

hpg
Humanitarian
Policy Group

Annual Report 2010–2011

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Contents

Overview	2
Principles, Politics and the International Humanitarian System	4
Humanitarian Space: A Review of Key Trends and Issues	4
Humanitarian Space and Integration: Scoping Study	5
Strengthening Humanitarian Negotiation and Strategies of Principled Action and Access	5
Moving Forward? Assessing Change in the Humanitarian Sector	6
Civilian Security and Protection	7
Civil–Military Coordination: The Search for Common Ground	7
Livelihoods and Food Security in Protracted Crisis	8
Local Institutions and Livelihoods	8
Local Institutions, Livelihoods and Vulnerability: Lessons from Afghanistan	8
Regional Resilience Enhancement Against Drought programme (RREAD): Phase III Learning Support	9
Assessment of Livelihoods Projects for IDPs	9
Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance	9
Mid-Term Evaluation of WFP P4P Pilot Programme	9
Support to the Development of a Response Analysis Framework for Food Security and Nutrition in Emergencies	10
Nutritional Impact of Cash Transfers in Emergencies	10
Displacement, Urbanisation and Migration	11
Displacement in Urban Areas: Implications for Humanitarian Action	11
Urbanisation Study in Sudan	12
Meeting the Challenges of Severe Climate-Related Hazards: A Review of the Effectiveness of the International Humanitarian Regime	12
Foresight Project on Migration and Global Environmental Change: Review of the Social Drivers of Migration	13
Transitional Programming	14
(Early) Recovery in Crisis and Post-Crisis Environments	14
Risk and Results Management	14
Achieving Policy Coherence in Challenging Environments: Risk Management and Aid Culture in Sudan and Afghanistan	15
Humanitarian Assistance and Risks	15
Humanitarian Practice Network, Disasters and other projects	17
Humanitarian Practice Network	17
Disasters	19
Public Affairs	19
Rapid Response	20
Advanced Course on Conflict, Crisis and Transitions	20
Reprinting and Representation	21
Annex 1 Summary of income and expenditure – Integrated Programme 2010/11	22
Annex 2 List of major outputs	23
Annex 3 HPG staff	27
Annex 4 Members of the HPG Advisory Group	28

Overview

Throughout 2010–11 the Humanitarian Policy Group (HPG) at the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) has further consolidated and developed its work on humanitarianism, while also generating ground-breaking new projects. This phase of the Group's work has again demonstrated HPG's position at the forefront of research on humanitarian policy and action – and its reputation for projects that are original, topical and relevant. The period covered by this report (April 2010–July 2011) coincides with some of the most daunting humanitarian crises of our time, including the floods in Pakistan, the earthquake in Haiti and the famine in Somalia.



UN Photo/Fred Noy

Throughout the reporting period, HPG research has continued to address the evolving discourse on the concept of 'humanitarian space', exploring the challenges involved in linking humanitarian aid to diplomatic, military, security and other objectives in conflict and crisis-affected states. The 'Humanitarian Space' project has established a number of partnerships with external organisations to examine key trends and inform debates and discussions on how humanitarian actors might understand and respond to these challenges. Roundtable discussions have been held examining humanitarian space in Sri Lanka and the politicisation and securitisation of aid in Somalia, alongside research on how the US and other governments' proscription of 'terrorist' groups has affected the ability of humanitarian organisations to carry out their work. The project is bringing together its findings in an HPG Report on 'Humanitarian Space: A Review of Key Trends and Issues' due to be released later in 2011.

In related work, a project entitled 'Civil–Military Coordination: The Search for Common Ground' is exploring how humanitarian and military and security actors can work appropriately in crises in order to improve humanitarian responses. Strategic partnerships have been established with a range of organisations to encourage engagement from military and security actors as well as HPG's traditional humanitarian partners, and facilitate dialogue and debate between these different sets of actors.

Throughout the reporting period HPG has also continued its research on refugees and IDPs in urban environments. The publication of investigations into urbanisation in Sudan (under the series title 'City Limits: Urbanisation and Vulnerability in Sudan') was followed by significant policy debates within central and state-level governments in both Sudan and South Sudan. This research continues to inform policy dialogue within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and other international fora. New studies on Nairobi (published in September), Kabul, Damascus, Amman and Yei are due for release later this year.

The end of this reporting period coincides with the UN's declaration of a famine in parts of Somalia and news that more than 10 million people are threatened by starvation in the Horn of Africa. It is notable that demand for HPG research and expertise on resilience, livelihoods and food security in crises markedly increased as conditions deteriorated in the region – before the hunger crisis was officially designated as this century's first famine in East Africa. The urgent need to ensure that humanitarian action also contributes to strengthening resilience – people's ability to withstand, survive and recover from crises – has generated considerable interest in HPG's new project on 'Resilience and Humanitarian Action'. HPG anticipates further interest with the forthcoming publication of an HPN Network Paper on 'A New Perspective on the Problems of Timely Response to Crises in the Horn of Africa'.

The last project outlined in the 2011–13 Integrated Programme (IP), 'Moving Forward? Assessing Change in the Humanitarian Sector', seeks to investigate the apparent contradiction between progress in the humanitarian sector and continuing difficulties in responding to many of the world's humanitarian emergencies. Work is underway with a conceptual paper and an initial literature review and scoping study, which will include the development of an interactive timeline plotting key developments in the humanitarian sphere over the past century.

Alongside the IP HPG has also explored the role of risk and risk management in humanitarian action in a Commissioned Report entitled 'Risk in Humanitarian Action: Towards a Common Approach?'. The report proved influential in focusing attention on the importance of improving current approaches to risk management in the humanitarian sector. The World Food Programme (WFP) adopted the report's recommendations as the basis for its risk management policies.

'HPG is a unique entity. It takes current debates and puts them at the forefront of their work. HPG resources guide people like me working at government policy level with the Danish International Development Agency. We draw heavily on HPG materials to gain expertise on specific issues or to set the agenda for discussions we would like to have ... Invaluable reference and background material for anyone working in the humanitarian sector.'

Henrik Jespersen, Director,
Humanitarian and Recovery Assistance, RDC.

Non-research projects

As in previous years, the non-research dimensions of work carried out by the group have made an important contribution to HPG's aim to inform and inspire principled humanitarian policy and practice.

The Humanitarian Practice Network (HPN) provides an invaluable link to practitioners and is recognised as an asset for the sector as a whole. HPN's publications form the core of its output and provide a unique opportunity for practitioners to reflect upon and share their experience and expertise. Following the first publication of HPN's Good Practice Review (GPR 8) on 'Operational Security Management in Violent Environments' a decade ago, a revised edition was published in December 2010 to reflect changes in the global security environment – including increasing levels of violence against aid workers. Good Practice Review (GPR 11) focuses on the use of cash transfer programming in emergencies. Both DFID and ECHO have emphasised the timeliness and utility of the resource, with DFID noting that the cash GPR 'is the best GPR ever published'.

Throughout the reporting period *Disasters* journal has maintained its position as the leading peer-reviewed journal in the field of natural catastrophes, man-made disasters, complex political emergencies and protracted crises. The journal now ranks in the top 20 Development and Planning journals according to Thomson Reuters. With a two-year Impact Factor of 1.174 – reflecting the frequency with which *Disasters* articles have been cited during the year – the journal has seen a 50% rise since 2009. Highlights during the year include a special issue on 'States of Fragility: Stabilisation and Its Implications for Humanitarian Action'.

The journal also published an anthology edition of seminal articles on displacement and refugee issues to mark the sixtieth anniversary of the UN Refugee Convention.

HPG launched the Advanced Course on Conflict, Crisis and Transitions in July 2010, with a very successful second edition this year. Both courses attracted first-class policy-makers, humanitarian and development policy practitioners, international lawyers, NGOs and representatives from national governments. Jointly organised by the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Unit (PRDU) at the University of York, the course covered a range of issues including humanitarian principles, international law and the protection of civilians; transitional justice; and stabilising fragile states – this year with a particularly strong focus on Afghanistan. Work is ongoing to develop a parallel edition of the course in the Asia-Pacific region in 2012.

Finally, a lively events programme has contributed to the Group's reputation for informing and stimulating debate on the themes that repeatedly arise when humanitarian crises strike: the application of humanitarian principles, livelihoods and food security, civilian protection and displacement, migration and urbanisation.

About this report

This report of HPG's activities covers the period April 2010 to March 2011. While expenditure reported here falls within this period, we have included a description of work elements that fall outside this period (to end July 2011) in order to provide a fuller update on the Group's activity. The report is structured according to the key themes that underpin HPG's research, with supplementary sections covering our non-research work. Annexes give a financial summary and a list of HPG's publications, media work and events, a list of HPG staff and associates and the members of the HPG Advisory Group.

The Integrated Programme forms the core of HPG's work. Donor support allows us to pursue an independent, multi-year research agenda in consultation with our Advisory Group. The flexibility with which funds are provided allows us to undertake projects which might otherwise be hard to fund but which we (and our Advisory Group) believe to be important in order to fill the gaps in current knowledge and understanding of key issues for the humanitarian sector. This core programme of research, publications and events – including the practitioner-oriented work of the Humanitarian Practice Network – is supplemented by related commissioned work chosen mainly for its relationship to the core research topics. In order to give a fuller picture of the group's work, our commissioned work is also reported on here.

Total funding received by HPG from its donors for the 2010/11 Integrated Programme was £930,887.68, of which £802,973.29 has either been spent or planned for in the carry-forwards. The balance of £127,915 is being treated as income-in-advance for new project activities in 2011/12 in line with our ongoing donor accountable grant agreements.

Principles, Politics and the International Humanitarian System

Thematic overview

This theme seeks to enhance our understanding of how humanitarian principles are understood and applied in practice. It also focuses on the nature of the international humanitarian system and how this is changing over time in different contexts.

Integrated Programme funded/part-funded projects

• Humanitarian Space: A Review of Key Trends and Issues (Do391)

Objective

There is a widespread perception that humanitarian space is contracting and that humanitarian action is becoming increasingly politicised, driven by the ‘global war on terror’ and a push by donors and the UN for closer integration of humanitarian action and diplomatic, military and other spheres of engagement in conflict and crisis-affected states. However, the debate around humanitarian space has lacked well-evidenced historical or explanatory perspectives.

This project examines key trends connected with ‘humanitarian space’. It forms part of HPG’s broader programme of work concerned with supporting and strengthening the principled, ethical and strategic basis of humanitarian action and decision-making in complex political and security environments.

Research activities

Six roundtable meetings were convened by HPG between October 2010 and March 2011 in collaboration with a number of external stakeholder organisations.

- ‘Humanitarian Space: Concepts, Definitions and Uses’ (London, October 2010).
- ‘Humanitarian Space in Sri Lanka: What Lessons Can be Learnt?’ (London, November 2010).
- ‘The Humanitarian System: How Does It Affect Humanitarian Space?’ (London, January 2011).
- ‘Politicisation and Securitisation of Aid: Challenges to Humanitarian Space in Somalia’ (Nairobi, February 2011).
- ‘Counter-Terrorism and Humanitarian Action’ (Geneva, February 2011).
- ‘The Search for Coherence: UN Integrated Missions and Humanitarian Space’ (New York, March 2011).

