

SEPTEMBER 2010



# Feinstein International Center

Strengthening the humanity and dignity of people in crisis through knowledge and practice

Annual Report: July 2009 to June 2010



**Tufts**  
UNIVERSITY

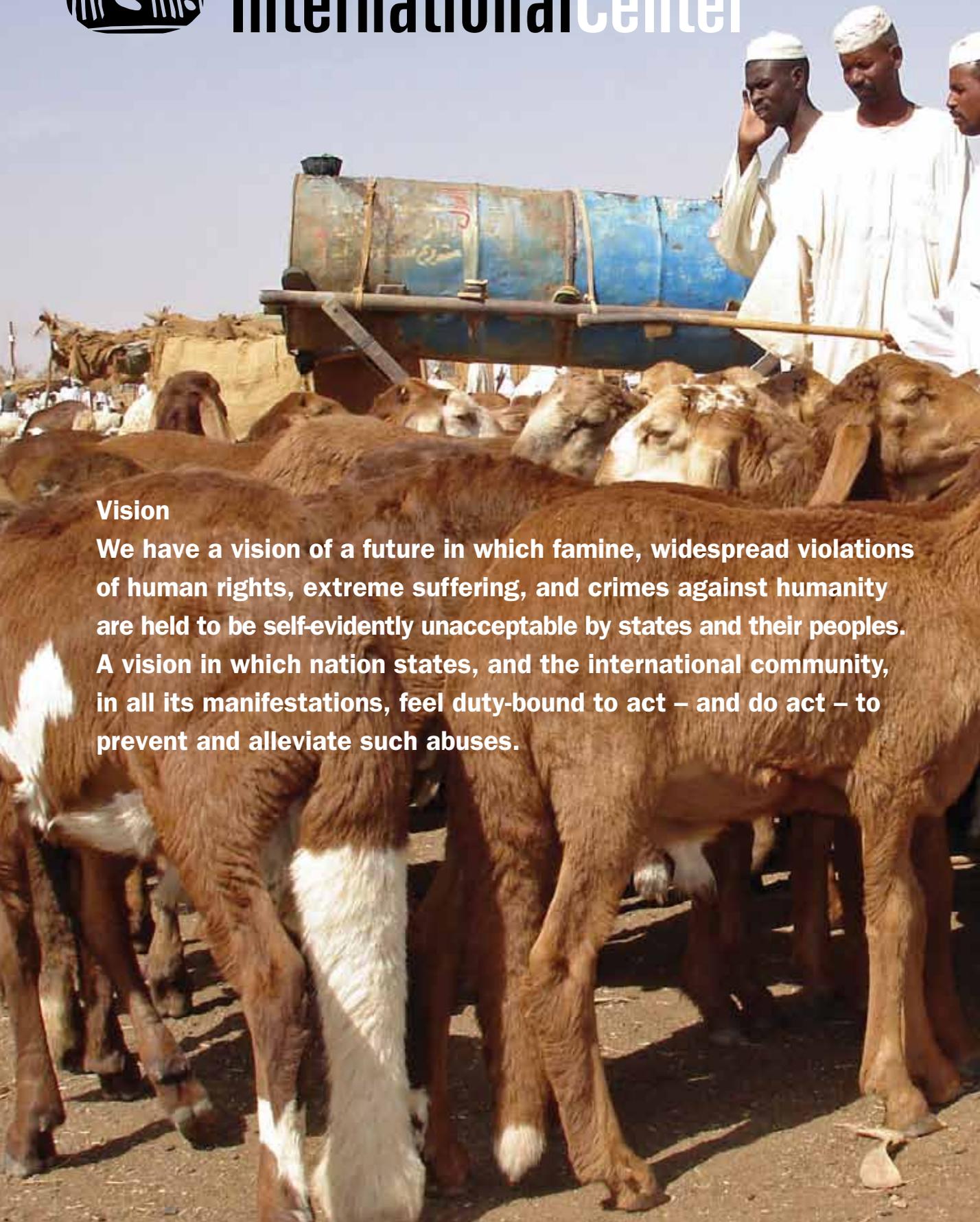
Gerald J. and Dorothy R.  
Friedman School of  
Nutrition Science and Policy



# Feinstein International Center

## **Vision**

**We have a vision of a future in which famine, widespread violations of human rights, extreme suffering, and crimes against humanity are held to be self-evidently unacceptable by states and their peoples. A vision in which nation states, and the international community, in all its manifestations, feel duty-bound to act – and do act – to prevent and alleviate such abuses.**





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**Feinstein International Center  
Tufts University  
200 Boston Ave., Suite 4800  
Medford, MA 02155  
USA  
tel: +1 617.627.3423  
fax: +1 617.627.3428  
fic.tufts.edu**

*Cover photo by: Kate Sadler. A pastoralist woman in Somali Region Ethiopia.*

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Laurent Duvillier for Save the Children

Kristopher Carlson

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Save the Children



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*photo by John Burns. A modern beehive in Doba woreda, West Hararghe, Ethiopia, provided by the PSNP Plus project.*

## INTRODUCTION

The Center's scope of work has expanded in 2009-10 while staying focused on the subject matter of marginal communities and crisis. We now have active research ongoing in 14 countries around the world, with some thirty projects linking research to policy and practice change. In Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Afghanistan, our research has had a direct impact on government and independent aid programming, and globally our work with a number of leading NGOs and more generally in promoting notions of professionalism and evidence-driven aid are having impact.

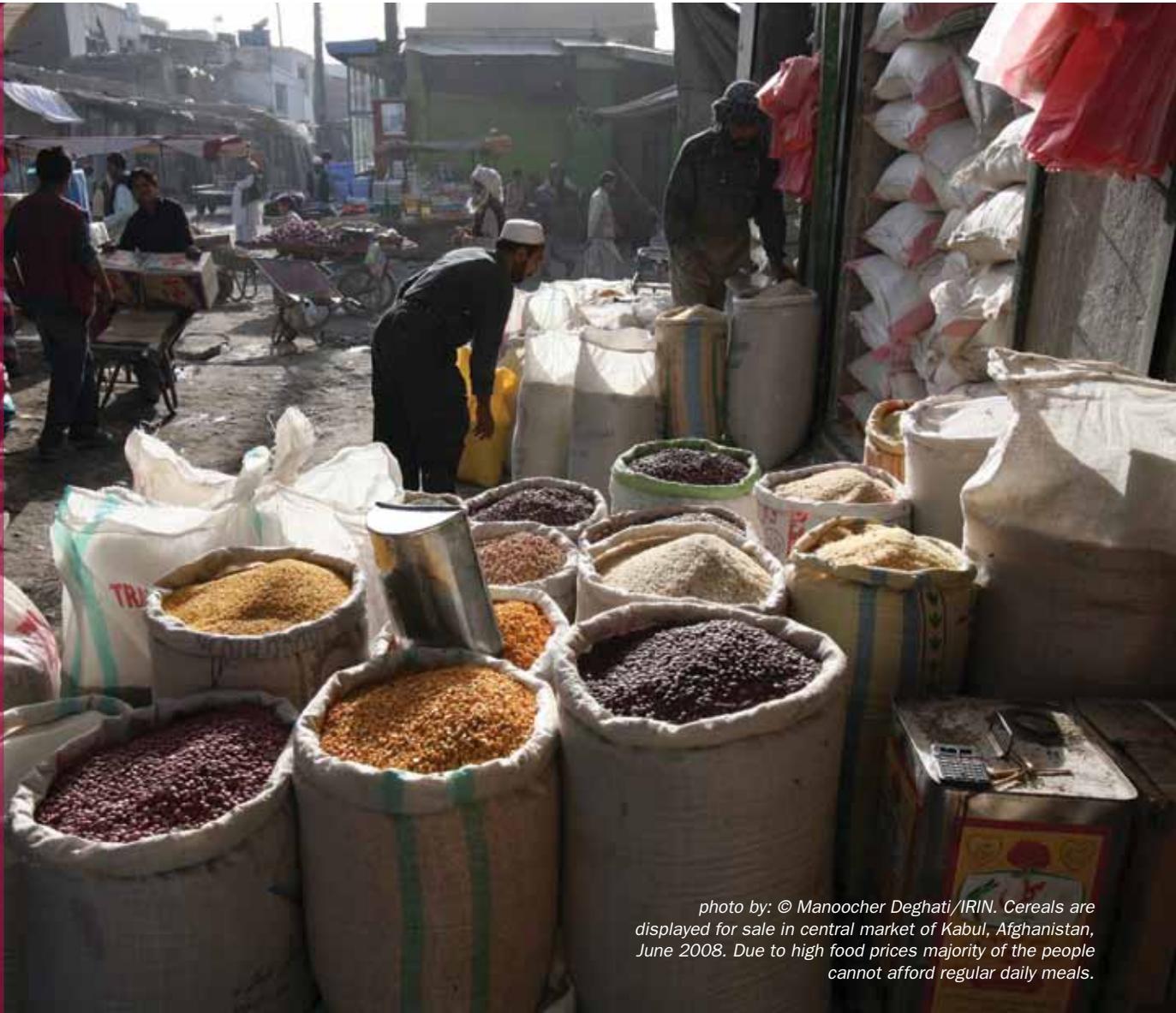
Faculty at the Center taught eight courses at the graduate level at Tufts. Fifty-seven students graduated with Masters in humanitarian-focused areas driven by Center courses, and 110 students completed the Humanitarian Studies Initiative Certificate run jointly with Harvard University and MIT.

Staffing at the Center has remained relatively static with 19 faculty, nine support staff, and seven Visiting Fellows.

More impressive than the numbers has been the outreach from our research to change policy and programming in crisis-affected areas.

This year, the Center expended \$5,553,000 and had a total income of \$12,118,000 in new grants for the coming years.

The report that follows is organized around our eight main research programs ongoing at the Center (Part One) and goes on to describe our educational work with graduate students at Tufts and other universities in the Boston area (Part Two).



*photo by: © Manoocher Deghati/IRIN. Cereals are displayed for sale in central market of Kabul, Afghanistan, June 2008. Due to high food prices majority of the people cannot afford regular daily meals.*

## LIVELIHOODS AND NUTRITION OF MARGINALIZED PEOPLE

The cumulative research and field experience of the Tufts/FIC team points strongly to the importance of focusing not only on the basic needs of marginalized communities but also on the livelihood systems of these people and the ways in which livelihoods shift, adapt, and evolve under stress.

