

Integrated Programme Proposal 2009 – 11

Summary



Budget summary

		2009/10
Research Programme 1: Principles, politics and the humanitarian aid system		
DO334	Humanitarian principles in practice	£87,338
DO335	Review of the international humanitarian system	£16,072
DO336	Mapping the role of 'non-system' actors and institutions	£106,930
Subtotal		£210,340
Research Programme 2: Crisis response, risk reduction and transitions		
DO337	Food security and livelihoods in protracted crises	£116,736
DO338	(Early) recovery in crisis and post-crisis environments	£96,346
DO339	Displacement in urban areas: implications for humanitarian action	£98,902
DO340	Settlement and sanctuary: the implications of camps and other settlement arrangements for displaced populations	£104,186
DO341	'Diagnostics' in the humanitarian sector – Phase II	£52,140
DO342	Risk reduction and the humanitarian agenda	£54,530
Subtotal		£522,840
Humanitarian Practice Network, Disasters Journal and miscellaneous projects		
DO343	Humanitarian Practice Network	£214,756
DO344	Rapid response and public affairs	£81,142
DO345	Summer school feasibility study	£7,000
DO346	Reprinting and representation	£18,403
DO347	Disasters	£10,000
Subtotal		£331,301
Total		£1,064,481

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The Humanitarian Policy Group

Introduction

The Humanitarian Policy Group (HPG) at ODI is one of the world's leading teams of policy researchers and communications professionals working on humanitarian policy issues. HPG combines high-quality policy analysis with a capacity to act as a neutral forum for dialogue and debate.

HPG's aim is to inspire and inform effective and principled humanitarian action. Its objectives are:

- To inform understanding and realisation of the distinctive purposes, legal frameworks and principles of humanitarianism.
- To inform international debates regarding the organisation, financing and management of humanitarian action.
- To enhance the effectiveness of humanitarian action by identifying the strategies most likely to reduce loss of life and suffering.

HPG's work combines four elements:

- A programme of policy research on key elements of humanitarian policy and practice.
- A capacity to undertake commissioned studies and evaluations that relate to HPG's core aim and objectives.
- The Humanitarian Practice Network: a unique forum and set of publications designed to enable humanitarian practitioners and programme managers to understand key policy developments and exchange lessons learned across agencies and countries.
- Editorship of *Disasters: the journal of disaster studies, policy and management*, the leading peer-reviewed journal in the sector.

The Group's research work is organised into two programmes:

Programme 1: Principles, politics and the international humanitarian aid system.

Programme 2: Crisis response, risk reduction and transitions.

Integrated Programme Summary

This is a summary version of the ninth in a sequence of annual Integrated Programmes of work (IP) proposed for funding by the Humanitarian Policy Group at ODI.¹ The projects presented here are proposed as the core of HPG's work over the next two years, combining policy-related research, publications and other communications. This year's IP is based on a new strategy that relates all of HPG's work to eight cross-cutting themes, described in the next section. The programme described here is designed to run over two years, though we propose to issue a mid-term update and supplement (including revised budgets) in the Spring of 2010.

The proposed research agenda for 2009–11 builds on some existing research strands and adds a range of new topics. Continuing research includes the 'diagnostic' issues involved in identifying

¹The full Integrated Programme proposal, with full project descriptions and budgets, is available upon request. Email d.hashem@odi.org.uk for details.

Work under the two programmes is based on eight cross-cutting themes:

1. Humanitarian principles and policy coherence
2. The international humanitarian aid system
3. Livelihoods, food security and basic welfare
4. Protracted crises and transitional programming
5. Civilian insecurity and protection
6. Displacement, migration and urbanisation
7. Risk reduction and risk management
8. Assessment, analysis and decision-making

the existence and nature of humanitarian crises, the priorities for humanitarian response, and the impact of interventions on the lives of those affected. Likewise, risk analysis and risk reduction (or transfer) continues as a research theme, linked in part to the concern with adaptation to climate change.

A major new project is proposed to map the role and function of (and influences upon) the various institutions that make up the international humanitarian system. In parallel with this, we propose to undertake a review of 'non-system' actors and institutions. We believe that their influence on humanitarian outcomes is underestimated and too little understood. A particular dimension of this work will be explored in relation to the influence of institutions (local, national, international) on food security and livelihoods. The concern here is with programming in situations of protracted crisis.