Additional desk-based literature research and stakeholder consultations fed into the preparation of a background paper, ‘Trends Affecting Humanitarian Space’.



US Army photo/Staff Sgt. Isaac A. Graham

Output highlights

Detailed summaries of each meeting’s discussions have been circulated among key stakeholders and posted on a dedicated page on the ODI website (<http://www.odi.org.uk/events/details.asp?id=2646&title=humanitarian-space-review-trends-challenges>).

The meetings on the concepts and definitions of humanitarian space, and on the humanitarian system, were considered by participants to have substantially taken forward our understanding of humanitarian space; this has been echoed in feedback from practitioners and experts who have reviewed the supporting background paper.

The Sri Lanka meeting provided a unique and unprecedented opportunity for a broad range of senior-level stakeholders to explore and reflect on issues connected with humanitarian space in Sri Lanka – including their own role. The full report of the meeting (held under the Chatham House Rule) was shared with the UN Secretary-General’s Panel of Experts on Accountability in Sri Lanka. The Somalia meeting also brought a mix of stakeholders together who had not previously had an opportunity to jointly scrutinise key political, security and

operational challenges and consider feasible or appropriate responses.

The meeting on counter-terrorism legislation was jointly organised with the IASC Working Group on Humanitarian Space. It provided members of the IASC with an opportunity to discuss counter-terrorism legislation and its impact on humanitarian action with legal experts and other practitioners in various country contexts. The IASC has developed a common statement that was refined at the meeting, and is currently following up on other recommendations agreed at the roundtable.

The roundtable on UN integration was held in New York with members of OCHA, DPA and DPKO, and provided a space for the different departments to come together to discuss the impact of integration arrangements on humanitarian space in three key countries: Somalia, DRC and Afghanistan. This was conducted as part of a UN-commissioned project by HPG and the Stimson Center, and a report will be finalised in late 2011.

The roundtable discussions and background paper have fed into the preparation of an HPG Report on 'Humanitarian Space: A Review of Key Trends and Issues', which will be published towards the end of 2011.

• Humanitarian Space and Integration: Scoping Study (Do391 – part-funded by the IP, the UN and MFA Denmark)

Objective

The Secretary-General's June 2008 Policy Committee Decision on Integration reaffirmed the integration of the various modes of UN action as a guiding principle for all conflict and post-conflict situations where the UN has a Country Team and a multi-dimensional peacekeeping operation or political mission/office. With regard to humanitarian action, the decision specifically stated that 'an integrated approach and integration arrangements can yield significant benefits for humanitarian operations', and that 'integration arrangements should take full account of recognized humanitarian principles, allow for the protection of humanitarian space, and facilitate effective humanitarian coordination with all humanitarian actors'.

Many in the humanitarian community are concerned about the impact of integration on humanitarian space and other areas of humanitarian action. As a result, the UN Integration Steering Group (ISG) commissioned HPG and the Stimson Center to produce an analytical study to assess the impact of integration arrangements on humanitarian space.¹ The objectives of the study are as follows:

- Analyse HQ and field practices and document the positive and/or negative impacts of integration arrangements on humanitarian space.
- Identify where integrated approaches have yielded

¹ The ISG comprises UN agencies, programmes and departments.

significant benefits to humanitarian operations, and conversely where they have had negative impact.

- Establish a shared understanding of concerns related to integration and humanitarian space.
- Make recommendations for managing the positive and negative impacts of integration arrangements.

Research activities

The research for this study was conducted using both qualitative data from primary and secondary sources and quantitative data where available. The research included an initial review of existing literature and available data pertaining to UN integration and humanitarian space generally, and consultations with key UN and INGO stakeholders in New York and Geneva. Three primary case studies were selected in consultation with the ISG, IASC and the research team – Somalia, the DRC and Afghanistan. Field trips were undertaken in the second and third quarter of 2011 to each country and the research team conducted semi-structured interviews with UN mission and agency staff, INGOs, national NGOs, independent experts and national authorities.

Output highlights

The project is now entering its final phase with the consolidation of the draft report and consultations with key stakeholders. The final report is scheduled for publication in December 2011. Interim outputs include the summary of the roundtable on integration held in New York in March 2011 (noted above). The final report will include recommendations for managing the risks and opportunities arising out of integration arrangements in various contexts. With the Stimson Center, HPG will be engaging in dissemination activities including a high-level public launch in New York in December 2011, as well as other events in Geneva and in the field.

• Strengthening Humanitarian Negotiation and Strategies of Principled Action and Access (Do401)

Objective

This project seeks to improve understanding of the processes involved in humanitarian negotiation and coordinated action. Humanitarian organisations operating in complex environments frequently face severe difficulties and dilemmas in their efforts to assist and protect vulnerable populations. Challenges to humanitarian action in these environments stem not only from the political and security dynamics of the crises concerned but also from the growing complexity of international responses. Tackling these challenges requires active and effective negotiation on the part of humanitarian actors in order to exert positive influence over humanitarian conditions, the operating environment and humanitarian outcomes.

HPG is working directly and collaboratively with humanitarian actors in a range of situations to support effective humanitarian negotiation and improved strategies of action and access. The project will focus on key obstacles to access, including the

impediments to engaging with state and non-state actors, the manipulation of humanitarian assistance for non-humanitarian ends and the obstacles associated with local legitimacy and acceptance of humanitarian actors.

Research activities

While this project commenced in April 2011, it grew out of a 2010 HPG-led pilot action research project in Pakistan, which initiated the preliminary development and trialling of new approaches and methodologies to support principled humanitarian action. A series of roundtables were held in Pakistan in June 2010 with key humanitarian agencies. An independent evaluation of the pilot completed in September 2010 proposed that the project should deepen its work in Pakistan and develop a framework for engagement for other contexts.

To investigate some of the key historical and current issues, HPG will release a paper in late 2011 on key trends in humanitarian negotiation and other coordinated action. Following this, through action research HPG will initiate, facilitate and support a process of multi-agency action planning and engagement, working closely with and through existing fora, structures and networks. The project will maintain its focus on Pakistan, but will also be expanded to include one additional country. This will be selected on the basis of consultations with humanitarian actors in 2011, and an assessment of where the need and interest in participating in the project appear greatest. Together, the two focus countries will incorporate contrasting challenges to broaden the relevance of the work.

A Steering Group was established in London to guide the development, planning and implementation of the Pakistan pilot project, composed of representatives of collaborating humanitarian agencies and donor organisations, HPG staff and country experts. The Steering Group will be maintained (and potentially expanded).

Output highlights

HPG led a series of workshops with international humanitarian agencies in Pakistan in June 2010 to identify and analyse the major factors restricting humanitarian space and impeding principled humanitarian action in Pakistan. Summaries and notes from each roundtable were prepared and circulated to key stakeholders and participants. These roundtables, along with a desk review and key informant interviews, fed into a working paper to be published in late 2011.

• Moving Forward? Assessing Change in the Humanitarian Sector (Do403)

Objective

The humanitarian aid sector has changed substantially in recent decades. Relief agencies have proliferated and the funds at their disposal have grown enormously. Meanwhile, the scope of humanitarian activity has expanded beyond 'traditional' sectors of disaster relief, such as food assistance and emergency medical care, to encompass a whole range of associated tasks, from the provision of education in emergencies to psychosocial assistance, housing and governance support. A widely accepted code of conduct has been developed governing aid agencies' work, along with a humanitarian charter and a plethora of standards and guidelines. New accountability mechanisms are designed to make assistance more effective and transparent, there are frequent evaluations of humanitarian response and the sector as a whole has become much more professional, managerial and reflective.

Despite this progress within the humanitarian sector, there has been little reflection on the factors that have enabled or facilitated change. This research project will aim to develop a better understanding of change within the humanitarian sector. Assessing and understanding the factors that facilitate and constrain change is central if the humanitarian sector is to deal with ongoing and future challenges. The aim is not to duplicate existing work, or to explore new or emerging themes; rather, the intention is to investigate the factors that enable and constrain progress in the humanitarian sector, and what this can tell us about dealing with the major challenges affecting the sector today.

Research activities

The first phase of the research is currently underway, with the research team reviewing the literature on the history of humanitarian change and putting together a timeline of humanitarian action since 1914. The timeline and research methodology will be discussed and refined with a project Steering Group in October 2011, and detailed case studies will subsequently be chosen for phase 2. The research team are currently in discussion with the Humanitarian and Conflict Response Institute at the University of Manchester with a view to developing and maintaining a historical database of humanitarian action.

Civilian Security and Protection

Thematic overview

The approaches employed by humanitarian actors to protect civilians, and the links between protection analysis and programming, are key components of HPG's work. Research in this area explores the roles of military, political, human rights and humanitarian actors in civilian protection, and the extent to which these are complementary, both at policy and practice levels.

Integrated Programme-funded activities

• Civil–Military Coordination: The Search for Common Ground (Do402)

Objective

Building on HPG work on stabilisation more broadly, HPG has undertaken a number of activities to further debate on the appropriate engagement between humanitarian and military and security actors on the protection of civilians. These efforts have aimed to facilitate a common understanding of responsibilities and areas of competence as they relate to humanitarian action; and inform more effective and principled coordination between international military and humanitarian actors at policy, strategic and operational levels. The premise for this work is that the protection of civilians is a key growth area for the military, in terms of international peace enforcement, peacekeeping and stabilisation operations, as well as for the humanitarian community. Protection of civilians is often a shared objective for these different actors, but there is limited guidance on how they should interact with each other, and still less discussion on the lessons learnt in this regard.

In addition to HPG's traditional humanitarian partners, this work has placed a strong emphasis on involving a diverse range of national and multilateral military actors in research and public affairs activities. This involvement has included participation in roundtable events and in the development of a research framework, including participation in the project steering group.

Research activities

Research and public affairs activities have included a roundtable event on stabilisation and protection of civilians and the development of a research framework for the period 2011–2013 on civil–military coordination and protection of civilians.



UN Photo/Stuart Price

HPG and UNHCR, the global Protection Cluster lead, co-hosted a roundtable event in Geneva in March 2011 which considered the role of stabilisation in relation to the protection of civilians. The roundtable brought together key stabilisation and humanitarian actors to explore several related questions: how and to what extent the protection of civilians is a stabilisation objective; how stabilisation strategies have contributed to enhanced protection of civilians in specific contexts; and what engagement is desirable between stabilisation and humanitarian actors on protection of civilians at global and country levels. A summary note of the discussions at the stabilisation roundtable was published online and disseminated through participants to key military and humanitarian institutions, and partnerships established through this event have subsequently been strengthened and utilised to develop the detailed research framework on civil–military coordination and protection of civilians.