### **Livelihoods-based Programming and Impact Assessment in Pastoral Areas of the Horn of Africa**

#### *Goal and Rationale*

Although the language of livelihoods is increasingly present in the strategies and proposals of aid agencies, the actual application of these

approaches varies considerably at the community level. Through coordination and technical support to multi-actor programs in pastoral regions, our goal is to improve the quality of aid programming in pastoral areas, and institutionalize impact assessment as a norm within donors and NGOs.

### **Activities Undertaken**

Activities under this project continued to focus on technical coordination and impact assessment of NGOs under two USAID-funded programs: the *Pastoralist Livelihoods Initiative* (PLI) in Ethiopia and the regional *Pastoral Areas Coordination, Analysis, and Policy Support* (PACAPS) program working at field level in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. The latter ended in March 2010.

In PLI, we worked with Afar, Oromiya, and Somali regional governments to facilitate quarterly regional coordination meetings with government and NGO participants, at which real-time information and experiences of pastoralist livelihoods programming were shared and advice was offered. The main NGOs involved were Save the Children US, Save the Children UK, CARE, MercyCorps, and IRC. At the federal level in the PLI program, we provide the secretariat support to the PLI Steering Committee led by the Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD), with participants from the Ministry of Federal Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, regional governments, USAID, and the World Bank. The other main activity during 2009–10 was the translation of the MoARD *National Guidelines for Livestock Relief Interventions in Pastoralist Areas of Ethiopia* into three local languages. These guidelines arose through a national Livestock Policy Forum convened by the MoARD and backstopped by the Center, involving more than 60 representatives from government, NGOs, academic and research institutes, private sector, professional associations, and donors. Evidence was collected under the forum using participatory impact assessments. In 2009–10, these impact assessments focused on livestock marketing projects, savings and credit groups, and small-scale irrigation.

In PACAPS, we provide technical support to NGOs via multi-agency working groups. This support focuses on livestock marketing, natural resource management, and veterinary services. We worked with *Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse* to conduct an impact assessment of privatized community-based animal health services in northeast Kenya.

In addition to the two formal programs outlined above, through our office in Addis

Ababa we continued to provide ad hoc research and technical support to NGOs working in pastoralist areas of Ethiopia, including FARM Africa, Oxfam US, and local NGOs.

### **Outputs and Impact**

During the year, numerous changes to the design of NGO, donor, and UN emergency and development programs took place as a result of technical advice provided by the Center and impact assessments supported by the Center. Five NGOs in Ethiopia have committed to join us in a collaborative effort to improve impact assessment capacities, across sectors and socio-economic areas of the country.

### **Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS)**

#### **Goal and Rationale**

The Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS) has been developed as a set of international guidelines and standards for the design, implementation, and assessment of livestock interventions to assist people affected by humanitarian crises. Tufts/FIC faculty have been instrumental in leading the coalition to develop these standards, which were published in early 2009 and are available as a free download on the LEGS website.

The LEGS process grew out of a recognition that livestock are crucial livelihood assets for people throughout the world, and livestock interventions are often a feature of relief responses. Yet, to date, there are no widely-available guidelines to assist donors, program managers, or technical experts in the design or implementation of livestock interventions in disasters. Recognizing that climatic trends are causing more frequent and varied humanitarian crises, particularly affecting communities who rely heavily on livestock, the LEGS process mirrors the process for developing the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response—the Sphere Project.

In 2009–10, the Center secured funding from DFID to support LEGS post-publication awareness-raising and training activities, to be organized regionally in Africa and Asia during the year.

The full LEGS initiative is explained on the website <http://www.livestock-emergency.net>.

### Activities Undertaken

- A LEGS training program and training materials were developed in collaboration with a team of consultant trainers, including Sphere trainers.
- The training program was piloted in Addis Ababa, leading to Regional LEGS Training of Trainers (TOT) courses for the Horn of Africa and Southeast Asia held in April 2010 and June 2010 respectively. The first full LEGS training was then held in Nairobi in late June 2010.
- We also developed and piloted a short half-day LEGS session for donors, which we ran in Nairobi for ECHO in June 2010.
- LEGS was translated into French, with a free download available on the LEGS website.
- LEGS was one of the innovations featured at the ALNAP Innovations Fair in London in November 2009. LEGS is also the subject of one of ALNAP's Innovations Case Studies series.

### Outputs and Impact

LEGS is being very well-received:

*It's been my experience that many agencies respond to livestock emergencies in a variety of ways. A lack of guidelines and standards has resulted in inconsistent and often unaccountable programming both within and between agencies. LEGS should enable agencies such as Oxfam to provide more appropriate, more accountable, more consistent, and better quality emergency livestock programming. This can only be of greater benefit to those that the programs target.* (Lili Mohiddin, Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods, Humanitarian Department, Oxfam GB)

*LEGS provides a meeting point for humanitarian response and livestock-based interventions, while ensuring that principles and standards are understood and maintained. This promises to be an invaluable tool for response planning.* (Julie March, Agriculture and Food Security Advisor, U.S. Agency for International Development, Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance)

The first LEGS TOT course for the Horn of

Africa trained 21 participants from Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Somaliland, South Sudan, North Sudan, and Uganda. The Southeast Asia course had 16 participants from Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Mongolia, Pakistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam. Evaluations of these events are available on the LEGS website. Participants were drawn from international NGOs, governments, international agencies, and aid donors.

### Longitudinal Study of Market- and Credit-based Livelihood Interventions in Ethiopia

#### Goal and Rationale

Although responses to food insecurity in Ethiopia have typically been characterized by emergency food aid, the evidence suggests that food aid has had little or no impact in addressing chronic poverty and food insecurity, or in promoting asset accumulation. In recognition of these limitations, the government of Ethiopia launched a large-scale productive safety net program (PSNP) in 2005. The PSNP was designed to assist chronically or “predictably” food-insecure households, as opposed to households affected by transitory food deficits caused by a specific event. The program provides either cash or food in exchange for labor on rural infrastructure projects, or direct cash and food transfers for households unable to participate in physical labor. The overall goal of the program is to address predictable food insecurity through interventions designed to build household assets, household asset protection, and community asset creation. Although participating households are ultimately expected to “graduate” from the PSNP and out of chronic food insecurity within five years, very few households have actually graduated from the program since its inception.

Experiences from other countries indicate that interventions that provide poor households with market opportunities and microfinance products and services can be effective in assisting people to graduate out of chronic poverty. Based on this rationale, the USAID PSNP Plus project was launched in 2009 and aims to assist PSNP households with complementary microfinance and market-based interventions, with the objective of expediting the process of PSNP graduation. The PSNP Plus project is a pilot project being implemented by CARE, CRS, Save the Children UK, and the Relief Society of

Tigray (REST) and includes a variety of value chain and formal and informal microfinance interventions. The selected value chains being promoted under the project are honey, cereals, white pea beans, and livestock. Under this initiative, Tufts/FIC is carrying out a comprehensive longitudinal impact study of the project. The goals of the impact study are to test whether combinations of microfinance and value chain activities lead to accelerated graduation of PSNP households, and to inform programming on food security and safety nets in Ethiopia.

### *Activities Undertaken*

The Longitudinal Impact Study of the PSNP was originally planned to be conducted in three study areas covering four of the ten *woredas* (districts) where the project is being implemented. This included two study sites in Oromiya and one in Tigray. However, USAID recently approved the inclusion of an additional study area in Amhara region. To date, a number of scoping studies have been carried out in all of the study areas. The primary objective of these assessments was to identify indicators and develop assessment tools for the longitudinal impact study. Baseline and midterm assessments have also been carried out in three of the study areas. These assessments have tracked the process of project implementation, measured changes in assets since the project was launched, and collected quantitative household data on income and assets. Focus groups discussions were also used to collect qualitative data on the project activities and study areas, along with a number of standardized participatory assessment tools to generate numerical data.

### *Outputs and Impact*

The outputs from the study so far include the completed baseline and midterm reports which have been shared with partners and other stakeholders and made available on the Tufts/FIC website. Although it is too early to assess the impact of the project, the early findings have been presented to key stakeholders and these have been used to make real time adjustments to improve the project. For example, the assessments have effectively captured the negative impact of rain-failure in 2009 on household assets and raised questions about the appropriateness of certain types of rain-dependent value chains for the poor. This finding has prompted one of the

implementing partners to introduce a new and less “risky value” chain in one of the project areas. The study findings have also highlighted a number of project challenges and opportunities and made recommendations on how some of the more immediate practical challenges might be addressed. They have also identified potential interventions and activities to improve project impact—some of which might be implemented under the pilot and others which might be incorporated into a scaled-up program in the future. The study findings are being shared with the government of Ethiopia, donors, and other stakeholders on an ongoing basis.

### *Recent Workshops and Publications*

Burns, J., S. Bogale, and G. Bekele. “Linking Poor Rural Households to Microfinance and Markets in Ethiopia; Baseline and Mid-Term Assessment of the PSNP Plus Project in Doba,” Feinstein International Center, Medford, MA, 2010.

Burns, J., and A. Catley. “Participatory Approaches to Impact Assessment: Experiences from Humanitarian Interventions in Zimbabwe.” In *Participatory Research Methodologies, Development and Post Disaster/Conflict Reconstruction*, edited by A. Ozerdem and R. Bowd, Chapter Five. Farnham, UK: Ashgate Publishing, 2010.

“Key Findings from the Longitudinal Impact Assessment in Doba Woreda.” Presented at the PSNP Plus Knowledge Management Workshop, Queen of Sheba Hotel, Addis Ababa, April 2010.

Longitudinal Impact Assessment Training Workshop. Asebeteferi, Ethiopia, November 2009.

“Preliminary Findings from the Longitudinal Impact Assessment.” Presented at the PSNP Plus Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop, Addis Ababa, January 2010.

### **Livelihoods Change over Time: Responses of Communities and Agencies to Chronic Crisis**

#### *Goal and Rationale*

The Livelihoods Change over Time study is tracking changes in livelihood assets, strategies,

and outcomes over time among populations subject to protracted or repeated crises and measuring the impact of intervention programs intended to reduce risk, protect consumption, and improve livelihoods. After monitoring in northern Ethiopia for two years, the study has recently acquired funding to monitor for an additional two years. The results from this study are helping to shape the way in which agencies analyze and intervene in situation of chronic vulnerability or protracted crisis. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programs encompass many different kinds of activities, but share the fundamental objective of enhancing the capacity of vulnerable communities and policy makers to identify, reduce, and manage risk at the local, regional, or national level. Ethiopia is one of the most food-insecure countries in the world, but only recently has the food security problem begun to be understood in terms of a complete analysis of livelihoods, rather than simply as a food supply problem.

