexity approaches are difficult to explain in their entirety.

Future work

- Further research should collect evidence in diverse FCAC
- Better understanding of local systems and further research on how more discrete systems may be linked together in a supersystem.
- Further research on Localization - area-based programming and shelter & settlements approaches is needed and could find efficiency and effectiveness in linking and/or blending systems and area-based approaches in the process.

Next steps

Future work

Localization +
internationalization