HPG also hosted a roundtable discussion on the situation in Libya in April 2011, with a particular focus on the protection concerns stemming from the conflict and NATO's air intervention. This discussion was used to formulate an HPG Briefing Note on engagement between military and humanitarian actors in Libya. HPG has also developed a detailed research and public affairs framework on civil–military coordination and protection of civilians as part of a broader project on civil–military coordination. Drawing on the stabilisation meeting and other consultations, this strand of work will focus on how military and humanitarian actors understand the concept of protection, how this relates to their respective competencies and how civil–military coordination mechanisms can support more effective protection strategies on the ground.

Livelihoods and Food Security in Protracted Crisis

Thematic overview

Few humanitarian crises are quick-onset, short-term and one-off problems where simple responses to food security are appropriate and sufficient. In most contexts, people's search for food security and livelihoods is linked with issues of power and vulnerability, and underlying structural problems of poverty and resilience. Humanitarian assistance in the area of food security will have an impact on all these dimensions. HPG's research focuses on understanding how these impacts play out and what can be done in practice to maximise the positive impacts of humanitarian assistance for livelihoods.



Kate Holt/CARE

Integrated Programme funded/part-funded projects

• Local Institutions and Livelihoods (Do337)

Objective

Over several years HPG has developed ways of analysing livelihoods in conflict situations that place institutions and power at the centre of a livelihoods framework. The earthquake in Haiti offered an opportunity to re-examine local institutions in a crisis caused by a natural hazard, but in a context of internal conflict and weak governance. Preliminary enquiry suggested that the most important institutions determining livelihoods and humanitarian assistance were concerned with land rights, and these became the focus of the research.

Research activities

HPG conducted fieldwork in Port au Prince in partnership with Groupe URD, which has a long engagement with Haiti. The fieldwork examined how people make claims to land and how they see these changing in the post-quake context. The study looked at how humanitarian interventions dealt with land issues in their programming, and the impact that land issues had on the success or otherwise of these interventions.

Output highlights

An HPG Working Paper detailing the study results will be published in late 2011.

Note: during 2010 and 2011 HPG also collaborated with the Local to Global research project of DanChurchAid (DCA) to examine the role of local institutions in people's protection strategies in

conflicts. Several joint meetings were held to share approaches and to analyse the findings of the research. The results are expected to be published as an HPN Network Paper.

• Local Institutions, Livelihoods and Vulnerability: Lessons from Afghanistan

Objective

This paper was commissioned by HPG to draw on the findings of a study of rural livelihood trajectories in four provinces of Afghanistan funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (UK) and conducted with the Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU). In particular it looked at the role of informal and formal institutions in providing constraints and opportunities to recovery, and how far households and communities were able to bring about changes through individual and collective action.

Research activities

The study was based on a revisit to households in eight villages from a panel established in 2002. It identified the ways in which households and villages recovered from the war using an analysis at three levels – the regional identities within which villages are located, village social orders and the patterns of social relationships established within villages. Key indicators for these levels were identified, including ones to describe the moral economy, which indicates the degree to which local institutions favour broad-based development rather than seeking to perpetuate and increase inequality and exploitation.

Output highlights

The study paper will be published in late 2011.

• **Regional Resilience Enhancement Against Drought programme (RREAD): Phase III Learning Support (Do332 – funded by ECHO in partnership with CARE International, with part-funding from the IP)²**

Objective

Since October 2008 HPG has been providing learning support to CARE International UK (CIUK) to document and strengthen best practices around drought cycle management in the Horn of Africa, as part of the RREAD programme. Building on the first two phases of the programme, HPG learning support focuses on strengthening cross-border approaches and interventions in pastoral areas of Kenya and Ethiopia.

Research activities

In March 2011 HPG conducted fieldwork in the border areas of Kenya and Ethiopia to gain an understanding of the institutional framework and key actors involved in cross-border natural resources management. HPG also facilitated a workshop in Moyale, Kenya, attended by RREAD staff, local government officials and UN and I/NGO representatives. Key areas of investigation at community level were identified. Another workshop will be held in October 2011 with management and policy staff of CARE Kenya and Ethiopia and the RREAD Regional Coordinator to define a regional strategy for longer-term regional disaster risk reduction.

The study emphasises that the institutional aspects of natural resources management have rarely been given the necessary attention in national policy-making and initiatives. Ongoing cross-border sharing arrangements around natural resources currently take place in a legal and policy vacuum, and so depend more on the attitudes of individual local government officials. The study highlights that all stakeholders must gain deeper understanding and take into account the institutional, and not only technical, aspects of natural resources management.

Output highlights

An HPG Working Paper was published in September 2011 and a launch is planned in London in October.

Note: ECHO funding included resources for HPG research to inform the development of the RREAD project. Support from the IP enabled more in-depth analysis, which allowed for a more comprehensive study.

Complementary commissioned projects

• **Assessment of Livelihoods Projects for IDPs (Do394 – funded by the World Bank)**

The Conflict, Crime and Violence Team at the World Bank asked HPG to design a research methodology capable of 2 IP contribution accounted for under Do337.

giving quantified information on the impact of different development approaches in different ‘political economy contexts’. An extensive analysis of literature was undertaken and an initial paper was presented in March 2011 outlining a quantitative research approach. This led to a further commission to broaden the evidence base of the analysis and to write a paper for publication by the World Bank. Advice has already been sought by two new WB programmes on how to incorporate livelihoods impact monitoring into programme design.

• **Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (Do367 – funded by DFID in partnership with Oxfam)**

ACCRA is a consortium of four international NGOs and ODI. Its objective is to demonstrate how local adaptive capacity can best be supported by development interventions. Field research was carried out in Mozambique, Uganda and Ethiopia in 2010–11 by local teams, with technical support from ODI and following an analytical and research framework developed by ODI. The research investigated how different development interventions (by NGOs and the state) had affected adaptive capacity. ODI then coordinated the analysis of the findings. HPG has led ODI’s involvement in ACCRA, working closely with other ODI programmes. A conceptual background paper, ‘Towards a Characterisation of Adaptive Capacity: A Framework for Analysing Adaptive Capacity at the Local Level’, was published in November 2010 and presented at a public event at ODI, together with a roundtable to develop a common approach to adaptive capacity across research organisations. Two research reports on understanding the influence of development interventions on adaptive capacity in Ethiopia and Uganda were published in September 2011 and presented at a conference in Nairobi.

• **Mid-Term Evaluation of WFP P4P Pilot Programme (Ro492)**

WFP’s pilot P4P project aims to learn more about how local procurement of food for food aid impacts on markets and the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, and to develop mechanisms for using its procurement to leverage change in marketing and production. A mid-term review was led by ODI’s Private Sector and Markets programme, which requested HPG participation. HPG led the Kenya case study, looking at the programme’s impact on smallholder farmers’ livelihoods, on grain marketing in Kenya, on food aid programmes and on WFP’s mechanisms for learning from a pilot project. The key findings came from an analysis of the assumptions behind the programme design, which were tested against realities in the field. The findings were presented in Nairobi and at WFP HQ in Rome. HPG also participated in the development of the overall report (based on seven country studies) and in the presentation of findings and conclusions to WFP in May 2011.

- **Support to the Development of a Response Analysis Framework for Food Security and Nutrition in Emergencies (Do392 – funded by FAO)**

FAO is developing a framework to support analysis for designing emergency interventions for food security and nutrition. Specialist support was requested from HPG to advise on the developing framework and to prepare a paper analysing the relationship between the nutrition and food security sectors. An analysis was conducted of conceptual frameworks and operational tools relating to food security and nutrition (together with the team leader of the Nutrition Advisory Service of the European Commission). A paper on 'Nutrition and Food Security Response Analysis in Emergency Contexts' was published by FAO, which showed how attempts to integrate nutrition into food security programmes are likely to continue to have only marginal success until attempts are made to address the more fundamental causes of the division which runs through all the stages of response analysis and design, from the use of different conceptual frameworks to the lack of appropriate monitoring tools. Presentations of the paper were given at FAO in Rome in October 2010 and February 2011 to a wide audience,

including UN organisations, donors, research institutions and NGOs.

- **Nutritional Impact of Cash Transfers in Emergencies (Foo81700 – funded by GIZ)**

Experience with cash and voucher transfers as a food security instrument has grown enormously in the aid community over the last few years. However, there has been relatively little attention to how cash/voucher interventions affect nutrition in emergency and transitional settings. This study provides a comprehensive review and analysis of existing evidence to identify the circumstances in which cash and vouchers are an appropriate food security and nutrition response. The study involved a comprehensive literature review, including unpublished papers, a case study from Niger and a roundtable held in June, bringing together NGOs and other aid actors engaged in nutrition and cash programming. A discussion paper will be produced in October.

HPG's lead researcher on cash-based interventions has been invited to join the peer review group for the DFID HERR Evidence and Innovation Strategy, demonstrating the widespread recognition of HPG's expertise in this area.

Displacement, Urbanisation and Migration

Thematic overview

Forced displacement, particularly in protracted crises, remains a key area of focus for HPG. Of particular concern are under-explored dimensions of displacement, such as access to land for returnees and the challenge of displacement in urban contexts. It is increasingly clear that international responses are poorly adapted to the interrelated challenges that migration, displacement and urbanisation pose for humanitarian action. Research assessed the changing dynamics of displacement with a particular focus on urbanisation, exploring the factors that affect forced migration, such as climate change.

Abdul Majeed Gotrya/IRIN, www.irinnews.org



Integrated Programme funded/part-funded projects

• Displacement in Urban Areas: Implications for Humanitarian Action (Do339 – earmarked funds from Danida)

Objective

This three-year study explores the phenomenon of displacement in the urban environment and the implications and challenges it raises for humanitarian action. Through field research in eight urban centres in Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia, the project considers the reality of life for displaced people, investigates the policy and operational challenges that confront national and international stakeholders when responding to the needs of urban IDPs and refugees and offers recommendations for strengthening support to these groups.

Research activities

In 2010–11, qualitative research was conducted in five urban areas, complemented by a review of available literature. Case studies in Nairobi and Damascus (a desk review) have been completed, and studies on Kabul, Amman and Yei will be finalised in the last quarter of 2011. Preparations for the Bossaso case study have also been ongoing during this period and fieldwork is due to commence in the last quarter of 2011. These case studies are conducted with key partners including the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (Yei), the International Rescue Committee (Nairobi) and the Danish Refugee Council (Bossaso). The ICRC has also been closely involved in the design and strategy for the research and public affairs work. Preparations have also been ongoing for an interim conference on urban displacement scheduled for the

last quarter of 2011. This conference will draw on the findings of the case studies completed to date and review trends identified thus far in the project.

Output highlights

Nairobi. An HPG Working Paper was published in September 2011. The findings of this study challenge assumptions about internal displacement and vulnerability. While the study did find evidence of heightened vulnerabilities relating to displacement, it was also evident that all urban poor in Nairobi's slums have very significant needs and face similar threats to their health and wellbeing. The study also found that the vulnerability of displaced people in this context is not static but rather is dependent on several factors, including pre-existing vulnerabilities, the nature and cause of displacement and family, social and ethnic support networks.