### Recent Publications

Coates, Jennifer, Daniel Maxwell, Girum Tadesse, Shimelis Hailu, Wolde Gebreal Zewold, and Abraha Gebrekiros. “Institutional Assessment Report: Africa Community Resilience Project. Tsaeda Amba Woreda, Eastern Tigray, Ethiopia.” Feinstein International Center Report, Tufts University, Medford, MA, 2010.

Maxwell, Daniel, Girum Tadesse, Mary Mukwavi, Shimelis Hailu, Wolde Gebreal Zewold, and Abraha Gebrekiros. “[Baseline Report - Africa Community Resilience Project](#). Tsaeda Amba Woreda, Eastern Tigray, Ethiopia.” Feinstein International Center Report, Tufts University, Medford, MA, 2009.

Maxwell, Daniel, Patrick Webb, Jennifer Coates, and James Wirth. “Fit for purpose? Rethinking food security responses in humanitarian crises.” *Food Policy* 35, no. 2 (2010): 91–97.

### Programming for Food Security

#### Activities Undertaken

The Tufts/FIC study on Targeting in Complex Emergencies led the World Food Programme to rethink the way in which it involves recipient communities in the management and targeting of

assistance in conflict and complex emergencies. New Program Guidance Notes, written by the Tufts/FIC team, are now being implemented by WFP Country Programs.

Dan Maxwell has continued to play a leading role in pushing aid agencies to think more deeply about the way they use food aid and other food security responses to crises, as well as about reducing the risk of these crises. He has completed a number of country studies for WFP on targeting aid in complex emergencies, and is working as an external editor for FAO on their “The State of Food Insecurity 2010 Report,” which will address the issue of protracted crises and be launched on World Food Day, October 16. He has also given a presentation at the Department of Defense’s symposium on “Food Security and Conflict: Current and Future Dimensions of the Challenge in Africa” in Washington DC in February 2010.

### Recent Publications

Barrett, Christopher, Robert Bell, Erin Lentz, and Daniel Maxwell. “Market Information and Food Insecurity Response Analysis.” *Food Security* 1, no. 2 (2009): 151–168.

Jaspars, Susanne, and Daniel Maxwell. “Food Security and Livelihoods Programming in Conflict: A Review.” Humanitarian Practice Network Paper No. 65, Overseas Development Institute/Humanitarian Practice Network, London, 2009.

Maxwell, Daniel, Sarah Bailey, Paul Harvey, Peter Walker, Cheyanne Church, and Kevin Savage. “Corruption in Humanitarian Assistance: Perceptions, Gaps and Challenges.” *Disasters* (forthcoming).

Maxwell, Daniel, Helen Young, Susanne Jaspars, and Jacqueline Frize. “Targeting in Complex Emergencies: Program Guidance Notes.” Final Report of Targeting in Complex Emergencies study, commissioned by the World Food Programme, World Food Programme and Feinstein International Center Report, Tufts University, Medford, MA, 2010.

Maxwell, Daniel, Helen Young, Susanne Jaspars, Jacqueline Frize, and John Burns. “Targeting and Distribution in Complex Emergencies Part I:

Participatory Management of Humanitarian Food Assistance.” Feinstein International Center Paper, 2010. Under submission to *Food Policy*.

Young, Helen, and Daniel Maxwell. “Targeting in Complex Emergencies—Darfur Case Study.” Feinstein International Center Report, Tufts University, Medford, MA, 2009.

## **Food Aid Quality Review: Products, Processes, and Price**

### ***Goal and Rationale***

Advances in nutrition and biological sciences must be considered alongside developments in food technology to make available cost-effective commodities tailored to meet the needs of people living in developing countries. After many years of work on food aid quality by highly-regarded organizations, including Sharing United States Technology to Aid in the Improvement of Nutrition (SUSTAIN), the Food Aid Management Group (now defunct), the World Food Programme (WFP), and others, there remain large areas of unresolved debate over food aid’s nutrient specifications and formulations. The objective of this project is to develop a consensus surrounding these issues across a range of stakeholder groups, among which are key officials at the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), who can ensure the implementation of recommendations emerging from the project.

### ***Activities Undertaken***

Kate Sadler will work on one area of this project, which aims to review the role of nutrition support in the progression of HIV/AIDS and in USAID programming related to HIV-affected populations. This information will inform one of four papers to be produced by the team. The HIV paper, to which Kate Sadler is contributing, will address the question of whether specially formulated foods or product mixes are needed, the optimum duration of nutrition support for people living with HIV (PLHIV), and approaches to transitioning beneficiaries from Title II nutrition support. Other project areas will examine the current situation with respect to fortified blended foods (FBFs) used in Title II programming and the role of FBFs in specific

programmatic contexts.

Compilation of all relevant literature is now complete for this paper. Surveys of PEPFAR country programs to gather information on the use of food in HIV/Nutrition programming have been coming in slowly and these are in process of being compiled around key areas of focus for the paper. All members of the HIV paper group attended the WHO/NIH Nutrition Guidelines Expert Advisory Group (NUGAG) workshop during this year, which fed into the development of the paper’s content.

### ***Outputs and Impact***

No outputs were planned for 2009/10. The first draft of the paper will be finalized for comment by the end of August 2010.

## **Food by Prescription: Improving the Nutritional Status of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia**

### ***Goal and Rationale***

HIV/AIDS has become one of the world’s most serious health and development challenges. Since the first cases were reported in 1981, more than 25 million people have died of AIDS worldwide, and another 33 million are currently living with the virus. The large majority of these people lives in sub-Saharan Africa and suffers the added burden of food insecurity and malnutrition. In recent years, anti-retroviral drug therapy (ART) has been made more widely available for HIV treatment in developing countries. Although the rollout of ARTs has contributed to increased survival and has decreased the incidence of AIDS, weight loss and wasting remain the strongest predictors of mortality among people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), even for those undergoing anti-retroviral treatment.

In an attempt to address this mortality, there has been a growing interest in food supplementation for PLWHA on ART. Food supplementation programs can improve adherence to medications, reduce drug side effects, and may also improve survival, recovery, and disease progression. However, thus far, very few studies have examined these relationships in resource-poor environments.

This study brings together Tufts University faculty from the Friedman School of Nutrition (Professors Patrick Webb, Shibani Ghosh,

Jennifer Coates, and Beatrice Rogers) and Tufts/FIC (Professor Kate Sadler and researcher Elizabeth Bontrager), with implementing partner Save the Children USA/USAID. It aims to build upon the existing—but limited—literature and will examine the effectiveness of a large-scale food supplementation program for PLWHA in a field setting in Ethiopia. In addition to the study, the project will include a capacity-building component, through which Tufts will develop a pre-service training curriculum on HIV and nutrition for Ethiopian health workers. The objectives of this project are:

1. to examine the impact of prescribed food on survival, HIV disease progression, and recovery from malnutrition of HIV+ adult clients in Ethiopia;
2. to examine the cost-effectiveness of prescribed food to HIV+ adult clients in Ethiopia; and
3. to ensure that health and nutrition practitioners/managers leaving the main training institutions in Ethiopia to work in HIV support programs across the country understand the role of food and nutrition in the treatment and support of PLWHA.

### *Activities Undertaken*

Both the “Food by Prescription” program, which is being supported by Save the Children US in Ethiopia, and the Tufts study component began rollout in June 2010. Thus far, activities under the project have included a team trip to Ethiopia in December 2009 to share the protocols and finalize the study design with project-implementing partners. This trip included a visit to Hawassa University—the first in the country to establish both an MSc and a BSc in Applied Nutrition—to explore the potential for partnership on the pre-service training component of this project.

A second trip to Ethiopia in May 2010 ensured that data collection requirements and procedures were finalized with the Monitoring and Evaluation team in Addis Ababa, in preparation for rollout in June. In addition, further discussions with Hawassa University led to the development of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and timeframe for the training activities.

### *Outputs and Impact*

This project is expected to run until at least September 2012. No outputs were planned for 2009/2010.

### **Milk Matters: Improving the Health and Nutritional Status of Children in Pastoral Communities**

#### *Goal and Rationale*

Children in pastoralist/semi-pastoralist areas in the Horn of Africa are particularly vulnerable to increasingly frequent drought and to chronically high rates of acute malnutrition. The dominant response from the international community continues to be the delivery of large quantities of food aid each time rains fail and rates of acute malnutrition peak. Despite acceptance of the urgent need for risk reduction and drought mitigation, there is still little understanding of the causes of malnutrition, and which interventions in the medium to long term should be prioritized to improve the health and nutritional status of children in these settings.

In pastoralist communities, milk is well known as the staple food of children’s diets and, because of this, is directly linked with the nutritional status of young children. In some areas, young pastoralist children obtain up to 66 percent of their daily food from milk when it is available. However, separation of young children from migrating milking animals during the dry season is likely to have significant impact on access to milk and animal products. This work aims initially to explore the role of milk in the diets of children in pastoralist communities and the priority interventions that may improve nutritional status in this group.

#### *Activities Undertaken*

The first phase of this work was a literature review which aimed to improve our understanding of those aspects of pastoral child nutrition that are well-established, and those issues that remain debated or poorly covered by the literature. The next phase of this work included a qualitative study that aimed to “ground-truth” some of the literature review findings for the Save the Children’s program areas of Liben and Shinile zones in the Somali region of Ethiopia. The study also asked pastoralist women and men themselves what they think

about the important causes of child malnutrition, links between child nutritional status and milk supply, and “best bet” interventions for addressing malnutrition in their communities. It was during this trip that Kate Sadler travelled to the Somali Region and conducted a series of focus group discussions using standardized participatory methods to answer these questions.

Subsequently, a third phase of this work is underway and will test the hypothesis that a package of community-defined livestock interventions will improve both animal milk consumption by young pastoral children and their nutritional status during the dry season. This phase is currently in the design phase and has involved a long consultative process with Save the Children USA and UK pastoral livelihood teams and pastoralist communities in Somali region on the design, timing, and management of interventions to take place between August 2010 and June 2011. Kate Sadler has recently made several trips to Ethiopia to participate in this consultative process, to set up a nutritional surveillance system in the project area that will be one of our project impact measurement mechanisms, and to present findings of previous project phases to donors and other interested stakeholders.