The much-debated subject of 'early recovery' forms the subject matter of a distinct new research project that aims to explore the various interpretations of this concept and their application in practice. Central here is the extent to which different agendas and discourses (relief, recovery, stability, peace-building, etc.) can be successfully reconciled. Another new project examines the growing phenomenon of urban displacement and the particular challenges of meeting the needs of internally displaced people and refugees in urban settings. A related project reviews different settlement arrangements (camps and other) for displaced people.

As ever, the non-research dimensions of the programme, including events and public affairs work, carry equal weight with the research. In particular, the Humanitarian Practice Network represents our most important link with practitioners across the sector, and constitutes what is generally recognised to be a valuable asset for the sector as a whole. The publications of HPN – Humanitarian Exchange magazine, commissioned Network Papers on specific subjects and more detailed Good Practice Reviews – form the heart of HPN's output and depend on submissions from reflective practitioners worldwide. Increasingly, access to these and other materials (including an Online Exchange forum) is through the dedicated HPN website, which also allows searching of the back-catalogue of HPN materials.

We hope you will find the enclosed programme stimulating, and look forward to close collaboration on the various topics involved.

The eight cross-cutting themes



1. Humanitarian principles and policy coherence

This theme is concerned with the application of moral, legal and operational principles to humanitarian action. This includes both principles that are applicable universally (such as the humanitarian imperative itself) and those, like neutrality and independence, that relate specifically to the conduct of specialised humanitarian actors. Moves to achieve greater coherence of international policy in crisis contexts – including peace, security, state-building, development and humanitarian action – raise particular issues for the application of humanitarian principles and their relationship to potentially competing principles. So too does

the evolving relationship between specialised humanitarian agencies and other actors operating in the same contexts.

Sub-topics include • humanitarian ‘space’ • application of the humanitarian imperative • international humanitarian and other law • impartiality, neutrality and independence • humanitarianism, development and security • stabilisation • integrated UN missions.



2. The international humanitarian aid system

The architecture and functioning of the international humanitarian aid system is a longstanding research priority for HPG. This research concerns both the financing elements of the system (donor policy, aid sources and flows, funding mechanisms) and operational elements, in particular the workings of the UN system and the coordination and leadership of humanitarian action across UN and non-governmental organisations. Beyond this, HPG is also concerned with the evolving role and capacity of the international system and its constituent parts; with the changing relationship between international and national response actors; with new

humanitarian actors, including ‘emerging’ donors and commercial organisations; and with the relationship between the international system and other institutions (global, national, local) that have a significant bearing on humanitarian outcomes.

Sub-topics include • donor policy • aid instruments • funding mechanisms • coordination and UN leadership • humanitarian reform • new humanitarian actors • the international system and ‘non-system’ actors.



3. Protracted crises, transitions and humanitarian responses

This theme covers the contexts in which the substantial majority of humanitarian expenditure occurs at present, but which pose some of the greatest challenges for policymaking, strategy and operations. Most protracted crises are characterised by violent insecurity and either weak or abusive state institutions. Humanitarian engagement increasingly takes place alongside other modes of engagement (security, state-building, development). How to configure these together constitutes an issue of concern to ODI as a whole. Issues of principle combine with questions about ‘what works’ in different kinds of context, though generalisation is dangerous.

Sub-topics include • relief to development transitions • (early) recovery • service delivery in fragile states • capacity-building • institutional development • partnership and accountability • exit strategies.

4. Livelihoods, food security and basic welfare in crisis contexts



HPG has undertaken extensive research on livelihoods, food security and basic welfare in humanitarian crises, and will continue to do so in the coming years. Livelihoods and food security in protracted crisis is a central issue of concern, as most food emergencies are found in these kinds of crises. Research on this topic will form the bulk of work under this theme in the coming year. At a macro level, the global food, fuel and finance crisis has highlighted the inadequacies of the global food system, but also provides opportunities for improving responses to food crises. At the programme level, the use of cash transfers will remain on our

agenda and will be considered as part of the proposed new research projects. Much of this research links with other strands of work in ODI, including social protection and responses to the global food crisis.

Sub-topics include • livelihoods in conflict • food security analysis • cash and vouchers programming • social protection and safety nets • nutrition • emergency food security and livelihood support • global food governance.