The report argues that the predicament of the growing urban poor population in Nairobi is essentially a development crisis – the vulnerabilities and needs of the wider urban poor, including displaced people, stem from the consistent failure of the Kenyan authorities to invest in basic services, urban infrastructure, housing and livelihoods for the millions living in the slums of the capital. Concerted efforts are required from all stakeholders, not least the government, to ensure more effective and more equitable development strategies that aim to reduce vulnerabilities more broadly, thereby lessening the risks of further displacement and building the resilience of communities to respond to future threats.

HPG Working Papers on the remaining case studies will be published in late 2011.

Complementary commissioned projects

• Urbanisation Study in Sudan (Do373 – funded by DFID Sudan)

Objective

Over the past four decades the cities and towns of Sudan have experienced dramatic population growth. Urbanisation has occurred in a context of poor governance, decreasing job opportunities, deepening social and economic insecurity and conflict-induced displacement. Growing numbers of poor and vulnerable urban dwellers live in abject poverty, are vulnerable to a range of daily protection threats and face acute challenges in relation to access to livelihoods, basic services and land. This case study series explores the phenomenon of urbanisation and its drivers in Khartoum, Nyala, Port Sudan and Juba. The studies analyse the social, environmental and economic consequences of urbanisation, paying particular attention to urban livelihoods, as well as infrastructure and the provision of basic services.

Research activities

Fieldwork for the four case studies took place between April and October 2010. The adapted livelihoods framework from the Feinstein International Center provided the conceptual underpinnings of the four case studies. The methodology used for all the case studies combined secondary and primary data collection. For each city, secondary data was gathered through an in-depth literature review on patterns of urbanisation, displacement and vulnerability among rural and urban populations.

Output highlights

Four HPG Working Papers highlighting the findings from each case study and an overall synthesis report were published in January 2011. Launches were held in all four towns to disseminate the findings of the case studies. The Nyala launch was organised by the government of South Darfur, which hosted a one-day symposium which led to further work by HPG on urban water supply. The Port Sudan study led to an invitation to the Head of HPG by the Governor of Red Sea State to visit Port Sudan and discuss the findings and further follow up. The synthesis report has also been published in Arabic.

The findings of this case study series highlight that rapid urbanisation in Khartoum, Port Sudan, Juba and Nyala has been accompanied by growing numbers of poor and vulnerable urban dwellers – a significant proportion of whom are displaced – who live in abject poverty, are vulnerable to a range of threats to their physical and mental wellbeing and face acute challenges in accessing livelihoods, basic services and land. The national strategic response to urbanisation has been weak. Policies relating to IDPs have failed to take into account the positive contribution that displaced populations can make to long-term peace and stability, and urban planning processes at state level have often been unrealistic and non-participatory.

Despite significant urban growth over the past few decades and the acute vulnerabilities and needs of millions of urban dwellers, the findings of this study indicate that international aid still focuses on rural areas and largely ignores urban populations. This is partially driven by a general assumption that those who make it to the cities are ‘alright’. As a result, the urban poor in Sudan have been effectively left to fend for themselves – largely forgotten by the government and the international community alike. This study concludes that a major shift is needed in the approach of the federal and state governments, as well as the international community.

• Meeting the Challenges of Severe Climate-Related Hazards: A Review of the Effectiveness of the International Humanitarian Regime (Do362 – funded by the German Marshall Fund in partnership with Georgetown University)

Objective

This desk study, commissioned by the German Marshall Fund, builds on a 2010 background paper by HPG for a GMF Transatlantic Study Team on Climate Change and Migration, which looked at the potential implications of climate-induced migration for humanitarian responses.

Output highlights

Many of the world’s poorest and most crisis-prone countries will be disproportionately affected by climate change, and resource structures and systems within the international humanitarian system appear insufficient or inappropriate for addressing the multiple and complex challenges to human security climate change poses. This follow-on briefing paper, to be published by the GMF in autumn 2011, identifies the improvements that are needed in the current humanitarian regime to address the likely intensification and increasing frequency of severe climate-related natural hazards in future years.

‘What I like about HPG is that it produces research but at a very practical level which very much serves the needs of decision-makers and practitioners on the ground. There’s none of this highly theoretical stuff – its research is firmly grounded and close to the roots of the problem. The researchers have a very, very good knowledge of the situations in the countries they are working on and also of the interest of different groups. They have an excellent network which makes it valuable for someone looking at things from a donor perspective.’

Andrea Koulaimah, Department for Humanitarian Assistance of the European Commission (ECHO).

- **Foresight Project on Migration and Global Environmental Change: Review of the Social Drivers of Migration (Do379 – funded by the UK Department for Business, Innovation and Skills)**

Objective

This desk study was commissioned as a two-year project led by the UK Government Office for Science examining how environmental changes will affect population movements.

Research activities

The project has drawn on the latest science and evidence

to challenge some commonly held notions surrounding the relationship between migration and environmental change, and associated policy areas. HPG's contributory study focused on examining the significance of social drivers in 'environmental change-migration' systems, with a view to informing future scenarios for environmental migration.

Output highlights

The final project report is to be launched in October 2011 alongside publication of the project's extensive evidence base, consisting of over 70 expert reviews, including the HPG study.

Transitional Programming

Thematic overview

This theme looks at transitional contexts. Since most protracted crises are characterised by insecurity and weak or abusive state institutions, humanitarian intervention increasingly takes place alongside other modes of engagement (security, state-building, development). The opportunities and tensions presented by these different approaches constitute an issue of concern to ODI as a whole, involving issues of principle as well as practice.

Integrated Programme funded/part-funded projects

• (Early) Recovery in Crisis and Post-Crisis Environments (Do338)

Discussions on ‘early recovery’ are part of long-standing debates on how to promote recovery in crisis contexts and areas transitioning from conflict to peace. Tensions between humanitarian, development and security-oriented approaches are evident in the principles defining engagement, the focus on supporting state institutions, the roles of different state and non-state actors, the priorities of funding mechanisms and the flexibility to respond to changing risks and opportunities. Building on the publications ‘Untangling Early Recovery’, ‘Early Recovery: An Overview of Policy Debates and Operational Challenges’ and ‘Early Recovery in Humanitarian Appeals’, research in 2010/11 examined these challenges in the context of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Objective

This study examines the international response to the crisis in eastern DRC, with a particular focus on the relationship between humanitarian assistance, early recovery and stabilisation. Although officially a ‘post-conflict’ context, fighting and displacement persist in eastern parts of the country, with an estimated 1.7m people displaced, and even in relatively stable areas the humanitarian situation is very poor, with indicators of health and wellbeing as bad as or worse than areas affected by conflict.

Traditionally discussions around programming assistance in conflict and so-called ‘transitional’ settings have focused on the interface between relief and development. More recently, the focus has shifted from linking relief and development to integrating aid and security in an effort to stabilise



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problem states and promote early recovery. These conceptual changes have not however been matched by developments in programming, and the expectation that outside assistance can have transformative effects in promoting stabilisation, security and early recovery rests on unrealistic assumptions about the impact of external interventions in conflict and post-conflict states.

Research activities

The study involved a desk review and 48 key informant interviews with UN agencies, NGOs, the government, MONUSCO and donor officials in Goma, Bukavu and Kinshasa.

Output highlights

An HPN Working Paper entitled ‘Humanitarian Action, Early Recovery and Stabilisation in the Democratic Republic of Congo’ was published in July 2011. The paper argues that supporting recovery in DRC requires flexible, risk-tolerant programming. All actors involved need to carefully consider the relationship between assistance, security and recovery, and move beyond simplistic assumptions about how peace and stability can be fostered and encouraged. For humanitarians, there is no time like the present to discuss how to pursue principled humanitarian action and advocate for the protection of civilians, amidst the complex interaction of aid, politics and security.

• Risk and Results Management (Do395 – part funded by the IP and MFA Denmark)

Objective

Humanitarian action by necessity takes place in situations which are unpredictable and unstable. The high levels of

risk to civilian populations inherent in crisis contexts are the rationale for humanitarian intervention, and are also the predominant consideration for how, when and what interventions are made. Risk thresholds are generally high. In contrast, development interventions have long-term objectives, which are often implemented through complex partnerships and with stringent financial regulations, all of which contribute to lower risk thresholds. In both policy spheres responses to risk are inadequate: despite greater international engagement, many crises are protracted and vulnerabilities and weaknesses are compounded over time.

Against this backdrop, the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs commissioned HPG to research the range of contextual, programmatic and institutional risks involved in humanitarian action, and how these risks are viewed and managed by the humanitarian community. The commission informed a conference organised by the Danish government, the Overseas Development Institute and the OECD Development Assistance Committee, with the objective of bringing together a range of international actors engaged in 'fragile states' to share learning and identify ways to better understand and manage risks. The conference, entitled 'Results, Risk Assessment and Management in Development Cooperation – Towards a Common Approach', was held in Copenhagen on 25–26 November 2010.

Research activities

The study drew on interviews with international humanitarian donors, UN agencies, NGOs and other international organisations, as well as existing literature on the subject. HPG also assisted the Danish government in organising, preparing and facilitating the conference.

Output highlights

A background paper was drafted and distributed at the conference, and participants were invited to comment on the findings and conclusions. A final HPG Commissioned Paper was published in January 2011.

The study highlighted that, although there is growing awareness of the nature of risk in the humanitarian sector and a recognition of the potential benefits of greater cooperation and more risk-sharing, current approaches are ad hoc, inconsistent and fragmented. The study stressed that the failure to invest in contextual risk assessment, a lack of coherent structure in risk management and the ad hoc acceptance of high levels of risk must be addressed. The study emphasised two key messages, which were also reflected in the conference outcome statement: that the humanitarian community has much to learn from other sectors in assessing and managing the many risks it faces, and that the creative and innovative approach that humanitarian actors frequently take in response to risks may also offer lessons for others, including donors and development agencies. The

recommendations of the report were adopted by WFP as the basis for its risk management policies at headquarters and country levels, and have generated reflection and debate across the humanitarian sector as a whole.

Complementary commissioned projects

• Achieving Policy Coherence in Challenging Environments: Risk Management and Aid Culture in Sudan and Afghanistan (Do398 – funded by the ESRC)

Objective

This two-year research programme is a joint project between HPG and the Global Insecurities Centre (GIC) at the University of Bristol, led by Professor Mark Duffield, in collaboration with the Peace Training and Research Organisations in Afghanistan and a network of local researchers in South Sudan. The project aims to draw out the wider implications of risk management and organisational culture for humanitarian and broader programming in conflict-affected states such as Afghanistan and South Sudan.