### **Outputs and Impact**

Outputs from this work have included a literature review entitled “A Literature Review of Pastoralist Nutrition and Programming Responses.” This review has recently been published in the journal *Pastoralism* under the title “The Fat and the Lean: Review of Production and Use of Milk by Pastoralists.” Findings from the second phase exploratory work conducted in Somali Region are now presented in a final report: “MILK MATTERS: The Role and Value of Milk in the Diets of Somali Pastoralist Children in Liben and Shinile, Ethiopia.”

In summary, this work has identified the close association between access to human and animal milk and malnutrition in young pastoralist children. It has identified problems with IYCF (Infant and Young Child Feeding) practice and with accessibility to animal milk during the dry season and drought. It has also identified the range of livestock interventions that are currently used in pastoral areas to improve animal milk supply and shown that there is a link between

access to milk and human health perceived by pastoralists themselves. However, the literature review highlighted the scarcity of work that has specifically aimed to improve milk supply (both human and animal) to pastoralist children and concludes that this gap limits understanding of the possible benefits of these projects to child nutrition. This now paves the way for Phase III of the project, through which we hope to be able to document a number of alternative approaches for nutrition programming in these vulnerable areas. Results will be available by July 2011.

## **Community-based Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition in Bangladesh**

### **Goal and Rationale**

Malnutrition is a major public health problem throughout the developing world and is an underlying factor in over 50% of the 10–11 million children under five years of age who die each year of preventable causes. In many areas where chronically high levels of acute malnutrition have been identified, there is a dearth of feasible strategies for identifying the condition and for delivering treatment within ongoing child survival programming. Improvements in care at health facilities are necessary, but in the poorest areas of the world, primary health care facilities are often a long way from people’s homes and the opportunity and financial costs of seeking care for these families are high. This means that children from the poorest families are significantly less likely to be brought to health facilities and may receive lower-quality care once they arrive.

This study aims to test the effectiveness of adding the diagnosis and treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) to the integrated management of the childhood illness package delivered by community health volunteers (CHVs) outside health facilities. The findings will be used to inform policy and practice for the diagnosis and treatment of SAM both in Bangladesh and across the developing world.

### **Activities Undertaken**

Data collection under this study is now drawing to a close. This has included parallel-running study components that have examined the effectiveness of this treatment approach in terms of recovery from SAM and reduction of

mortality, the level of coverage achieved, the quality of care delivered by CHVs, and the cost effectiveness of the program. In addition, considerable effort has gone into sensitizing the Bangladeshi health and nutrition community about the potential advantages of incorporating community-based management of SAM into ongoing services. As a result, key decision makers in Bangladesh now value the outputs of this study (see below).

By June 2010, community health volunteers had identified and treated over 700 children with severe acute malnutrition in one district of Barisal Division in southern Bangladesh. Over 92% of these children recovered and only one child died during treatment. A preliminary analysis of study data shows that average length of stay for the first 211 recovered children was around 32 days and average weight gain 7.9g/kg/day. These are excellent results and compare very well to international standards for therapeutic feeding programs (SPHERE, 2007) that stipulate a standard of greater than 75% for recovery. These data indicate that the quality of care delivered and acceptability of the program by the community was extremely good. Compared to other well-run similar programs in Africa, these results are far superior. In Malawi, for example, recovery rates in the area of 75%, an average length of stay of 42 days, and average weight gains of 5.4g/kg/day are commonly recorded (Sadler, Kate. “Community-based Therapeutic Care: Treating Severe Acute Malnutrition in Sub-Saharan Africa.” PhD thesis, 2008.).

The coverage (i.e., number of children suffering from SAM reached by this program) was also extremely good at 89% (Confidence Interval: 78.0% - 95.9%). Again, this is well within the international SPHERE standard for coverage for therapeutic feeding programs (>50%) and is one of the highest rates of coverage ever recorded for this type of program.

The full analysis of effectiveness, cost effectiveness, and quality of care data is now ongoing.

### **Outputs and Impact**

It is well known that untreated SAM carries a very high risk of mortality and morbidity for children. The high recovery rate and program coverage seen in this study represents a significant reduction in this risk and will have averted a large

number of child deaths in the study area. Importantly, this study demonstrates that identification and treatment of SAM can be successfully delivered outside the hospital setting in Bangladesh by a community cadre of workers who have received the minimum of health and nutrition training. The CHVs themselves are committed to and motivated by this work:

*I am very happy to have this program. We can treat the SAM children. Before this we had no idea. We used to go to the health assistant but he also had no proper idea. We all thought it was a strange disease. No knowledge. No prevention. No treatment. Now we prevent SAM and now we treat SAM. (CHV in Burhanuddin Upazila, Barisal, Bangladesh)*

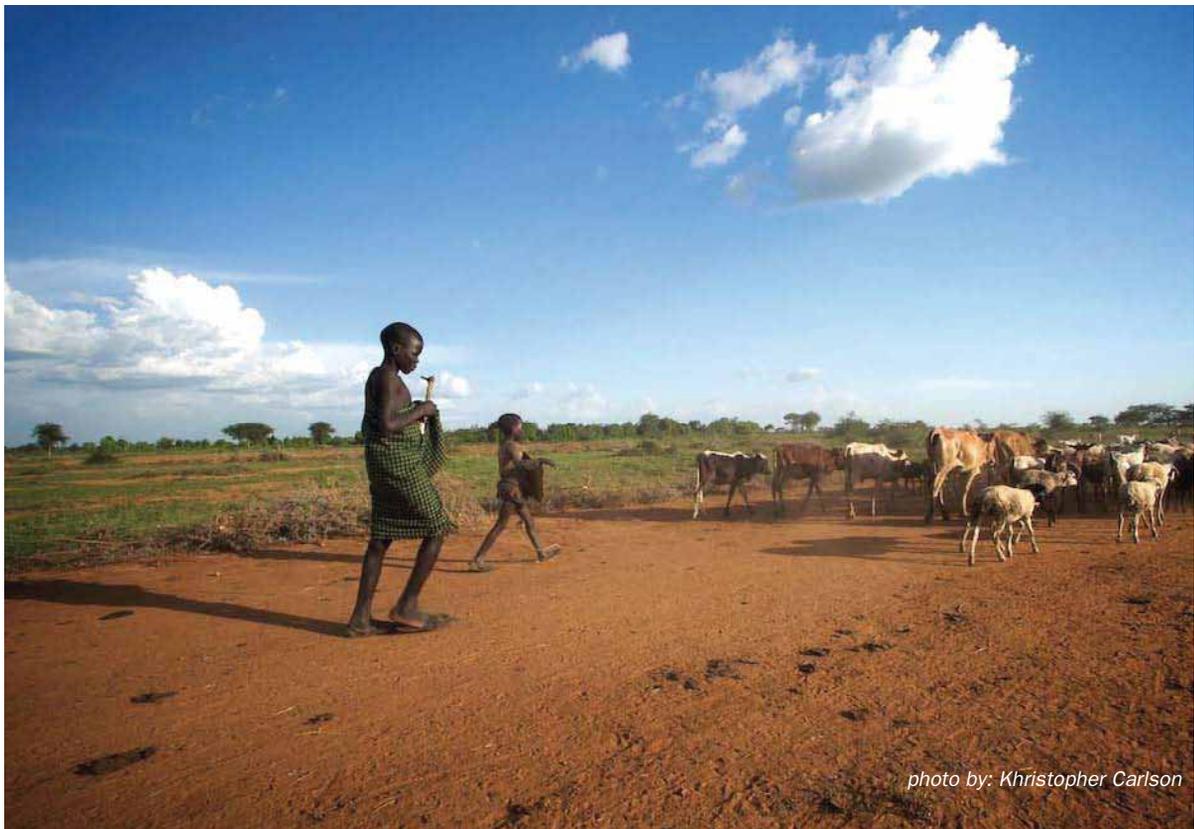
As a result of the mobilizing and partnership efforts of this study’s team, key health and nutrition decision makers are now committed to the urgent need to address SAM in Bangladesh and see the significant advantages of doing this through a decentralized community-based approach. Previously, Prof. Fatima Parveen Chowdhury (Director of the Institute of Public Health and Nutrition in Bangladesh) has said, “We want you to finish... We are waiting for the results of this study to inform the Bangladesh National Guideline [for the treatment of SAM].” The process of using this work to change policy and practice around the identification and treatment of SAM both in Bangladesh and regionally has already started. This will include:

- A national results dissemination meeting in October 2010. This will be led by the study team, including the national institutions that participated as co-investigators on the study. These are: Prof. Fatima Parveen Chowdhury, Director of the Institute of Public Health and Nutrition in Bangladesh; Prof. Syed Zahid Hossain, Head of Pediatrics at Sher-E Bangla Medical College Hospital in Barisal; and Dr. Nazneen Anwar, Deputy Program Manager for the Director General of Health Services, Bangladesh. During this meeting, study results will be presented and disseminated, and working groups will begin to map out how such an approach might be incorporated into national policy.
- Support to the national-level malnutrition

working group for development of national guidelines on the community-based management of severe acute malnutrition.

- Development of a research “Phase 2” which will include examining the potential for an approach to address moderate acute malnutrition among

children. This too is a significant problem in Bangladesh (over 10% of children under five suffer from moderate acute malnutrition nationally) and is the underlying cause of a large proportion of child mortality in the country.



*photo by: Khristopher Carlson*



## DARFUR: LIVELIHOODS, VULNERABILITY, AND CHOICE

Darfur is an extreme example of how conflict destroys livelihoods and how pressures on people's livelihoods, combined with a governance gap, can generate conflict.

After more than a year of negotiations, Tufts/FIC signed an agreement with UNEP in April 2010, which marks the first year of a three-year Tufts program focusing on Pastoralism, Markets, and Trade as part of the larger 19 million dollar UNEP Sudan Program on Environment and Livelihoods. These two broad areas build on the earlier research by Tufts/FIC in Darfur focusing on markets and pastoralism, which were identified as critical gaps in understanding among key decision-makers.