5. Civilian insecurity and protection

The starting point for this ongoing research theme is an understanding of the threats faced by communities in different contexts, the steps they take to reduce risks and the extent to which national and international mechanisms offer effective protection. The approaches employed by humanitarian actors to protect civilians, and the linkages between protection analysis and programming, are key components of HPG's work. Our research 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. The implications of different forms

of settlement – camps, other settlements or hosting arrangements – for civilian security will be the immediate focus of HPG's research under this theme.

Sub-topics include • protection and livelihoods • camps and protection • 'Responsibility to Protect' • protection and rule of law in post-conflict settings.



6. Displacement, migration and urbanisation

Forced displacement, particularly in protracted crises, has been a key theme of work for HPG since its inception. It is increasingly clear that, both at the normative and the operational levels, international responses are poorly suited to the interrelated challenges that migration, displacement and urbanisation pose for humanitarian action. Over the next two to three years, HPG will continue to assess the changing dynamics of displacement with a particular focus on urbanisation, and will explore the factors that affect forced migration, such as climate change. Under this theme, we will also review the challenges of responding to urban

disasters, which threaten to become an increasing part of the humanitarian caseload.

Sub-topics include • land rights and informal settlements • return and reintegration • migration and livelihoods in crisis contexts • humanitarian responses in urban contexts.



7. Risk reduction and risk management

This theme views the humanitarian agenda from the perspective of risk and risk management. Risk analysis has the potential to inform interventions that are preventive rather than simply palliative. While disaster risk reduction (DRR) may belong more in the development sphere, it has many points of overlap with the humanitarian agenda. More generally, risk analysis is posited as an essential basis for formulating appropriate responses to actual and imminent crises. Given global trends in hazard and vulnerability, including climate-related factors, risk management is becoming ever more pressing.

Sub-topics include • DRR policy and practice • hazard and vulnerability trend analysis • early warning, predictive analysis and preventive action • risk transfer and insurance • social safety nets.



8. Assessment, analysis and decision-making

This theme concerns the ways in which we understand crisis contexts and our impact on them – and how this understanding informs decisions about humanitarian responses. The way in which humanitarian 'problems' and 'solutions' are framed affects all of the themes listed above. Of particular concern is the way in which response analysis is grounded in (and follows from) adequate situational analysis, including analysis of the economic, social and political context. The relevance of alternative forms of analysis, including social-scientific methods, will be considered under this heading, as will the basis of decision-making in the sector.

Sub-topics include • global and sector-specific needs assessment • 'diagnostics': pre-crisis information, needs assessment, monitoring, impact evaluation • donor/agency decision-making • evidence-based policy-making.

To view HPG's work under each of these themes visit our new website at: <http://www.odi.org.uk/hpg>

Research Programme 1

Principles, politics and the humanitarian aid system

This programme aims to contribute to improved decision-making in humanitarian policy and response programming. It seeks to do this by enhancing understanding of the application of humanitarian principles and the dynamics of institutional change in the humanitarian architecture, within the wider political and economic environment in which humanitarian actors operate.

Recent years have witnessed significant high-level initiatives to reform the humanitarian aid system and to improve the timeliness, appropriateness, effectiveness and fairness of humanitarian responses. While much attention has been given to making the humanitarian aid system ‘work better’ from within, the implementation of reforms is taking place within a wider context of rapid and far-reaching international geopolitical, institutional and economic change. Humanitarian space and the principles that underpin humanitarian action continue to be challenged in turbulent and highly complex political, security and operational environments. Traditional notions of state responsibility and sovereignty, of armed actors and civilians, of peace and war and of relief, development and peace-building continue to shift, and the boundaries of the humanitarian system have expanded to include an ever-growing number of actors and objectives.

Challenges to traditional concepts of humanitarian principles are not new, and the ways in which those principles are expressed and interpreted are highly dependent upon historical context. Humanitarian actors are increasingly engaged in situations of protracted and complex political crisis. There is growing recognition of the political impact of their interventions and a hotly contested debate over whether and how humanitarianism should relate to politics. Meanwhile, the idea of the humanitarian imperative itself as an overriding principle is challenged, as are the core principles embodied in international law (such as the civilian/combatant distinction and the principles of asylum). This climate, and the ruthlessness with which wars are waged, raise fundamental questions of identity, access and security for humanitarian agencies.