Research activities

The project team includes two post-doctoral researchers who are currently undertaking six months' ethnographic field research in South Sudan and Afghanistan. The research explores how risk management and enhanced threat awareness among UN agencies and international NGOs is affecting their engagement on the ground, and their interactions with other key stakeholders, including local staff and NGOs, beneficiary communities, commercial contractors, military actors and government.

Output highlights

The field research will be completed during autumn 2011 and will be followed by a range of written outputs and events during 2012, including a series of in-country and international workshops.

• Humanitarian Assistance and Risks (Foo82200 – funded by WFP)

Objective

Following the March 2010 UN Monitoring Group Report on Somalia, humanitarian actors operating in Somalia came under unprecedented scrutiny and pressure to show evidence of rigorous risk management. Building on previous work by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and the NGO Consortium in Somalia, WFP convened three stakeholder consultations on humanitarian assistance and risks in Somalia. Due to the widespread influence of the HPG Commissioned Paper 'Risk in Humanitarian Action: Towards a Common Approach?' and its expertise in humanitarian risk management, HPG was contracted to inform the consultations as a policy research team.

Research activities

HPG assisted WFP in preparing, facilitating and delivering the three consultations. HPG prepared background documents for members of the WFP Nairobi team and researchers travelled to Nairobi to prepare the consultations.

Output highlights

Reports of the first two consultations and transcripts of the proceedings were produced by HPG directly after each workshop and made available to WFP. After the

final consultation, a synthesis report was drafted which described the evolution of the discussions and presented the major conclusions and recommendations. The reports were circulated by WFP to all participants and internally, and the synthesis findings were presented at the WFP quarterly board meeting. The conclusions of the consultations and the joint HPG–WFP model for evaluating risk thresholds and residual risk were ratified by the attendees of the final high-level consultation and presented to WFP’s Executive Board.

Humanitarian Practice Network, Disasters and other projects

• Humanitarian Practice Network (Do343)

Overview

The Humanitarian Practice Network (HPN) is a global forum for policy-makers, practitioners and others working in the humanitarian sector to share and disseminate information, analysis and experience. HPN publications and blogs are written by and for practitioners and play an important role in examining policy developments and distilling and disseminating practice from a range of humanitarian actors. HPN's primary activity is the production and dissemination of specialist resources such as the quarterly *Humanitarian Exchange* magazine, longer Network Papers focused on a specific region or issue and Good Practice Reviews. These are distributed through the subscriber base of HPN's membership (over 6,300 worldwide), through popular humanitarian information websites such as ReliefWeb and Alertnet and at relevant conferences and events.

Objective

Working in partnership with key individuals, organisations and other networks, HPN aims to improve the performance of humanitarian action by encouraging and facilitating knowledge-sharing and contributing to individual and institutional learning.

Activities

Humanitarian Exchange. During the reporting period, HPN published five issues of *Humanitarian Exchange*. Special features covered the Haiti earthquake response (HE 48), issues affecting humanitarian space in Afghanistan and Pakistan (HE 49) and humanitarianism in the Middle East (HE 51), as well as general articles on operational experience, institutional initiatives and policy developments. The other two issues focused exclusively on humanitarian security management (HE 47) and humanitarian partnerships (HE 50). The Haiti issue was translated into French and made available online.

Future issues of *Humanitarian Exchange* will focus on humanitarian accountability (articles exclusively on this theme), to be co-edited with John Mitchell of ALNAP (October 2011); the crisis in the Horn of Africa, to be co-edited with Simon Levine, HPG (January 2012); and Innovations in Cash Transfer Programming, to be co-edited with the Cash Learning Partnership (April 2012).

Network Papers. During this period, HPN published and launched Network Paper 69, 'Common Needs Assessments and Humanitarian Action' by Richard Garfield, with Courtney Blake, Patrice Chatainger and Sandie Walton-Ellery (2011). In addition, significant time and effort have been invested in commissioning and reviewing new papers (listed below)



Anir Jina

which will be published over the coming year. In 2011–12, HPN expects to publish and disseminate seven Network Papers.

- 'System Failure? Revisiting the Problems of Timely Response to Crises in the Horn of Africa', by Simon Levine et al.
- 'Learning Review of Conflict Sensitivity in Emergency Response: Current Practice and Recommendations for the Future', CARE UK and CAFOD on behalf of the Conflict Sensitivity Consortium.
- 'Local to Global Peace Project – Synthesis of Experience from Sudan, Burma and Zimbabwe', Simon Harrigan et al.
- 'Child Centred-Disaster Risk Reduction: Working with Children as Agents for Change', Plan International, Daniel Walden and Kelly Hawlyshylwryn.
- 'IDP Vulnerability Assessment & Exercise (IVAP) – Pakistan Interagency IVAP Factor Analysis', Nicki Bennett and Bobi Morris.
- 'Information Management in Emergencies', Infoasaid, Imogen Wall and Lisa Robinson (funded by Infoasaid through a DFID grant).
- 'Operational Research in Emergencies: Developing New Methods and Guidance', Save the Children UK.

Good Practice Reviews. HPN published and launched the following two Good Practice Reviews during the reporting period:

- Revised GPR 8: 'Operational Security Management in Violent Environments', in English (December 2010) and French and Spanish (March 2011). Launches were held in London (ODI),

Geneva (SMI) and The Hague (Oxfam Novib) in December 2010, in Bangkok (ACT workshop) in February and in Nairobi (IFRC) in early 2011. While the majority of GPR 8 costs were funded by DFID, SIDA and USAID/OFDA, some IP funding was used to support dissemination events.

- GPR 11: ‘Cash Transfer Programming in Emergencies’, by Paul Harvey and Sarah Bailey, in English (June 2011). French and Spanish translations are underway and will be published in print and online in October 2011. GPR 11 was published and co-financed by HPN (IP funding) and the Cash Learning Partnership (ECHO funding) and launched at ODI in London in July. HPN and CaLP have developed a joint dissemination strategy which includes launches and other activities in Washington (October 2011), Nairobi (November 2011), the Philippines and Australia.

‘For those in the field the value of HPG lies in its publications, which are relevant and valuable. I think Humanitarian Exchange is particularly useful as a regular but accessible update on key issues and concerns in the humanitarian sector. It features articles in depth enough to be useful but short enough to be readable given how busy everybody is. I often recommend HE to incoming staff and colleagues as a good resource to be reading regularly in order to keep up with developments in the sector.’

Ivor Morgan, NGO worker in South Sudan.

Networking. Together with two HPG colleagues, the HPN Coordinator attended the World Humanitarian Studies Conference (WHSC) in Boston in June. This was an excellent opportunity to disseminate HPN and HPG resources and attract new members, to network and to discuss and commission articles and papers on new learning and experience. The HPN Coordinator was also elected to the board of the International Humanitarian Studies Association (IHSA), which will further extend the reach and influence of HPG and HPN.

HPN represented HPG at the ALNAP annual meeting in Kuala Lumpur in November 2010. Several new contacts were made and as a result four articles were commissioned for the Partnership issue of *Humanitarian Exchange*. HPN has attended meetings of the Emergency Health Working Group, the Conflict Sensitivity Consortium and ELHRA, and met individual representatives of the Emergency Capacity Building Project and the Consortium of British Humanitarian Agencies to discuss possible articles, papers and events.

HPN was an active member of the Advisory Group for ALNAP’s Humanitarian Leadership Study, providing suggestions for case studies (three of which were taken up) including contact details and background documentation, and substantive comments and feedback on various drafts.

Output highlights

Although HPN has received positive feedback on all of the resources produced during the reporting period, those that have had the highest uptake are (in order of popularity) the revised GPR 8 – ‘Operational Security Management in Violent Environments’, HE 49 – ‘Humanitarian Space in Afghanistan and Pakistan’, GPR 11 – ‘Cash Transfer Programming in Emergencies’ and HE 47 – ‘Humanitarian Security Management’.

Our most popular publication by far, the revised GPR 8, has been downloaded 2,500 times since April 2010. HPN has also dispatched over 1,300 additional printed copies³ of GPR 8 (including some French and Spanish translations) to institutional members for use as reference and training material in field and head offices and with partners. HPN printed additional copies of HE 47, which also featured the theme of humanitarian security management and is our fourth most popular download, in order to meet extraordinary demand from members. The unprecedented demand for all three of these publications clearly indicates that the safety and security of humanitarian actors, and the related issue of humanitarian space, are topics that resonate strongly with our membership.

Most popular downloads, April 2010–August 2011

Publication	Title	Downloads
Good Practice Review 8 Revised	Operational Security Management in Violent Environments	2,500
Humanitarian Exchange 49	Humanitarian Space in Afghanistan and Pakistan	1,523
Good Practice Review 11	Cash Transfer Programming in Emergencies	1,278
Humanitarian Exchange 47	Humanitarian Security Management	1,268
Network Paper 68	Humanitarian Protection	1,219
Humanitarian Exchange 46	Humanitarian Protection	1,145
Good Practice Review 10	Emergency Food Security Interventions	1,143
Network Paper 43	Housing Reconstruction After Conflict and Disaster	1,089
Humanitarian Exchange 48	Haiti Earthquake Response	946
Network Paper 69	Common Needs Assessments and Humanitarian Action	919

³ HPN usually sends one copy of each publication to each of its 2,400 hard-copy members.

The third most popular publication during this period – GPR 11 on cash programming – was only made available for download in June 2011, reflecting the high level of interest it has generated in a very short time.

ECHO representatives in Brussels and Nairobi indicate why GPR 11 is so highly regarded:

The recent Good Practice Review (GPR June 2011) is a key resource to support the wider application of cash transfers within the humanitarian sector. The principal definitions, challenges, evidence and methodologies are succinctly synthesized in this report. The latest developments are clearly explained and presented. This is an excellent resource to be recommended to all concerned stakeholders – including those responsible for financing, planning, implementing and coordinating humanitarian assistance.

HE 48, which focused on lessons learned from the Haiti earthquake response, was also amongst the top ten.

• Disasters (Do374OS)

Disasters is a major, peer-reviewed quarterly journal reporting on all aspects of disaster studies, policy and management. It provides a forum for academics, policy-makers and practitioners to publish high-quality research and practice concerning natural catastrophes, anthropogenic disasters, complex political emergencies and protracted crises around the world. The journal promotes the exchange of ideas and experience, maintaining a balance between field reports, case study articles of general interest and academic papers. It is edited by Sara Pantuliano, Helen Young and David Alexander and published in association with Wiley-Blackwell Publishing.

During 2010 a total of 279 institutions subscribed to *Disasters*. This represents a renewal rate of 96.2%, which is consistent with the high renewal rate of 96.9% achieved in 2009. We have continued to see a move towards online subscriptions: 62% of subscriptions were for downloaded articles, compared to 53% in 2009. By the end of 2010, 3,446 institutions had access to *Disasters* through Wiley-Blackwell's licenced sales programme for libraries and consortia. This represents a 32% increase on 2009. A number of new sales agreements have been secured with institutions based in China, Lithuania, Romania, Ecuador and Mexico.