The pastoralist component starts with a process of research-based policy analysis, in conjunction with establishing a national pastoralist forum, which will support the policy analysis and adaptation of a pastoralist policy options training course targeting key stakeholders. The geographic scope of this work is far broader than our earlier work, as national policies cover all of Sudan, which necessitates our analysis encompassing a wide range of pastoralist groups and regions. This work will require links with neighboring countries, to ensure coordination of policies in relation to transnational migration. In the second year, the project will seek to adapt the new Livestock and Emergency Standards (LEGS) for the Sudan context and support operationalizing

these standards as well as promoting best practices. This Sudan-based project will coordinate with wider regional pastoralist initiatives through our Africa office in Addis Ababa.

The markets and trade component seeks to strengthen ongoing market monitoring in each of Darfur's three states in order to develop a more nuanced understanding of market trends and how these relate to conflict dynamics. This is a one-year pilot project with a strong capacity building element. Agencies and government officers that are already engaged in market monitoring will be central to this process, as will local NGOs and CBO networks that often have best access to rural markets and a greater understanding of shifting trade dynamics.

Both the markets and pastoralist components will be supported by a series of in-depth research studies into topics and research questions that will be identified and prioritized by national and local stakeholders. This type of "demand-driven" research and participatory approach is intended to build trust and cooperation from the start of the research and therefore is expected to be more successful in terms of influencing policy change and key decision-makers than traditional research approaches.

We are in the process of finalizing sub-contracts with our project partners, including with SOS Sahel International, the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), and the Darfur Development and Reconstruction Agency (DDRA). We are also about to appoint a full-time Tufts Sudan Program Manager and Senior Researcher (Pastoralism), who will be based in Khartoum. The markets work will be supported by one national and one international Markets Advisor.

The practical field-level collaboration between UNEP and an academic institution and the partnerships with international and local agencies with a view to establishing forums and networks is ground-breaking. It is our combined intention to demonstrate excellence in our research while promoting strong partnerships and developing institutions that will be crucial in the years to come. While the future is uncertain, with the forthcoming referendum and likelihood that South Sudan will separate from Khartoum, there still remains a critical need for a more holistic approach to policy development that ensures not only coherent national policies, but clear links with neighboring countries (which may in future include South Sudan).

### *Activities Undertaken*

Actual research has continued, and PhD student Abdalmonim Osman has undertaken ten weeks of intensive fieldwork in the north and west of Kebkabiya in North Darfur with a range of livelihood groups spanning the political spectrum (including IDPs, urban residents, rural farming groups, displaced nomads, and sedentarized pastoralists). This research has taken place in partnership with the Kebkabiya Charitable Society (KCS), which has re-introduced KCS members and volunteers to geographical areas and groups that they have not accessed since before 2003. The focus for this research is food security and livelihoods, yet the potential for peace-building through community dialogue in response to research findings is significant and will be pursued in the proposal made to the Darfur Community Peace and Stability multi-donor trust fund (see below).

### **Tracking Recent Developments in Sudan and Analyzing Their Implications for Humanitarian Action**

Since 2004, we have kept updated a detailed chronology and database of the Darfur crisis which we hope to make publicly available in 2011. In the past six months, we have been reviewing the implications of the expulsions of the INGOs in April 2010 and the wide-ranging challenges to humanitarian action in particular. This case-study will contribute to a larger Tufts project led by Antonio Donini. A draft is available for comment but not for circulation. Helen Young presented this paper to a multi-donor group in Khartoum in July 2010, which had been organized by the UN Humanitarian Coordinators Office. She is also planning a visit to Doha, Qatar to follow up with potential donors for the “Peacebuilding through Participatory Learning and Multimedia Project” (see below). The Qatari donors have specifically expressed interest in the film and photography components, and we have made contact with them through a Canadian NGO which focuses on pastoralism.

### **Planned Research**

On behalf of a larger consortium, Oxfam US and Tufts/FIC have recently submitted a two-year proposal for “Peacebuilding through Participatory Learning and Multimedia” to the multi-donor Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund. The Tufts/Oxfam US consortium includes international award-winning film-maker Catherine Hebert and Mango Films, the Darfur Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Agency, and the Sudanese national technical group Partners in Development. The project aims to promote shared understanding and ultimately build peace among hard-to-reach marginalized groups within Darfur (i.e., groups far from the state capitals) by means of participatory learning and multimedia. This will include action research initiatives, a multimedia website (combining a documentary film, film clips, photographs, and research-based content), and an extensive program of events in Darfur (including film showings, traveling photo exhibitions, ad hoc discussions, mini-workshops, and seminars), which aim to disseminate information and analysis, raise awareness, encourage discussion and debate, and ultimately promote dialogue and effect positive change. We recognize that there has been an exponential deterioration in local security in the Darfur region, with the spate of killings of UNAMID

personnel, and increasing incidence and duration of kidnappings and hostage taking (and also the ongoing inter-tribal conflict and GOS attacks on JEM strongholds). The most recent 2010 kidnapping taking place in Nyala is especially cause for concern as this could herald a major pull-out of remaining INGOs.

### **From Tufts Reports to Peer-reviewed Articles: Contributing to the Body of Academic Knowledge**

Recently, we have focused on consolidating publications and targeting the core peer-reviewed journals to ensure the lessons learned are captured in the standard body of academic knowledge. Publications and submitted articles include:

Jacobsen, K., and H. Young (Draft). “Patterns of migration, remittances, and multi-nodal livelihoods among IDPs in Darfur, Sudan.” *International Migration Review*.

Maxwell, D., H. Young, et al. (Draft). “Targeting in Complex Emergencies: Participatory Management of Humanitarian Food Assistance.” *Journal of Food Policy*.

Synthesis chapter for the edited volume “Livelihoods, Natural Resource Governance and Peacebuilding.” Environmental Law Institute/ UNEP/ University of Tokyo.

Young, H. “2010: The erosion of humanitarianism—or the law of diminishing humanitarian returns?” In a forthcoming new volume from the Feinstein Center on the evolving aid enterprise.

Young, H., and K. Jacobsen (Draft). “No way back? Adaptation and urbanization of IDP livelihoods, Darfur 2006 – 2008.” *Development and Change*.

Young, H., D. Maxwell, et al. (Draft). “Closing the Protection Gap: The Political Economy of Participation in Food Aid Programming in Complex Political Emergencies.” *Disasters Journal*.

### **Examples of Our Practical Engagement, Dialogue, and Impact**

In the past 12 months, we have responded to a wide range of requests for collaboration and inputs, including from the ACT/Caritas network,

UNDP, and the ICRC.

Dr. Helen Young has responded and presented at the following international meetings:

1. 3 June 2009. Resource person and panelist at a one-day meeting on “Securing Peace, Promoting Trade, and Adapting to Climate Change in Africa’s Drylands.” Convened by DFID and the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), DFID, London
2. 7 July 2009: Is Sustainable Development Possible During Conflict? (the Case of Darfur). Panelist on a debate organized by the All Party Group for Sudan, at the House of Commons, London.
3. 20–23 July 2009. Conference on “Environmental and Resource Issues as Factors in African Conflicts, with Special Attention to the Case of Darfur,” organized by the University for Peace Africa Programme, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Helen Young gave two presentations: “The Conflict–Livelihoods Cycle: The vulnerability of maladaptive livelihoods” and “Pastoralism, Power, and Choice,” which resulted in two chapters in the published book. The conference was attended by key AU, UN, UNAMID, DCPSF, and other personnel.
4. November 2009: “Learning Lessons and Looking Forward—What recent history has taught us about the way forward for humanitarian action in the Darfur region.” Keynote address to one-day meeting of the ACT/Caritas network (working through NCA, SudanAid, Sudan Council of Churches, and previously SUDO) at the St. Katherine’s Foundation in London.
5. November 2009: “The importance of livelihoods, markets, and trade.” Presentation at the UNDP workshop “Darfur Livelihoods, Microfinance, and Natural Resources Management Best Practice Workshop” (3–4 November) in Nyala, South Darfur.
6. February 2010: ICRC Workshop on Markets and Conflict. Attended by all

ICRC Economic Security Coordinators at ICRC headquarters in Geneva. Helen Young presented a keynote address on markets and conflict in Darfur. The ICRC is keen to collaborate with Tufts/FIC on our markets and trade monitoring work that will begin in 2010.

7. 22-23 March 2010: "Livelihoods, Climate Change, and Conflict." Presentation at "Adapting to Climate Change in Darfur: Retreat on the Environmental Challenges in Three Darfur States," organized by the Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator/UNAMID, El Fasher, North Darfur, Sudan.

### **Examples of Impact and Dialogue**

1. MercyCorps Scotland: *"We have read all your reports here at MC Scotland and the Feinstein research has guided our programme design significantly."* (Hannah Gaertner, Mercy Corps Scotland, 12 November 2009)
2. ACT/Caritas network: (working through NCA, SudanAid, Sudan Council of Churches, and previously SUDO). We were invited to deliver the keynote address. *"I would like to invite you to attend the annual Donor Partners' Conference of this programme. We would be very keen to hear your analysis of the humanitarian situation in Darfur at the moment. In particular if you have views on the role of agencies and the challenges of humanitarian programming in the fairly intractable environment of south and west Darfur."* (Antony Mahoney, CAFOD, 11 November 2009 )
3. Merlin: *"We're still in the infancy of the pastoral initiatives conceptual and thematic development, but would be extremely happy if you could provide some assistance in whatever form possible."* (Paul Rees Thomas, Merlin, 9 November 2009)
4. WFP: WFP uses three of our larger reports as required reading for all program staff joining WFP, and we are frequently consulted on a range of issues. For example, William Nall (Head of Policy)

is seeking guidance on his outline for a returns-related study in Darfur, looking forward to the situation and conditions for returnees, as well as likely patterns of return. Helen Young met with Bill Nall and the WFP Deputy Director to discuss/review the current situation and WFP's strategy in Darfur.

5. UNDP: Tufts/FIC actively supported UNDP's third and fourth "Darfur Livelihoods, Microfinance, and Natural Resources Management Best Practice" Workshop and the establishment of a web-based Livelihoods and Environment knowledge-sharing network supported by UNEP and UNDP. We will share our bibliographic databases of 700+ references with UNDP.
6. Nomad Council: We discussed at length the implications of the AU panel report for pastoralists and the work of the Nomad Council. They will follow up by calling for more local-level consultations, i.e., not confined to state capitals which excludes most pastoralists. Our ongoing dialogue with the Council provides a forum for exploring their views on a diverse range of issues, as well as ensuring that our research reflects some of their interests and priorities.
7. UNHCR: We were recently informed that prior to our work among the pastoralist groups UNHCR had not tried to develop a dialogue with these groups. Our study encouraged them and they have recently been more actively engaging with Arab groups.
8. ECHO have set up a Task Force with members from WFP, UNICEF, FAO, FEWSNET, and additional donor support from USAID and DFID to collaborate in a new livelihoods-based series of studies over the next year, intended to inform humanitarian and broader international intervention strategies. Based on our earlier work and existing knowledge and relationships, they have requested Tufts/FIC to be the technical institution involved.



photo by: © James Giambrone/WFP.  
Nepal: workers on a mule trail renovation project.