One strand of HPG’s research in the coming year will explore how humanitarian politics and the principles of humanitarian action have changed over the past decade as a result of these changes in the environment in which it is being conducted. It will consider the effects of the strategic interests and policies of powerful states, including evolving ‘stabilisation’ projects pursued by the US and other governments in a number of conflict, post-conflict and ‘fragile state’ contexts. It will also consider key policy developments within the humanitarian system, including



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the new attention being paid to ‘early recovery’ and the progressive shift towards integrated programming. However principled and independent humanitarian action strives to be, it will always be partly conditioned by politics – and will itself have political ramifications. The policy questions for HPG centre on how humanitarian agencies and the wider international system should approach the challenges and dilemmas involved in pursuing principled humanitarian engagement in highly politicised environments.

It is not just in the sphere of conflict and protracted crises that profound questions arise about the evolving role of the international humanitarian system. The growing numbers of people worldwide threatened by catastrophic natural hazards – a trend driven in part by climate change – alters the ‘demand’ side of the equation and raises increasingly urgent questions about the role of the international system *vis-à-vis* national governments and local organisations. The results of HPG’s work to date on this topic will be published in 2009, but it will remain in our programme, most immediately in the work on risk reduction.

Work on the role of the state in natural disaster response is followed in 2009/10 by a review of the evolving function of

(and influences on) the international humanitarian system and its component parts. The working hypothesis is that the changing nature of threats will be linked to a changing and growing humanitarian caseload, which will stretch the already limited capacity of the international system. The role of *non*-system institutions, which is already highly important in many cases, is likely to become ever more so – including national government bodies, military and commercial actors and other formal institutions, but also a host of civil society and other local bodies, community support mechanisms, remittances, etc. Yet the role these institutions play in helping people survive during times of crisis is poorly understood by international actors. A substantial programme of work is proposed here to address these questions.

The way the international system itself operates is a function of multiple factors, not least the geopolitical interests of donor governments. We believe it is timely to review the application

of principles of humanitarian action, both in relation to donors and operational agencies. This remains the subject of much debate and some confusion, particularly over the principles of neutrality and independence. Much has changed since HPG last researched this subject, not least in the international security environment. Many believe that humanitarian space – or the ability of agencies to operate in a principled way – has contracted, despite the proliferation of codes and standards. We propose to launch a review of the application of humanitarian principles in practice, in close collaboration with a range of humanitarian agencies.

Some research time in 2009/10 will also be dedicated to building upon existing programmes of work including the project on the operational consequences of international humanitarian reform and the role of the private sector in humanitarian response. It is intended that these research themes will be pursued mainly through commissioned work in the coming year.

Proposed projects under this programme

Humanitarian principles in practice: defining the space for future humanitarian action (*ref: Do334*)

This project is concerned with the evolving interpretation and application of humanitarian principles in light of a proliferation of new actors, a blurring of the humanitarian–development distinction, and donor governments’ explicit linking of humanitarian action with wider political goals. It aims to inform the thinking of donors and agencies both as regards their own actions and the ways in which they can best engage with actors and institutions outside the international humanitarian system. It includes a series of consultations, collaborative workshops and papers, leading to a final report and related conference.

Budget: £87,338 in 2009/2010

International humanitarian action and the new global challenges (*refs: Do335 and Do336*)

These twin projects involve a review of different aspects of the international system and its role, and the wider

institutional context for humanitarian action. The two studies are designed to provide complementary perspectives on the range of actors and institutions involved in the provision of humanitarian assistance around the world. The first concerns the evolving shape and function of the international humanitarian system and the range of influences on it. The second considers the role of ‘non-system’ actors and institutions, and the ways in which the international system engages with them. The first is a desk-based mapping study; the second is a more detailed exploration of institutions and processes involving a number of country case studies.

Budgets:

Study A: £16,072 in 2009/2010 to support an initial desk-based scoping study; additional funding will be sought to expand and extend the study.

Study B: £106,930 in 2009/2010
£216,628 in 2010/2011 (indicative)

Research Programme 2

Crisis response, risk reduction and transitions

This programme focuses on enhancing understanding of crisis contexts and the identification of appropriate operational strategies related to crisis response, risk reduction and transitions, with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of humanitarian action.