Disasters is also available to an additional 7,198 libraries in developing countries, thanks to philanthropic initiatives intended to provide free or low-cost resources for literacy and research skills training. Under this programme, *Disasters* has been accessed most often by libraries in Kenya (716 downloads), Bangladesh (495) and Ethiopia (369). In 2010 the journal was also made freely available to humanitarian workers in Pakistan for a period of time following the floods.

Individual *Disasters* articles were downloaded 112,848 times in 2010, an increase of 37% on the 2009 total of 82,206. The two most frequently downloaded articles during the year appeared in the Special Issue on stabilisation, published in October 2010. They were 'States of Fragility: Stabilisation and Its Implications for Humanitarian Action', by Sarah Collinson, Samir Elhawary and Robert Muggah (downloaded 1,472 times) and 'Stabilisation and Humanitarian Access in a Collapsed State: The Somali Case' by Ken Menkhaus (1,157 downloads).

During the reporting period *Disasters* also published a Special Issue on 'The Social Dynamics of Humanitarian Action', profiling the best papers presented at the 2009 World Humanitarian Studies' Conference organised by the International Humanitarian Studies Association.

Total revenue generated by the journal in 2010 was £135,111, representing a small increase of 1% on 2009.

• Public Affairs (Do344)

In order to further HPG's objective of turning high-impact research into evidence-based policies and practice, communications efforts have continued to target key audiences: policy-makers, donors, practitioners, academics and other stakeholders. HPG research outputs and events programme have been tailored to this end. HPG is also now on twitter (twitter.com/hpg_odi) and facebook (facebook.com/HumanitarianPolicyGroup) – both of which will be used to broaden the dissemination of research, events and public affairs work. During autumn 2011 a new HPN website will be launched to provide a more inspiring place for humanitarians to exchange knowledge and experience.

In addition to a more strategic and planned approach to communications, media coverage of HPG expertise also demonstrates the Group's ability to react to current news events. There is a clear link between the national and international news agenda and media demand for HPG research and commentary when humanitarian affairs feature on editors' running orders.

Developments within the reporting period which generated national and international media coverage of HPG expertise include the Haiti earthquake; NATO's 'Operation Unified Protector' in Libya; the UN Panel of Experts' Report on the failure of humanitarianism in Sri Lanka; the Horn of Africa crisis; the publication of the Humanitarian Emergency Response Review; and Sudan's referendum and the creation of the new Republic of South Sudan.

In addition to its research programme HPG's events have also proved highly topical and successful in generating public engagement – with a strong link between interest in debates staged at ODI and their timeliness. Examples include 'States of Fragility: Stabilisation and Its Implications for Humanitarian

Action'; 'Looking Back, Moving Forward: Applying the Lessons Learnt from the Haiti Earthquake Response'; 'Humanitarian Partnerships'; and 'Humanitarian Space'. Other events which proved particularly timely include 'International Intervention in Libya: What Does This Mean for the Protection of Civilians?' and 'Abyei – The Litmus Test for Sudan's Peace'. Events staged externally to the ODI's conference facilities also proved popular, including 'Between Humanity and Catastrophe – DFID's Response to the Humanitarian Emergency Response Review'.

HPG has increased the number of events it stages overseas, including a roundtable 'Better Protected? Stabilisation Strategies and the Protection of Civilians', held in Geneva, and the launches of the revised GPR 8 in Geneva, The Hague, Bangkok and Nairobi, and 'Uncharted Territory' in Boston, New York and Washington DC. The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs co-hosted 'Towards a Common Approach', an international conference held in Copenhagen which explored development cooperation in high-risk environments. 'Juba Calling: Hopes for the World's Newest Nation' featured a live audiovisual link-up between the UK parliament and a panel of experts in Juba to mark the creation of the Republic of South Sudan. 'Humanitarian Space in Afghanistan and Pakistan', staged at the MSF offices in Geneva, generated considerable interest.

HPG has also hosted a number of events under the Chatham House Rule to encourage candour and self-examination in analysing challenges in humanitarian action. A frank and forensic discussion about the role of humanitarian organisations in the final stages of Sri Lanka's civil war focused attention on the moral dilemmas which the humanitarian community must confront when faced with widespread atrocities including war crimes and crimes against humanity – and perhaps more troubling, the consequences of their failure to do so. The event informed the UN Panel of Experts' Report on the Failure of Humanitarianism in Sri Lanka, published in April 2011.

A full list of HPG events can be found in Annex 2.

• Rapid Response (Do344)

HPG's Rapid Response budget line enables us to react to emerging crises and trends as they unfold.

Under this heading HPG explored the impact of counter-terror measures (policy and law) on humanitarian action, with the aim of publishing the findings in an HPG Policy Brief in the autumn. The Policy Brief's findings will be drawn from a literature review, key informant interviews and the roundtable meeting on counter-terrorism and humanitarian action in Geneva, co-hosted with the Norwegian Refugee Council, which co-chairs the IASC Working Group on Humanitarian Space.

The aim of the Policy Brief is to outline the main types of counter-terrorism legislation and policy in key humanitarian donor countries and organisations, including the UK, Australia, the US and the European Union. It reviews how these frameworks relate to humanitarian action and discusses their operational impact on humanitarian response. With regard to operational impact, the paper focuses particularly on the humanitarian response in Gaza and Somalia. The Policy Brief is intended to influence policy-makers in the sector and generate debate and dialogue amongst practitioners.

The Briefing Notes on the Libya crisis ('Friend or Foe? Military Intervention in Libya') and DFID's review of its humanitarian aid ('The UK's Review of Humanitarian Aid: An Agenda for Radical Change?' and 'Cause for Hope? DFID's Response to the Humanitarian Emergency Response Review') were also funded under this line.

• Advanced Course on Conflict, Crisis and Transitions (Do345)

The Advanced Course on Conflict, Crisis and Transitions aims to facilitate learning and reflection on issues related to post-conflict transitions. The course brings together mid-career and senior professionals. The course is run in partnership with the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Unit (PRDU) at the University of York for one week each summer, providing participants with the opportunity to engage in a participatory learning process that combines lectures with small group discussions and exercises, with the possibility of publishing an analytical piece. Participants step back from their daily work and have a chance to reflect on current thinking on a variety of issues related to conflict, crisis and transitions.

The second Advanced Course on Conflict, Crisis and Transitions was run in July 2011. The course was very successful, with 29 participants including NGO country directors, senior UN and donor staff and experienced consultants. HPG provided four bursaries for developing country participants, with the aim of strengthening Southern engagement. This made for a very lively and high-quality debate. The evaluation results from the participants were extremely positive and it is clear that the course has grown in strength and quality. Speakers included Dr. Sultan Barakat (PRDU), Dr. Sara Pantuliano (HPG/ODI), Professor David Keen (LSE), Professor Nicholas Haysom (UN), Francesc Vendrell CMG (independent), General Mike Smith (APCMCOE) and Professor Mark Duffield (University of Bristol).

HPG is planning an Asia-Pacific Advanced Course for 2012 with AusAID support. Key contacts have already been established and partnerships to deliver the course are at an advanced stage.

‘The value of this course is that it is targeted at an advanced level and brings together a range of international expertise: NGOs, lawyers, policy-makers, humanitarian and development practitioners and national governments. The course enables those involved in humanitarian affairs to engage with academics, share and reflect on their experiences in the field – which can be emotionally draining – and give them time to analyse that experience and their work.’

Professor Nicholas Haysom, Political Director,
Executive Office of the UN Secretary-General.

- **Reprinting and Representation (Do346)**

This project provides capacity for senior researchers to meet HPG’s donors over the substance of the Integrated

Programme. Research Fellow Victoria Metcalfe travelled to Canberra to meet representatives of AusAID and the Asia Pacific Center for Excellence as part of the civil–military coordination project, and to discuss a possible Asia-Pacific version of the Advanced Course on Conflict, Crisis and Transitions. Other donor engagements included co-hosting seminars, conferences and closed meetings for MFA Norway (resulting in a short report on the policy implications and impact of HPG’s work), MFA Netherlands (on South Sudan) and MFA Denmark (risk management). The budget has also enabled team members to represent HPG at conferences and events including the World Conference of Humanitarian Studies and DIHAD, to network and build prospective partnerships for our work. The project has also provided scope to support speakers travelling to London for HPG events.

Under this line HPG also sets aside funds for reprinting our published materials, and to meet the costs of our annual Advisory Group meetings, held at ODI each December.

Annex 1

Summary of income and expenditure – Integrated Programme 2010/11

Study Number	Project	2010/11 Budget ¹	IP income spent to 31/3/2011	Carry-forward to 2011/12
Do337	Food Security and Livelihoods in Protracted Crises	£122,140 ²	£70,247	£51,893
Do339	Displacement in Urban Areas: Implications for Humanitarian Action	£146,082	£114,280	£31,802
Do343	Humanitarian Practice Network	£242,236	£167,298	£74,938
Do344	Rapid Response and Public Affairs	£89,965	£89,965	£0
Do345	Summer Advanced Course on Conflict, Crisis and Transitions	£50,113	£50,113 ³	£0
Do346	Representation and Reprinting	£25,629	£25,629	£0
Do390	Humanitarian Space and Integration: Scoping Study	£20,000	£20,000	£0
Do391	Trends Affecting Humanitarian Space	£75,261	£59,301	£15,960
Do395	Risk and Results Management	£523	£523	£0
TOTAL		£771,949	£597,086	£174,593

Expenditure of income carried forward from 2009/10

Study Number	Project	Carry forward budget	Carry forward spent in 2010/11	Carry forward to 2011/12
Do224	Operational Consequences of Reform	£6999	£6999	£0
Do231	The Role of Land Tenure in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations	£1,574	£1,574	£0
Do227	Stabilisation and the Implications for Humanitarian Action	£2,829	£2,829	£0
Do338	Early Recovery in Crisis and Post-crisis Environments	£19,558	£19,558	£0
Do340	Settlement and Sanctuary	£40	£40	£0
Do375	Land Tenure	£24	£24	£0
TOTAL		£31,024	£31,024	£0

¹ These figures are based upon the 2009/10 carry forward figures cited in last year's donor report combined with the 2010/11 new budgets.

² The Do337 2010/11 budget was increased from the carry forward budget of £11,902 in response to additional in-house expertise on this topic that could respond to crises within the context of this theme.

³ The IP income spent up to 31/1/2011 on Do345 was £13,576. The income from the Post-War Reconstruction Development Unit (PRDU – University of York) was £4980 and the income from the course fees was £31,556.