## REFUGEES AND FORCED MIGRATION

The Refugees and Forced Migration Program seeks to increase our knowledge and understanding of the livelihoods, protection, and journeys of refugees, internally displaced persons, and other migrants.

### *Activities Undertaken*

#### **Developing a Conflict-Sensitive Microfinance Model for Darfur**

While aid agencies are beginning to explore potential economic recovery in Darfur, there is a lack of information about Darfur's financial sector, including local market economics, factor markets, and long-term development needs of the region. Tufts/FIC's livelihood research is regularly cited by others as the only rigorous and independent field research being conducted. This limited perspective, aggravated by poor media coverage of Darfur, has contributed to an uninformed and distorted image of conflict levels, economic activity, and the potential for economic recovery.

To address this gap, Tufts/FIC commissioned a microfinance assessment undertaken as part of the joint UNDP-IOM-Tufts project earlier this year. That document, "Championing the Coping

Economy: An Assessment of the Microfinance Market in Darfur: Gaps and Opportunities," reviews the financial sector of Sudan and Darfur, and assesses the potential for microfinance as a tool for economic recovery in Darfur. It provides an in-depth review of Darfur's supply and demand markets for microfinance and a set of recommendations for ways forward.

A second paper complements the Microfinance Assessment by focusing on how microfinance and other development approaches can support the livelihoods of poor, low-income, and conflict-affected (both displaced and non-displaced) people in Darfur. The paper includes ways to ensure that microfinance services and other livelihood interventions be made more conflict-sensitive and more environmentally-sensitive. Since the intensification of the conflict in 2003, Darfur's fragile ecosystem has undergone serious environmental degradation caused by urbanization, displacement, and violent conflict.

The two reports will be used to underpin UNDP's Economic Recovery Program regarding its support for microfinance in Darfur.

### **The Financial Vulnerability and Resilience of Disaster-affected Populations**

A second project reviewed the literature and research on supporting the financial resilience of communities at risk for natural and other kinds of disasters. Working with the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, we explored new approaches and promising interventions that have been tried in recent years to shore up the livelihoods and financial resilience of people living in disaster-prone areas. We explored in particular the ways in which access to cash can be increased and whether and how cash increases resilience. This review paper forms the basis for one of the case studies—Haiti—of a three-year project with OFDA that began in 2010. In Haiti, we will conduct field research to understand how poor people can be supported with cash in future disasters.

### **Remittances to Conflict Zones, Phase 2: Sudanese Refugees in Cairo**

Refugees and migrants in transit countries like Egypt are linked into wider diaspora networks that help support them and in turn enable the migrants to support their families and communities back home. The main objective of our Cairo research is to explore the significance of these transnational linkages, particularly remittances, for Sudanese refugees in Cairo. The study's objectives are to map remittance receiving and sending and to understand the importance of remittances in migrants' urban livelihoods. We also seek to understand the obstacles to remittance sending and receiving and how these obstacles could be addressed by policy or programmatic interventions. The study is also enabling us to refine our research and mapping tools, which were developed in other studies of urban IDPs. This study has sharpened our urban mapping and sampling skills and enabled us to further refine our questionnaire, as well as add important qualitative methods to our urban research toolbox. The proposed research builds on earlier studies by the principal investigator Karen Jacobsen and partners and aims to fill the

operational gap, refine the survey methodology, add new qualitative approaches and mapping tools, and make the whole toolkit more easily accessible and useful for field organizations, government agencies, and researchers.

### **Developing a Profiling Methodology for Displaced People in Urban Areas**

In September 2010, we will begin a one-year research project that will further refine and test a profiling methodology intended to capture a range of livelihood, integration, and vulnerability data on displaced people in urban settings. The proposed research builds on earlier studies by Tufts/FIC, including the study of Sudanese refugees in Cairo, and presents an opportunity to apply our urban profiling toolkit methodology to three new displacement sites. This phase of the research will be conducted Yemen, South Africa, and Thailand, each of which has significant numbers of urban displaced people.



*photo by: Kim Wilson. Savings groups in Haiti provided a vital local source of cash for rebuilding livelihoods after the earthquake.*

photo by: Khristopher Carlson. Visitors to our mobile photography exhibition in Matany, Uganda.



## UGANDA: UPHOLDING RIGHTS IN THE FACE OF VIOLENCE

For nearly a decade, our teams have been working in northern Uganda, and more recently in South Sudan, to document and report on grave violations against civilians during the decades-long wars.

### **People First! Justice, Accountability, and Reparation in Northern Uganda**

#### *Goal and Rationale*

In northern Uganda, the flagship reconstruction program for northern Uganda (NUSAF Phase II) is starting implementation. Our work has informed this process and hence we are hopeful that NUSAF will yield some positive results for the lives of women and children who have suffered grave violations and serious crimes. We have shared our findings with two local organizations to inform their work and approaches—AYINET and Lango Cultural Foundations—that are tasked by the International

Criminal Court's Victims Trust Fund to implement reparations for Lira district. Our team has given input into national and international discussions at the World Bank offices in Kampala to ensure that the particular concerns of women for redress and justice are articulated in Bank-funded project design, implementation, and monitoring. We keep UNICEF Uganda briefed of our work around transitional justice in northern Uganda, as they are a lead international body working to ensure the voices of women and children are heard and their rights upheld.

#### *Activities Undertaken*

In November 2009, Dyan Mazurana was invited

to present on the issue of reparation at a two-day workshop—the first day attended by senior staff from all ICC divisions, the second day attended by 16 of the 18 judges of the ICC. Following this meeting, members from the ICC Victims Trust Fund came to Uganda and met with Tufts/FIC team leader Teddy Atim, and visited field sites to learn from the community groups and networks about different ways to think about and approach reparations. Our plan is to continue and build on our work with local, national, and international policy makers and programmers to remain engaged in issues of justice, accountability, and reparation, to ensure that the concerns and priorities of women and children (as articulated in our study) are recognized and considered at all three levels. At the community level, our approach is a participatory one within the community. We view this as a process to empower the community to take action on their own needs and articulate their rights and interest, while addressing their most pressing needs. As a result of our collaborative work with them, men, women, and children are now able to discuss more openly their different situations in the community and talk about a way forward. We see this as a process of social, cultural, political, and economic transformation. The communities are becoming more active in determining their wellbeing, including being able to hold themselves and their leaders accountable and demand appropriate action to address their needs.

### **Publications**

Carlson, Khristopher, and Dyan Mazurana. “Accountability and Reconciliation in Northern Uganda.” In *Children and Transitional Justice: Truth-Telling, Accountability, and Reconciliation*, edited by Sharanjeet Parmar, Mindy Jane Roseman, Saudamini Siegrist, and Theo Sowa. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2010.

Mazurana, Dyan, and Khristopher Carlson. “Reparations as a Means for Recognizing and Addressing Crimes and Grave Rights Violations Committed Against Children during Situations of Armed Conflict and Under Authoritarian Regimes.” In *The Gender of Reparations: Unsettling Gender Hierarchies while Addressing Human Rights Violations*, edited by Ruth Rubio. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2009.

## **Peace and Livelihoods in Karamoja**

### **Goal and Rationale**

Tufts/FIC started work in the Karamoja region of northeastern Uganda in late 2006. We have seen multiple impacts of this work on the policy and development positions of relevant actors in the region. When we first began work in the region, there were very few international organizations or NGOs (except for WFP), and the national policy resulted in marginalization and neglect. Based in part on our work, UNICEF moved into the region in 2007 and opened a sub-office in Moroto. OCHA soon followed suit. The past three years have seen a rapid increase in the number of organizations working in the region. We know that our reports are used by many of these organizations as “required background reading” for staff taking positions in Karamoja. At the same time, we have made a concentrated and ongoing effort to help inform the programs of these organizations through our evidence-based research. In particular, we stress that the conflict in the region affects and is likely to be affected by all aid projects. We also reiterate that lessons learned in northern Uganda are usually *not* applicable to Karamoja due to the important differences in the history of state interactions, conflict, development, and livelihoods.

### **Activities Undertaken**

Policy on Karamoja is politically sensitive in Uganda at the national level. We have learned that one of the best avenues of influence on national policy is to work through well-connected individuals within UN agencies and bilateral donor missions, as opposed to attempting to secure audiences with government officials directly. Due to their large contributions to Ugandan aid programs and coffers, these western donors and key individuals within them are able to have greater impact shaping government policy. To this end, we gave private briefings on sensitive material to our contacts, who were then able to apply leverage on important findings arising from the research, particularly on issues such as human rights violations committed by state security forces. Similarly, donor organizations were at times able to use this information to initiate “fact-finding missions” with government counterparts to follow up on our information. For instance, in 2009, our work

on Karamoja had indicated ongoing gross human rights violations by the Ugandan military, long after these actions had reportedly been brought under control. Based on these findings, an international donor led a delegation to the region and visited the specific sites to which we had drawn attention.

### *Impact*

WFP is one of the longest-standing actors in the Karamoja region. We worked closely with WFP during the first two years of our research in the area to help them better understand the linkages between food aid and protection threats for the population. WFP decided to hire a Protection Officer (one of only a handful within the organization at the time) in 2008, and Tufts/FIC worked closely with her throughout 2009. This collaboration helped to influence WFP's policies and programs on food aid in light of ongoing protection concerns in the region. WFP is currently shifting from general food distributions to food security and livelihoods programs in Karamoja. This shift is likely to have profound effects on the local population. Tufts/FIC is continuing research on the impact of these changes in order to inform the policies and strategies of relevant international actors.