Humanitarian crises are marked by high levels of threat to lives, livelihoods and physical security for a significant proportion of the affected population, often over a protracted period. Many of the deadliest crises are the result of conflict, though disasters related to natural phenomena, sometimes as a result of climatic changes, are causing increasingly high levels of destruction, displacement, loss of life and livelihoods and chronic vulnerability. Current modes of engagement are often poorly adapted to resulting needs, despite years of policy debate. This programme aims to enhance the effectiveness of responses to crises related both to conflict and to natural hazards. In doing so, it aims to take account of the changing vulnerabilities involved, related, amongst other things, to massive population displacement, the breakdown of traditional political and economic structures, warlordism and criminal violence, widespread insecurity, loss of habitat and conflict over natural resources.

The programme also seeks to inform the strategies and programmatic approaches of humanitarian actors in transitional ('post-conflict') contexts. Evidence from numerous post-conflict countries points to the difficulties that the multifaceted process of transition from war to peace presents for humanitarian and development actors. One critical aspect of this transition relates to the shift from externally driven humanitarian intervention towards state-driven public policy. The political and institutional aspects of this question are considered under Programme 1, and this sets the context for the operational and programming issues considered within Programme 2. Of particular concern here is the question of how to configure humanitarian responses in relation to capacity-building and other developmental interventions. More generally, this research will explore the role of humanitarian actors in transitional contexts and identify ways to improve transitional assistance programming.

Finally, the programme is concerned with risk management as it relates to humanitarian action and relevant areas of social protection. Risk reduction has, increasingly, become a crucial element of the international response, although at times it sits uncomfortably between the humanitarian and development spheres. The programme aims to enhance the analysis of global and local risk factors and the means by which risk can be reduced, transferred or otherwise made manageable for poor and vulnerable people, paying



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particular attention to the capacity of states, communities and individual households to withstand future shocks and the cumulative effects of chronic stresses.

Various new strands of work are proposed for 2009/10. The main one will explore different aspects of programming in protracted crisis and post-conflict contexts. One of the projects proposed seeks to help clarify the concept of early recovery and analyse the implications of implementing it in countries where pockets of conflict and significant levels of humanitarian need persist. Work is also planned to examine how best to support local institutions to address long-term threats to food security and livelihoods in protracted crises. A continuation of HPG's interest in civilian security is reflected in the project on the implications of camps and different settlement arrangements on people's vulnerabilities and risks over the course of the displacement process. The project will analyse the consequences of these arrangements on people's ability to secure their own safety and livelihoods in the context of displacement, return and reintegration. Building on work started last year, a project is also proposed which will explore the phenomenon of urban displacement within the trend of global urbanisation, and analyse the implications of urban displacement for humanitarian action. Work on the protection of civilians, the use of cash transfers in crisis, land issues in conflict and post-conflict situations, the reintegration of returnees and the interrelationships between different transitional assistance programmes will also continue.

Proposed projects under this programme

Food security and livelihood support in protracted crises (ref: Do337)

This project comprises two linked studies. The first concerns the lessons learned from combining relief, safety net and livelihood support approaches in protracted crises, with particular reference to the global food, finance and fuel crisis and the 'twin track' approach to meeting immediate food needs and promoting long-term resilience. The second will examine the role played by local and informal institutions, in particular traditional governance, civil society and private institutions, in food security and livelihood support in protracted crises. The aim is to examine the relevance and effectiveness of different approaches to meeting basic food needs and supporting livelihoods in protracted crisis contexts and to provide recommendations for the engagement of humanitarian actors.

Budget: £116,736 in 2009/10

Early recovery in crisis and post-crisis environments (ref: Do338)

This project involves a study on the concept of 'early recovery' and its application in practice. The latest in a series of approaches designed to link relief and development and promote post-crisis recovery, the utility and implications of this approach deserve closer scrutiny. This study will review both the concept and its operational implications, including related programme approaches, funding patterns and institutional roles. It will be based on a series of case studies, focusing (at least initially) on conflict-related crises, and will consider the appropriateness and effectiveness of early recovery approaches in different contexts.

Budget: £349,000 to undertake the full two-year programme of research, with two case studies per category. (If sufficient funds not available, then reduced budget of £96,346 in 2009/10 and £104,881 in 2010/11.)

Displacement in urban areas: implications for humanitarian action (ref: Do339)

The growing phenomenon of displacement to urban centres requires new thinking both about humanitarian assistance and protection strategies. The lack of visibility of urban refugees and IDPs as a distinct group adds to their particular vulnerability. Their needs, and those of the resident urban population among which they find shelter, remain poorly understood. This study, which will be done in collaboration with Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), UNHCR, ICRC and UN-Habitat, will consider the practical implications of these questions for humanitarian and development agencies.