Annex 2

List of major outputs

Publications

- Adele Harmer and Ellen Martin (2010) *Diversity in Donorship: Field Lessons*. HPG Report 30. April 2010.
- Sarah Bailey (2010) *Early Recovery in Humanitarian Appeals*. HPG Commissioned Report. May 2010.
- Matthew Foley (2010) *Aid and War: A Response to Linda Polman's Critique of Humanitarianism*. ODI Opinion 144. May 2010.
- Samir Elhawary, Marta Foresti, Sara Pantuliano and Leni Wild (2010) *Fragile States: Beyond Quick Wins*. ODI Policy Brief. May 2010.
- Susanne Jaspars (2010) *Coping and Change in Protracted Conflict: The Role of Community Groups and Local Institutions in Addressing Food Insecurity and Threats to Livelihoods: A Case Study Based on the Experience of Practical Action in North Darfur*. HPG Working Paper. May 2010.
- Sarah Collinson, Samir Elhawary and Robert Muggah (2010) *States of Fragility: Stabilisation and Its Implications for Humanitarian Action*. HPG Working Paper. May 2010.
- Sarah Collinson (2010) *Developing Adequate Humanitarian Responses*, Background Paper for the Transatlantic Study Team on Climate Change and Migration, German Marshall Fund, Washington DC. June 2010.
- Susanne Jaspars and Sorcha O'Callaghan (2010) *Challenging Choices: Protection and Livelihoods in Conflict: Case Studies from Darfur, Chechnya, Sri Lanka and the Occupied Palestinian Territories*. HPG Report 31. June 2010.
- Susanne Jaspars and Sorcha O'Callaghan (2010) *Challenging Choices: Protection and Livelihoods in Conflict*. HPG Policy Brief 40. June 2010.
- Paul Harvey et al. (2010) *Food Aid and Food Assistance in Emergency and Transitional Contexts: A Review of Current Thinking*. HPG Commissioned Report. July 2010.
- Paul Harvey et al. (2010) *Food Aid and Food Assistance in Emergency and Transitional Contexts: A Review of Current Thinking*. HPG Policy Brief. July 2010.
- Sara Pavanello (2010) *Livestock Marketing in Kenya–Ethiopia Border Areas: A Baseline Study*. HPG Working Paper. July 2010.
- Lindsey Jones et al. (2010) *Responding to a Changing Climate: Exploring How Disaster Risk Reduction, Social Protection and Livelihoods Approaches Promote Features of Adaptive Capacity*. ODI Working Paper 319. August 2010.
- Sara Pavanello (2010) *Working across Borders: Harnessing the Potential of Cross-border Activities To Improve Livelihood Security in the Horn of Africa Drylands*. HPG Policy Brief 41. September 2010.
- Ellen Martin (2010) *Gender, Violence and Survival in Juba, Southern Sudan*. HPG Policy Brief 42. November 2010.
- Lindsey Jones, Eva Ludi and Simon Levine (2010) *Towards a Characterisation of Adaptive Capacity: A Framework for Analysing Adaptive Capacity at the Local Level*. Background Paper. December 2010.
- Sarah Collinson (2010) 'Forced Migration in the International Political Economy', in A. Betts and G. Loescher (eds), *Refugees in International Relations*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Simon Levine 'An Unromantic Look at Pastoralism in Karamoja: How Hard-Hearted Economics Shows that Pastoral Systems Remain the Solution and Not the Problem', *Nomadic Peoples*, vol. 14, no. 2, 2010
- Sara Pantuliano et al. (2011). *City Limits: Urbanisation and Vulnerability in Sudan* (report series: Juba, Khartoum, Nyala, Port Sudan and synthesis).
- Marta Foresti, Lisa Denney and Victoria Metcalfe (2011) *Security, Humanitarian Action and Development*. ODI Briefing Paper 67. February 2011.
- Victoria Metcalfe, Ellen Martin and Sara Pantuliano (2011) *Risk in Humanitarian Action: Towards a Common Approach?* HPG Commissioned Paper. February 2011.
- Humanitarian Policy Group (2011) *The UK's Review of Humanitarian Aid: An Agenda for Radical Change?* ODI Opinion 152. April 2011.
- Humanitarian Policy Group (2011) *Friend or Foe? Military Intervention in Libya*. HPG Briefing Note. May 2011.
- Sarah Collinson, Margie Buchanan-Smith and Samir Elhawary (2011) *Good Humanitarian Donorship Principles in Practice*. HPG Commissioned Report. May 2011.
- Humanitarian Policy Group (2011) *Cause for Hope? DFID's Response to the Humanitarian Emergency Response Review*. HPG Briefing Note. June 2011.

Disasters Journal

- Disasters Journal vol. 34, no. 2. April 2010.
- Disasters Theme Issue: Emerging Perspectives on the Politicisation of Reconstructing Conflict-affected States. Journal vol. 34, supplement s2. April 2010
- Disasters Journal vol. 34, no. 3. June 2010.
- Disasters Journal vol. 34, no. 4. September 2010.
- Disasters Theme Issue: States of Fragility: Stabilisation and Its Implications for Humanitarian Action. Journal vol. 34, supplement s3. October 2010.
- Disasters Journal vol. 35, no.1. December 2010.
- Disasters Journal vol. 35, no. 2. April 2011.
- Disasters Journal vol. 35 no. 3. June 2011.
- Disasters Virtual Issue: Refugees and the Displaced. June 2011.

HPN publications

- Operational Security Management in Violent Environments (Revised Edition)*. Good Practice Review 8. December 2010.
- Gestion opérationnelle de la sécurité dans des contextes violents (Nouvelle édition)*. Good Practice Review 8 (French). December 2010.
- Gestión de la seguridad de las operaciones en entornos violentos (Nueva Edición)*. Good Practice Review 8 (Spanish). December 2010.
- Paul Harvey and Sarah Bailey, *Cash Transfer Programming in Emergencies*. Good Practice Review 11. June 2011.

Humanitarian Exchange Magazine 47, June 2010.
 Humanitarian Exchange Magazine 48, October 2010.
 Humanitarian Exchange Magazine 48 (French), October 2010.
 Humanitarian Exchange Magazine 49, February 2011.
 Humanitarian Exchange Magazine 50, April 2011.
 Richard Garfield with Courtney Blake, Patrice Chatainger and Sandie Walton-Ellery (2011) *Common Needs Assessments and Humanitarian Action*. Network Paper 69, April 2011.

Blog posts

Samir Elhawary (2010) *Uneasy Bedfellows? Stabilisation and Humanitarian Action*. ODI Blog Post, May 2010.
 Ellen Martin (2010) *City of Dreams? The Harsh Reality of Daily Life for the New Urban Poor in Juba*. ODI Blog Post, June 2010.
 Sarah Bailey (2010) *Praise for 'the Cowboys' on World Humanitarian Day*. ODI Blog Post, August 2010.
 Sara Pavanello (2010) *Fighting Hunger in Protracted Crises: What Can Be Done?* ODI Blog Post, October 2010.
 Simon Levine (2010) *Learning the Lessons from the Humanitarian Response to Haiti Shouldn't Take Long*. ODI Blog post, October 2010.
 Sara Pantuliano (2011) *Don't Forget the Bigger Picture in Sudan*. Q&A, January 2011.
 Samir Elhawary (2011) *Is the UK Securitising Its Development Aid?*. ODI Blog Post, March 2011.
 Sara Pantuliano (2011) *What To Expect from DFID's Humanitarian Emergency Response Review*. ODI Blog Post, March 2011.
 Samir Elhawary (2011) *Silent Witnesses – the Failure of Humanitarianism in Sri Lanka*. ODI Blog Post, May 2011.
 Simon Levine (2011) *Here We Go Again: Famine in the Horn of Africa*. ODI Blog Post, July 2011.
 Sara Pantuliano (2011) *South Sudan: A Nation in the Making*. Blog Post, The Guardian, July 2011.

Events organised by HPG/HPN (by country)

Australia

HPN Event

- December 2010. Launch of Good Practice Review 8. Humanitarian Action in Peril? Addressing Aid Worker Security, held with the Melbourne University Law School and the Australian Red Cross, Melbourne.

Denmark

HPG Event

- November 2010. Conference on Risk and Results Management in Development Co-Operation: Towards A Common Approach, organised with Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and OECD, Copenhagen.

Italy

- February 2011. Inter-agency Food Security and Nutrition Response Analysis Workshop: Disconnected: Nutrition and Food Security Response Analysis in Emergency Contexts, convened by WFP and FAO, Rome.

Kenya

HPG Event

- February 2011. HPG and SOAS roundtable. Politicisation of Humanitarian Action in Somalia, held at UNDP, Nairobi.

HPN Event

- February 2011. Nairobi launch of Good Practice Review 8. A Decade On: A New Good Practice Review on Operational Security Management, held at IFRC, Nairobi.

Netherlands

HPN Event

- December 2010. Launch of Good Practice Review 8. A Decade On: A New Good Practice Review on Operational Security Management, held at Oxfam Novib, The Hague.

Pakistan

HPG Event

- June 2010. Key Challenges to Humanitarian Space in Pakistan, HPG workshop, Islamabad.

Sudan

HPG Events

- February 2011. Launch of City Limits: Urbanisation and Vulnerability, Nyala.
- March 2011. Launch of City Limits: Urbanisation and Vulnerability, Khartoum and Juba.
- July 2011. Juba Calling: Hopes for the World's Newest Nation, held at Portcullis House, London and UK Embassy, Juba.
- July 2011. Launch of 'City Limits: Urbanisation and Vulnerability, Port Sudan'.

Switzerland

HPG Events

- February 2011. Counter-Terrorism and Humanitarian Action, held with the Norwegian Refugee Council for the IASC Working Group on Humanitarian Space, Geneva.
- March 2011. Better Protected? Stabilisation Strategies and the Protection of Civilians, held with UNHCR, Geneva.
- May 2011. Stabilisation and its Impact on Humanitarian Action, HPG and Geneva Institute Workshop, Geneva.

HPN Events

- December 2010. Launch of Good Practice Review 8. A Decade On: A New Good Practice Review on Operational Security Management, held at GCSP, Geneva.
- March 2011. Launch of Humanitarian Exchange 49: Humanitarian Space in Afghanistan and Pakistan, held at MSF, Geneva.

Thailand

HPN Event

- February 2011. Launch of Good Practice Review 8. A Decade On: A New Good Practice Review on Operational Security Management, held at CWS Asia Pacific, Bangkok.