In 2009, AFRICOM's CTJF-HOA Task Force opted to begin work in Uganda as an expansion of the US military presence in the Greater Horn of Africa. A US Army Civil Affairs Team (CAT) was stationed in Karamoja to work closely with the Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF), which had been conducting a forced disarmament campaign for three years and was implicated in human rights violations throughout the region. Through the connections we had nurtured at the US Embassy, one of Tufts/FIC's researchers for Karamoja was put in contact with the CAT prior to their deployment, and then briefed the DOD-State department liaison in Kampala. The researcher received regular unclassified briefings from the CAT team and was able to respond on select issues when relevant. The CAT asked for additional briefings with the team in both September and November of 2009. We feel that our expertise, connections, and highly-regarded research have helped to inform and positively influence the nature of the CAT mission and their collaboration with the Ugandan military.

In 2008, we initiated a collaborative partnership with Save the Children in Uganda (SCIUG), one of the few international NGOs with a long history of work in Karamoja. SCIUG was looking to expand its programming in the region, but felt pressured by the sudden national and international attention to Karamoja and did not want to make poorly-informed decisions. Tufts/FIC agreed to work with SCIUG to conduct research on livelihoods patterns and trends that would directly inform and influence programming. Our stipulations were that the topics selected be of mutual interest and that the findings and recommendations be widely shared with the national and international development community. To date, we have conducted research on the livelihood impacts of disarmament and community perceptions on the role of competition over natural resources as a driver of conflict. Both reports have fueled extensive discussion at the policy level. We are currently beginning two new research projects (with funding through SCIUG from UNICEF and USAID) to better understand: a) how conflict and changes in livelihoods have affected childhood nutrition and household livelihoods in regard to a (predicted) decrease in access to milk; and b) how international actors can support livelihoods and marketing systems in the face of ongoing insecurity and major shifts in WFP's food aid strategy. We expect this research to have a direct and important impact on nutritional and food security programming in the region.



*photo by: Khristopher Carlson. Seers, or diviners, live within pastoralist communities of the Karamoja Cluster of South Sudan, northeastern Uganda, northwestern Kenya and southwestern Ethiopia. Through divine instruction from their spirit-god, Akuju, seers are believed to be capable of intervening and altering the course of future events.*

## UNDERSTANDING THE FUTURE OF PASTORALISM IN AFRICA

Countries with large pastoral populations are usually found towards the bottom of international development indices; in some regions, pastoralists continue to be directly affected by large-scale, long-term conflict. Given these concerns, what is the future of pastoralism in Africa?

### **Understanding Seers in Northeast Uganda and Southeastern Sudan**

#### ***Goal and Rationale***

Pastoral populations living within the Karamoja Cluster (namely Uganda, South Sudan, Kenya, and Ethiopia) believe that particular people known as “seers” possess special capacities that enable them to foresee and manipulate the future. With this ability, seers perform an important role within communities, as they are central players in decision-making concerning security, raiding and war making, peacemaking, and migratory patterns of people and livestock. Tufts/FIC field research throughout the Karamoja region allows us to document and analyze how seers operate within their own communities and sheds light on the complex nature of their relationships with other tribal groups, both friends and enemies. A photography component illustrates the daily activities of seers and other members of their pastoral communities and draws attention to the environmental and economic challenges that many within the Karamoja Cluster face today.

#### ***Activities Undertaken***

Photography depicting livelihoods-, health-, security-, and peace-related themes were used by the Tufts/FIC team in Karamoja, Uganda, to hold eight different outdoor photography exhibitions in three districts of Karamoja. With Tufts/FIC team researchers present at each exhibition, people from surrounding communities were able to discuss the research findings with the Tufts/FIC researchers and engage with other community members present at the exhibitions. The photography exhibitions were attended by clan leaders, local government officials, Ugandan military officers, religious leaders, school teachers, and national and international staff of humanitarian agencies. With over 800 people attending the eight exhibitions in total, the exhibitions were successful in both bringing local people together and sparking debate among them about important issues affecting Karamoja and pastoralism.

## Pastoralism and Policy in Ethiopia

### *Goal and Rationale*

The policy environment for pastoralism in Ethiopia exemplifies the misunderstandings about pastoralism found in many other countries and the incoherence of policies between line ministries. The mandate of the Ministry of Federal Affairs (MoFA) includes federal-level support to regional governments which are perceived to be weak, including the pastoral and agro-pastoral regions of Afar, Somali, Borana, South Omo, and Gambella. Although the MoFA role covers the promotion of good governance and pastoral development policies, its policies reflect limited understanding of pastoralism or dryland ecosystems. Objectives such as sedentarization of pastoral communities are often included in policy documents, although there is no evidence which attributes improved livelihoods or reduced vulnerability to settlement.

Regarding the sensitive issue of land tenure in pastoral areas, the 1997 proclamation of the Federal Rural Land Administration states an intention to demarcate land in accordance with the particular conditions of a locality and through communal participation. However, recent appropriation of communal pastoral grazing land for large-scale irrigation schemes seems to lack communal participation and was at odds with the efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD) to promote livestock production and trade. Related to land tenure is land use, and here again government policies (where they exist) contradict efforts by pastoralists to protect their livelihoods and environment. The goals of this project are to raise understanding of the benefits of pastoralism among senior federal-level policy makers in Ethiopia and to incorporate pro-pastoralist policies into national development policies.

### *Activities Undertaken*

During the year specific activities were as follows:

- We continued to provide direct policy support to MoARD officials and policy processes around issues of livestock development, with contributions to various strategies in the areas of livestock marketing and veterinary services.
- We contributed to studies commissioned by DFID on economic growth potentials

in pastoralist areas of Ethiopia.

- We conducted a combined livelihoods-conflict analysis in Shinile Zone, in the Somali Region of Ethiopia, and developed a 10-year strategic development framework for Mercy Corps. This work was funded by the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office and is also influencing emerging DFID strategies for pastoralist areas of Ethiopia.
- We developed a new program of analytical support to the DFID-SCUK program in the Somali Region of Ethiopia, which seeks to use improved education as a means to foster peace. Our support is due to begin in August 2010 and includes conflict analyses and assisting partners to review the feasibility of using education to address complex and long-term conflict problems in the region. This work is led by Dr. Berhanu Admassu.

### *Publications*

Aklilu, Y. “Livestock and Animal Product Trade and Their Importance for Pastoral Economic Growth in Ethiopia.” Concept paper for DFID Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, 2009.

Catley, A. “The role of veterinary services in pastoral economic growth in Ethiopia.” Concept paper for DFID Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, 2009.

Catley, A., and A. Iyassu. “Moving Up or Moving Out? A rapid livelihoods and conflict analysis in Mieso-Mulu Woreda, Shinile Zone, Somali Region, Ethiopia.” Feinstein International Center and Mercy Corps, Addis Ababa, 2010.

## **Camel Marketing and Pastoral Livelihoods in Ethiopia**

### *Goal and Rationale*

The goal of this project is to promote understanding of the camel market chain that impacts the livelihoods of tens of thousands of pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, farmers, and traders living in diverse agro-ecological regions of Ethiopia. The research is targeted at national policy makers in Ethiopia but also, due the cross-border nature of the trade, at regional trade organizations such as the Common Market for

Eastern and Southern Africa. Improved awareness of the trade will also assist policy makers to see how marginalized pastoral areas can be integrated into mainstream economies and therefore warrant investment.

In reality, there is an ongoing vibrant camel trade in Ethiopia involving some twenty or more chain markets with a trade volume of about 3,000 camels per week in the peak seasons. The volume of this trade alone could challenge camel population estimates in Ethiopia. This trade engages various actors composed of mixed ethnic groups with overlapping roles: pastoralists, who are the primary producers but also double as trekkers; agro-pastoralists, who play various roles as primary producers, conditioners, and/or trekkers; and farmers, who, contrary to past traditions, are increasingly emerging as camel conditioners, trekkers, and traders.

The trade route runs from the central eastern parts to northern Ethiopia and Sudan. Main destination markets are the salt mines in northeastern Ethiopia and the cross-border trade to Sudan, with numerous staging and conditioning points in between that lie across the twenty or so chain markets en-route. This market chain generates a transaction of some two to three million U.S. dollars per month for an average of nine months per year and involves a forty-day trekking route from the primary markets in the central east to the crossing point into Sudan.

Regrettably, this important camel market chain is virtually unknown to outsiders—including scholars, policy makers, NGOs, donors, and academic or research institutions—perhaps signifying the fact that livestock markets can perform better when left to operate on their own without external interventions.

### **Outputs and Impact**

We are finalizing: an economic impact assessment of the camel market trade in Ethiopia and Sudan; an approximation of annual trade volume; the mapping of trade routes; a value chain assessment, including transaction costs at various points; and the identification of market actors, their roles, and relationships. Additional funding is expected in the coming year to complete the report.

The outputs of this research are providing new information to various interested groups and are leading to an appreciation of the economic importance of camels, which has been lacking

thus far in government circles. A renewed interest in the economic potential of camels will hopefully persuade the Ethiopian government to pay special attention to responding to specific veterinary requirements of camels, developing camel husbandry curriculums in agricultural universities, and providing support to camel traders. The research findings could also challenge the official camel population figure in Ethiopia, which may ultimately lead to a review of camel population estimates.

This research will serve to highlight the attention that camel species deserve in Ethiopia and provide a case study on how a camel trade of this magnitude can remain vibrant with no external support.

Y. Aklilu is in the process of writing a paper on the camel trade, tentatively titled “Shifting Sand and Changing Livelihoods: the Camel Trade Belt to Northern Ethiopia and Sudan.”

### **Cattle and Meat Value Chain Assessment in Ethiopia**

As one of its economic objectives, the government of Ethiopia is pursuing a policy of maximizing revenues through meat and live animal exports. There is some progress in the volume of live animal and meat exports on a yearly basis, but not as much as anticipated given the huge livestock resources in the country.

#### **Goal and Rationale**

Despite having the largest livestock resource base in Africa, Ethiopia’s meat and live animals export business is much lower than Somalia’s or Sudan’s. Domestic meat and live animal prices are also higher than its neighboring countries, including Kenya, a meat-deficient country. Although domestic price increases for meat and live animals can be partly attributed to inflation, the rates at which prices are rising in the absence of supply shortages implies inefficiency in either one or a combination of the prevailing livestock production, value adding, and marketing systems. Whereas the traditional production system is more or less fairly well understood, the rationale of this project is to assess the incremental costs at each level of transaction and processing to identify where unacceptable levels of costing are incurred, either by default or intention, in the value chain.

Through informal trade, Ethiopia is a major

supplier of livestock to Somalia, Djibouti, Kenya, and Sudan. Sudan and Somalia are the major livestock and meat exporting countries in the region. Ethiopia is a distant third, although it has the largest livestock resources in Africa. Yet, domestic meat prices in Ethiopia are twice that of Kenya and Sudan. Escalating domestic livestock prices are impacting the volume that can be exported to regional export markets.