Budget: £98,902 in 2009/10 and £96,844 in 2010/11 for the inception project. (The budget and the full proposal for the expanded version of this project are available on request.)

Settlement and sanctuary: the implications of camps and other settlement arrangements for displaced populations (ref: Do340)

This project involves a review of current settlement arrangements for displaced populations. A two-year collaborative study with the Refugee Studies Centre (RSC) at Oxford University, it is concerned with the adequacy of current camp and other arrangements from the point of view of both welfare and protection over the displacement process. Its central concern is the way different stakeholders take decisions regarding the creation, continuation and closure of camps and other settlement arrangements, and the degree to which these decisions take into account the preferences of displaced people themselves.

Budget: £104,186 in 2009/10 and £115,296 in 2010/11, which reflects the HPG component of the overall project budget. The overall budget, incorporating costs for RSC, is available on request.

'Diagnostics' in the humanitarian sector – Phase II (ref: Do341)

Carried forward and revised from IP 2008/09

This project relates to a continuing strand of research for HPG on the ways in which we understand humanitarian crisis, the appropriate responses to it, and the impact and effectiveness of such responses. At the heart of this work is the question of needs assessment (or situational and response analysis) and the ways in which it informs decision-making. The project is linked to and informed by a number of related commissioned studies.

Budget: £52,140 in 2009/10

Note: Matching funds will be sought from non-IP sources.

Risk reduction and the humanitarian agenda (ref: Do342)

This two-year project explores the links between risk reduction, and specifically disaster risk reduction (DRR), and humanitarian action. This involves consideration of three linked topics: risk analysis and planning; risk reduction strategies; and risk transfer mechanisms. In its first year, the study will consider current frameworks and institutional arrangements, related programmatic approaches, and the way in which the climate change adaptation agenda (CCA) is influencing current developments.

Budget: £54,530 in 2009/10; £100,000 (indicative) in 2010/11

Note: Matching funds will be sought from other sources to allow the wider study (including case studies) to be conducted.

Networking, Public Affairs and Academic Engagement

Communications activities, networking and academic engagement are central to our work. This year, we are again seeking funds to cover costs relating to public affairs engagement. This includes the production of policy response briefings on new or topical issues as they arise. It is also designed to allow some HPG staff representation at conferences and other events, and to cover the costs of the

HPG Advisory Group and the reprinting of our more popular publications.

Some modest funds are requested in this Integrated Programme for support to the management of *Disasters*, the academic peer-reviewed journal published by HPG in conjunction with Wiley-Blackwell Publishers.

Proposed projects under this heading

The Humanitarian Practice Network

(ref: Do343)

The Humanitarian Practice Network represents our most important link with practitioners across the sector. The publications of HPN include the quarterly *Humanitarian Exchange* magazine, commissioned Network Papers on specific subjects and more detailed Good Practice Reviews, all written by and for practitioners. Increasingly, access to these and other materials (including an Online Exchange forum) is through the dedicated HPN website, which also allows sophisticated searching of the back-catalogue of HPN materials. All of this material is provided free of charge to users as a public good, but of course this is dependent on the willingness of donors to provide funding for the Network. HPN also convenes events and meetings in major humanitarian hubs, including London, Geneva and Nairobi.

Budget: £214,756 in 2009/10

HPG rapid policy response, public affairs engagement and reprints

(refs: Do344 and Do346)

As in previous years, we propose to allocate funds to allow rapid engagement with topical or newly developing issues as they arise through the year, and the production of related Policy Briefs. This year we propose to extend the concept to allow other forms of engagement in public affairs, including convening meetings in London and elsewhere, and covering the costs of participation of HPG staff members in events where they may be asked to speak on a current topic. We also request funds to cover the costs of reprinting reports and of doing further work on design and new formats. The incidental costs of our Advisory Group are included in this budget.

Budgets:

£81,142 in 2009/10 for rapid policy response and public affairs
£18,403 in 2009/10 for reprint and Advisory Group

HPG Summer School – feasibility review

(ref: Do345)

HPG is requesting modest funds to assess the feasibility of developing a curriculum for an annual summer school on humanitarian policy and practice. The school would offer courses based on past and current research projects on ‘*principles, politics and the humanitarian aid system*’ and ‘*crisis response, risk reduction and transitions*’. It would cater for practitioners and policy-makers from government and inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations, and focus on the implications of our thematic research findings for current and future humanitarian practice and decision-making.