United Kingdom (held in London unless otherwise stated)

HPG Events

- June 2010. Launch of HPG Report 31: Challenging Choices: Protection and Livelihoods in Conflict.
- July 2010. Food Aid to Food Assistance: Shifts in Policy and Practice over the Past Decade.
- October 2010. Civil Society in Darfur: The Missing Peace, held at SOAS with the Royal African Society.
- October 2010. Launch of the World Disasters Report 2010: Focus on Urban Risk, with the British Red Cross.
- October 2010. States of Fragility: Stabilisation and its Implications for Humanitarian Action.
- October 2010. HPG Roundtable. Humanitarian Space: Concept, Definitions and Uses.
- November 2010. Stabilisation and the Implications for Development in Fragile Contexts.
- November 2010. Integration for Adaptive Capacity: Risk Reduction, Social Protection, Livelihoods and Climate Change Adaptation (followed by roundtable), convened by the Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance.
- November 2010. HPG Roundtable. The UK Humanitarian Emergency Response Review.
- January 2011. Abyei – The Litmus Test for Sudan's Peace.
- January 2011. City Limits: Urbanisation and Vulnerability in Khartoum and Juba, Sudan, held at the UK Parliament.
- January 2011. HPG Roundtable: The Humanitarian System and its Impact on Humanitarian Space.
- April 2011. City Limits: Urbanisation and Vulnerability in Port Sudan, held at the UK Parliament.
- April 2011. HPG Roundtable. International Intervention in Libya: What Does This Mean for the Protection of Civilians?
- April 2011. The UK Humanitarian Agencies and the HERR. Seminar co-hosted with the Humanitarian Futures Programme, King's College and the Consortium of British Humanitarian Agencies (CBHA).
- July 2011. Juba Calling: Hopes for the World's Newest Nation, held at Portcullis House, London and UK Embassy, Juba.
- June 2011. HPG Celebrates 25 Years of SOS Sahel.
- June 2011. Nutrition and Cash-based Responses in Emergencies: What Are We Doing, What Do We Know and What's the Way Forward?
- June 2011. Between Humanity and Catastrophe: DFID's Response to the Humanitarian Emergency Response Review, external event at the UK Parliament convened by the All Party Parliamentary Group on Overseas Development (APGOOD).

HPN Events

- April 2010. Launch of Network Paper 68. Safety with Dignity: Integrating Community-based Protection into Humanitarian Programming.
- September 2010. Building Back Better: Delivering People-centred Housing Reconstruction at Scale.
- October 2010. Launch of Humanitarian Exchange 48. Looking Back, Moving Forward: Applying the Lessons Learnt from the Haiti Earthquake Response (HPN Event and Roundtable).
- November 2010. It's the Thought That Counts: Humanitarian Principles and Practice in Pakistan, with ActionAid.

- December 2010. Launch of Good Practice Review 8. A Decade On: A New Good Practice Review on Operational Security Management,
- April 2011. Launch of Network Paper 69. Common Needs Assessments and Humanitarian Action.
- May 2011. Launch of Humanitarian Exchange 49. Humanitarian Space in Afghanistan and Pakistan.
- June 2011. Launch of Humanitarian Exchange 50. Humanitarian Partnerships.
- July 2011. Launch of Good Practice Review 11. Cash Transfer Programming in Emergencies.

United States

HPG Events

- April 2010. Launch of Uncharted Territory: Land, Conflict and Humanitarian Action, held at Tufts University (Boston), UN OCHA (New York) and World Bank and USAID (Washington).
- March 2011. The Search for Coherence: UN Integrated Missions and Humanitarian Space, held with the Stimson Center in the UN Department of Political Affairs, New York.

HPN Event

- January 2011. Launch of Good Practice Review 8. A Decade On: A New Good Practice Review on Operational Security Management, held at InterAction, Washington DC.

External events at which HPG researchers have spoken

Australia

- December 2010. Experts' Roundtable on Protection of Humanitarian Personnel, held by the International Committee of the Red Cross, Australian Red Cross and the Asia Pacific Centre for Military Law, Melbourne.

Belgium

- May and June 2011. Presentations on ODI's work on Humanitarian Space at ECHO's Regional Seminars, Spa and Antwerp.

Denmark

- June 2010. Seminar on Burning Issues in Protection – the Way Forward, organised by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Refugee Studies Centre, Copenhagen.
- February 2011. Module on Challenges to Humanitarian Space, Danish Red Cross Training on Humanitarian Action, Copenhagen.
- May 2011. Migration Seminar on Urban Displacement, Repatriation and Humanitarian Challenges hosted by the Danish Institute for International Studies, Copenhagen.

Democratic Republic of Congo

- May 2011. Workshop on Social Protection in DRC Diagnostic Study, hosted by UNICEF and DR Congo Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Kinshasa.

Italy

- September 2010. Executive Board of WFP: Seminar on Humanitarian Protection in the Context of Food Assistance, Rome.

- May 2011. Inter-Agency Seminar on Risk in Humanitarian Action, held by WFP, Rome.

Kenya

- May 2011. Presentation of the findings of the Nairobi IDP case study at the NRC annual internal seminar, Nairobi.
- May and June 2011. Three Inter-agency Roundtables on Risk in Humanitarian Action in Somalia, held by WFP, Nairobi.

Netherlands

- September 2010. International Conference on The Future of Medical Humanitarian Action to mark the 25th anniversary of MSF Holland, Amsterdam.
- June 2011. Conference on North Sudan: Challenges in the Wake of the Referendum, organised by the University of Amsterdam and the Clingendael Conflict Research Unit, The Hague.
- June 2011. Seminar on South Sudan after the 9th of July, organised by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and PSO, The Hague.

Norway

- May 2011: Seminar on the Use of Cash Transfers. Hosted by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Norad, Oslo.
- Presentation on Stabilisation and its Impact on Humanitarian Action, PRIO Humanitarian Seminar, Oslo.

Sudan

- November 2011. Expert meeting on Citizenship and Border and Pastoralist Groups, organised by UNHCR, Khartoum.
- November 2011. Joint UNHCR-UNMIS High Level Symposium on Citizenship Issues in Sudan, Khartoum.

Sweden

- October 2010: Module on Humanitarian Action: Principles and Politics, ATHA Training, Harnosand.

Switzerland

- September 2010: IASC Workshop on Meeting Humanitarian Challenges in Urban Areas, held by UNHABITAT and the ICRC, Geneva.

Thailand

- February 2011. Global Innovations and Lessons Learned from Response in the South and South-East Asia Regions. Cash Learning Partnership Event.

United Kingdom

- April 2010. Presentation on Stabilisation to Bond Roundtable on Conflict, Security and Development, London.
- May 2010. War Games: The Story of Aid and War in Modern Times. Debate at Frontline Club, London.
- June 2010. Presentation on Sudan's Multiple Challenges, CARE internal seminar, London.
- September 2011. Presentation on Stabilisation and its Impact on Humanitarian Action, NGO-Military Contact Group, British Red Cross, London.
- September 2010. Presentation of paper on Land, Conflict and Humanitarian Action at the African Studies Association of the UK (ASA-UK) Biennial Conference, Oxford.
- September 2010. Seminar on Sexual Violence in Eastern DRC organised by International Alert, London.
- October 2010. Ditchley Park Conference on Development Effectiveness in Fragile States and Conflict Affected Communities, organised by the IRC and Ditchley Park, Ditchley.
- November 2010. Dynamics of Conflict and Forced Migration in DRC – Experts Workshop. Refugee Studies Centre, Oxford.
- November 2010. Presentation on Stabilisation and its Impact on Humanitarian Action, SOAS Development in Practice Lecture, London.
- November 2010. Lecture on Today's Humanitarian Challenges, York University.
- November 2010. Presentation at Wilton Park Conference on 'Urban Risks: Moving from Humanitarian Responses to Disaster Prevention', Wilton Park.
- January 2011. Oxford Central African Forum. Oxford.
- February 2011. Darfur Symposium, organised by the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office.
- March 2011. Presentation on Challenges to Humanitarian Space, NGO-Military Contact Group, British Red Cross, London.
- June 2011. Launch of Hilde F. Johnson's book 'Waging Peace in Sudan: Past, Present and Future', Chatham House.

United States

- April 2010. Presentation of the Report of the Enquiry of the UK Associated Parliamentary Group on Sudan organised by Refugees International, Washington.
- June 2011. World Conference of Humanitarian Studies. Tufts University, Boston. Several presentations.

Annex 3 HPG staff



Sara Pantuliano
Head of HPG



Sarah Bailey
Research Officer



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Programme Officer



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Research Fellow



Kevin Crowe
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Samir Elhawary
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Wendy Fenton
HPN Coordinator



Matthew Foley
HPG Managing Editor



Christine Harmer
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Dina Hashem
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Simone Haysom
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Simon Levine
Research Fellow



Ellen Martin
Research Officer



Vicki Metcalfe
Research Fellow



Sara Pavanello
Research Officer



David White
Database Officer

Margie Buchanan-Smith Senior Research Associate; **Adele Harmer** Research Associate; **Paul Harvey** Research Associate.

Annex 4

Members of the HPG Advisory Group

AG member	Organisation	Position
John Mitchell	Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP)	Director
Timothy Wilcox	Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)	Manager, Humanitarian Affairs
Sorcha O’Callaghan	British Red Cross	Head, Humanitarian Policy
Leslie Norton	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	Director General, International Humanitarian Assistance Directorate
Dennis McNamara	Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue	Senior Humanitarian Adviser
Jennie Richmond	Department for International Development (DfID)	Head, Humanitarian and Disaster Risk Policy, Conflict, Humanitarian & Security
Nicolas Lamadé	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Adviser, Technical Planning and Development
Henrike Trautmann	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO)	Head of Unit, Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
Pauline Torehall	United Nations, Multilateral Relations Division	Principal Administrator European External Action Service
Helen Young/ Dan Maxwell <i>(alternate years)</i>	Feinstein International Center, Tufts University	Research Director for Nutrition and Darfur Professor/Principal Researcher
Luca Alinovi	Food Agricultural Organisation (FAO)	Representative for Somalia
Randolph Kent	Humanitarian Futures Programme, Kings' College	Director
Margie Buchanan-Smith	Independent	Independent Consultant
Linda Poteat	Independent	Independent Consultant
Bruno Pommier	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Humanitarian Action Adviser
Feilim McLaughlin	Irish Aid, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Counsellor, Emergency and Recovery Section
Susan Fraser	Irish Aid, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Senior Development Specialist, Emergency and Recovery Section
Marc DuBois	Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) UK	Executive Director
Thomas Thomsen	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark	Chief Adviser, Humanitarian Section
Stijn Janssen	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands	Humanitarian Policy Adviser
Øystein Lyngroth	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway	Head of Project, Humanitarian Affairs
Hansjoerg Strohmeier	OCHA	Chief, Policy Development & Studies Branch
Alison Evans	Overseas Development Institute	Director
Jane Cocking	Oxfam GB	Humanitarian Director
Sultan Barakat	Post-War Reconstruction Development Unit, University of York	Director
Per Byman	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)	Team Director, Humanitarian Team
Dr Hany El Banna	The Humanitarian Forum	Founder and President
Jeff Crisp	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Head, Policy Development & Evaluation Service
Mia Beers	United States Agency for International Development	Humanitarian Coordination Specialist, Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance
Roger Zetter	Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford	Director
Nicholas Crawford	World Food Programme (WFP)	Head, Emergencies and Transitions Unit

‘HPG is at the forefront of research on humanitarian issues with a well-founded reputation for authority and innovation. HPG publications carry real weight, are highly regarded, relevant and informed. I cannot think of any other institution with such exclusive expertise on humanitarian issues – it is unique.’

Professor Mark Duffield,
Director, Global Insecurities Centre,
University of Bristol.