Budget: £7,000 in 2009/10

Disasters Journal (ref: Do347)

Disasters is a major quarterly journal reporting on all aspects of disaster studies, policy and management. It plays an important role in bridging the divide between research on disasters in the developed and developing world and in providing a forum for academically rigorous, peer-reviewed research on humanitarian issues.

Disasters is published by Wiley-Blackwells and managed by ODI. The scope of the journal has increased in recent years, with the number of articles being submitted and published growing. As subscription income is not sufficient to cover management costs, a small amount of funding is requested to allow more management time for *Disasters*, and to enable it to properly cope with the sustained surge in submissions.

Budget: £10,000 in 2009/10

HPG staff and associates in 2009/10

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Specialisms: assessment, protection, International Humanitarian Law (IHL), rights, principles, food security, operational management

Dr Sarah Collinson (Research Fellow and Programme 1 lead) ext. 308

Specialisms: international relations and political economy, aid architecture, refugee and IDP protection, migration, conflict and livelihoods

Dr Sara Pantuliano (Research Fellow and Programme 2 lead) ext. 362

Specialisms: conflict, programming in protracted crises, displacement, pastoralism, land, Sudan and Horn of Africa

Wendy Fenton (HPN Coordinator) ext. 324

Specialisms: operational management, programming in protracted crises, advocacy, Sudan and Ethiopia

Susanne Jaspars (Research Fellow) ext. 346

Specialisms: emergency nutrition, food security, livelihoods, programming in conflict and natural disasters

Sorcha O'Callaghan (Research Fellow) ext. 387

Specialisms: protection of civilians, programming in conflict, IHL and humanitarian principles, advocacy, Sudan

Sarah Bailey (Research Officer – from June 2007) ext. 438

Specialisms: international relations, livelihoods, early recovery, cash transfers, Central and West Africa

Deepayan Basu Ray (Research Officer) ext. 374

Specialisms: human security, aid architecture, state fragility, security and development overlaps, South Asia

Samir Elhawary (Research Officer) ext. 424

Specialisms: land and conflict, forced displacement, humanitarian principles and Colombia

Ellen Martin (Research Officer) ext. 427

Specialisms: aid architecture, humanitarian donorship, East and Central Africa

Sara Pavanello (Research Officer) ext. 379

Specialisms: state fragility, transitional programming, displacement, Occupied Palestinian Territories

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David White (Database and Membership Officer) ext. 331

HPG's Research Associates include:

Adele Harmer (based in New York)

Specialisms: aid architecture, humanitarian financing and institutional reform, security of aid operations

Paul Harvey (based in London)

Specialisms: food security, livelihoods, HIV/AIDS, impact analysis, cash and vouchers, corruption

Dr Kate Longley (based in Nairobi)

Specialisms: agricultural relief & rehabilitation, livelihoods, food security, markets, needs assessment, Africa

HPG Reports

HPG Reports present the detailed findings of major research projects

Private security providers and services in humanitarian operations

HPG Report 27, September 2008

Protective action: incorporating civilian protection into humanitarian response

HPG Report 26, December 2007

Remittances during crises: implications for humanitarian response

HPG Report 25, May 2007

Cash-based responses in emergencies

HPG Report 24, February 2007

Providing aid in insecure environments: trends in policy and operations

HPG Report 23, September 2006

Agricultural rehabilitation: mapping the linkages between humanitarian relief, social protection and development

HPG Report 22, April 2006

Resetting the rules of engagement: trends and issues in military-humanitarian relations

HPG Report 21, March 2006

Diversity in donorship: the changing landscape of official humanitarian aid

HPG Report 20, September 2005

Dependency and humanitarian relief: a critical analysis

HPG Report 19, July 2005

Beyond the continuum: the changing role of aid policy in protracted crises

HPG Report 18, July 2004

Measuring the impact of humanitarian aid

HPG Report 17, June 2004

HIV/AIDS and humanitarian action

HPG Report 16, April 2004

According to need? Needs assessment and decision-making in the humanitarian sector

HPG Report 15, September 2003

Humanitarian action and the 'Global War on Terror': a review of trends and issues

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