Different channels are employed for bringing livestock from production points to domestic terminal markets and to export points. In the process, livestock may change hands a minimum of three times, but this can vary depending on distance, remoteness, and other interim activities for which livestock are primarily purchased (for value adding, plowing, or breeding purposes). Almost all the cattle exported, and a good proportion of those destined for major terminal markets, go through the process of value adding.

There are speculations that unjustifiable costs are being incurred somewhere in the transaction and/or value adding process. It may prove that there are too many intermediaries in the chain; or transport, taxation, and feed costs are high; or big livestock traders and butchers in big cities are operating as cartels; or the nascent export business is encouraging speculators (including producers) to hike up livestock prices. These assumptions are made on the basis of no significant changes being observed in local consumers' income.

### *Activities Undertaken*

While this project was in preparation, a number of agencies in Ethiopia embarked on similar initiatives. This project was, therefore, put on hold pending the final outcome of research undertaken by the other agencies to identify gaps and determine where we should focus. What we have now is three value chain outputs researched by other agencies. These outputs are useful for our project in providing secondary source materials, mainly on the marketing and, to some extent, on the value chain. In the coming year, we intend to focus on critical gaps not covered by the other agencies, namely the point at which the biggest costs and margins are incurred in the livestock and meat value chain.

### *Impact*

Impact is anticipated at three levels: it will inform those in the industry where they are incurring

unjustifiable costs for appropriate action; it will inform policy makers on the necessary actions required to streamline the industry; and it will inform donors on appropriate areas of intervention for maximum impact.

## **Regional Policy Support to COMESA**

The goal of this project is to improve the food security of pastoral communities in the COMESA region through facilitating the development of pro-pastoralist regional food security policy.

### *Goal and Rationale*

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) is one of Africa's regional economic communities, with 19 member states covering parts of north, east, central, and southern Africa. The COMESA mandate focuses on promoting trade intra-regionally and internationally, and the organization has particular experience in developing free trade areas and working with member states to promote cross-border trade. Under the African Union, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) includes the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). Under CAADP, COMESA is the lead partner for the development of food security policy frameworks. Within this process is a specific element dealing with vulnerable communities such as pastoralists. This work fell under our project Pastoral Areas Coordination, Analysis, and Policy Support (PACAPS), funded by USAID East Africa and which ended in March 2010.

### *Activities Undertaken*

- Following the series of three training courses and consultations outlined in the 2008-9 report, we led a collaborative group of researchers and practitioners to draft the COMESA "Policy Framework for Food Security in Pastoralist Areas," released by COMESA in December 2009 and made available on their [website](#). The document is currently moving through the COMESA process for endorsement by member states. Partners in this process included the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), TAD Scientific, Emory University, and Kesarine & Associates.

- Presentations on the COMESA policy framework were made at African Ministerial meetings, notably the COMESA Council of Ministers of Agriculture and Environment Meeting in Victoria, Zimbabwe, September 2009.
- We edited a further 11 policy briefs published by COMESA.
- We worked with IIED to develop the book *Modern and Mobile*, as a contemporary review of pastoralism in Africa. The book is available as a free download from the [IIED website](#).

### Impact

The feedback from COMESA on the policy framework was very positive; e.g., from the COMESA CAADP Coordinator: *"I have received the very well-written POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR PASTORAL AREAS: one of the key deliverables of the RELPA. This report is comprehensive indeed. It will be important for our activities in livestock going forward. It will also inform the food security policies in the region. I am going to share this report with NEPAD, AU, the Framework for African Food Security people at UKZN, ACTESA stakeholders. Who else needs to get this report?"*

Following a presentation of the COMESA pastoralism policy framework to Ministers of Agriculture and Environment in Zimbabwe in September 2009, the Ministers made the following recommendations:

1. *The COMESA Secretariat should hasten the preparation of a long-term programme for livestock development that will cover most of the Member States where the sub-sector significantly contributes to the national economy, and food security and livelihood of the people.*
2. *Member states with significant areas under the pastoral production system should recognize the necessity for mobility as a strategy for production, access to markets (trade), and survival in situations of natural and man-made disasters.*
3. *Pastoral policies should recognize and reflect pastoralist's crucial role within local, national, and regional economies.*
4. *COMESA should support and facilitate trade in livestock and livestock products regionally and internationally through harmonization*

*and streamlining of livestock trading standards among COMESA member states.*

### Publications

#### Regional Policy Support

1. ["COMESA Policy Framework for Food Security in Pastoralist Areas."](#) Consultative Draft 2009, Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme.

#### Policy Briefs

1. ["COMESA, Transboundary Animal Diseases and Marketing of Beef."](#) (PDF), September 2009.
2. ["The COMESA Green Pass and Commodity-based Trade in Livestock Products."](#) (PDF), September 2009.
3. ["Improving Trade in Livestock Commodities by COMESA - The Challenge of Animal Traceability."](#) (PDF), October 2009.
4. ["Credible Certification for COMESA - Strategies and Tools."](#) (PDF), October 2009.
5. ["Campaigning for the COMESA Green Pass for Livestock Commodities - Who and How?"](#) (PDF), October 2009.
6. ["Sustainable Trade in Wildlife Commodities."](#) (PDF), November 2009.
7. ["Farming Livestock for Export - What Needs to Change?"](#) (PDF), December 2009.
8. ["Promoting Commodity-based Trade - Using the Equivalence Principle."](#) (PDF), January 2010.
9. ["Solving the Problem of Residues in Livestock Commodities."](#) (PDF), February 2010.
10. ["Modern, Mobile and Profitable: Assessing the Total Economic Value of Pastoralism."](#) (PDF), February 2010.
11. ["Legislation to Support Cross-border Livestock Mobility."](#) (PDF), February 2010.

#### Regional Policy Support to IGAD

Regional African organizations have a major role to play in working with member states to develop and harmonize regional policies to support pastoralism.

### *Goal and Rationale*

The Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) region comprises seven African countries—Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda—and all of these countries have substantial cross-border pastoralist communities and related development and peace issues.

The Livestock Policy Initiative is an IGAD project, administered by the Food and Agriculture Organization and funded by the European Commission, to strengthen the capacity of IGAD, its member states, and other regional organizations and stakeholders to formulate and implement livestock sector and related policies that sustainably reduce poverty and food insecurity. Working through the IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative, researchers from our Addis Ababa office support the project through technical facilitation of policy process and related policy analysis. A key aspect of the initiative is to examine programs and policies which impact specifically on poorer and more vulnerable households within pastoralist areas.

Pastoralist communities in the Horn of Africa occupy some of the most remote, insecure, and poorly-serviced areas of the world. These communities rely heavily on livestock rearing and marketing for their livelihoods, and efficient livestock production depends on the ability to move and access seasonal grazing areas. This movement often involves temporary cross-border migrations into neighboring countries. However, not only are supportive policies for pastoralists weak or absent at a country level, the policies of adjacent counties are often contradictory. Regional African organizations have a major role to play in working with member states to develop and harmonize regional policies to support pastoralism. In common with our policy support to COMESA, the goal of this project is to support the development of regional policies which enable and secure pastoralist mobility, with related benefits to human food security and development.

### *Impact and Outputs*

The two main outputs of our support to the IGAD-LPI project have been:

- support to the development of a Regional Policy Framework for Animal

Health and related elevated profile of livestock in national Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers. This work involved facilitation by Berhanu Admassu. (For updates, please see [Expert Regional Consultations on a Regional Animal Health Framework and The Ethiopian Policy Forum ratifies the national position.](#));

- policy research examining the impact of increasing donor investments in livestock export programs in the Horn of Africa. The study included field research in Sudan, Kenya, and Ethiopia and looked specifically at benefits by wealth group—“Do poorer households benefit from the livestock export markets?” [The report is available online](#) and was presented at the [5th IGAD-LPI Steering Committee Meeting](#) in Djibouti in January 2010.

Assisting African regional bodies to develop and implement policies which support pastoralist livelihoods is central to development and food security strategies in the Horn of Africa. The project contributes to a wider process of contemporary policy analysis which aims to improve understanding of wealth-differentiated capacities and aspirations in pastoralist areas, and of the need to develop pluralistic policies. The study on livestock exports and related benefits has helped to raise awareness of processes of commercialization in pastoralist areas, and how this trend contributes to a robust group of commercial actors on the one side, and increasing pastoral destitution on the other. The study is informing donor policies on pastoral development and the need for dual approaches which support both livestock development and alternative livelihood options.

### *Publications*

Aklilu, Y., and A. Catley. “Livestock Exports from Pastoralist Areas: An analysis of benefits by wealth group and policy implications.” Report for the Intergovernmental Authority for Development and Food and Agriculture Organization, Feinstein International Center, Tufts University, Addis Ababa, 2009.

photo by: © Manoocher Deghati/IRIN. A flurry of rickshaws passes through a street in Dhaka, Bangladesh.



## THE EVOLVING GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT OF CRISIS AND CRISIS RESPONSE

In most of the contexts where we work, crises are visible at the local level. Increasingly, however, we see that these local manifestations of crisis are linked to and driven, at least in part, by global processes.

### **Humanitarianism and Politics**

The evolution of the humanitarian enterprise, the power relationships that it entails, and the perceptions of communities affected by crisis and conflict remain priority concerns of Tufts/FIC.

### *Activities Undertaken*

On the humanitarian side, we have continued to track the implications of recent conflicts for the humanitarian endeavor, focusing in particular on attempts at incorporating humanitarian action into political/military agendas. Afghanistan has been a key concern for us and we have been active in working with UN-OCHA, NGOs, and the few humanitarian donors present on issues of

access and respect for humanitarian principles. We have been frequently called upon to participate in policy debates on such issues both in Kabul and in donor capitals. For example, the circulation in draft of our briefing note on “Humanitarianism Unraveled?” in early 2010 triggered requests for a series of briefings and resulted in a well-attended workshop with donors, UN agencies, and NGOs in Kabul. Similar briefings were held in Australia, Switzerland, and Germany and more are planned in the coming months in the US and Europe now that the report has been issued in its final form. NGOs and research institutions have frequently asked us for briefings on the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan. The media—from NPR in the US to Brazilian and Nepali newspapers—have also picked up on our findings.

A similar briefing note was issued in early July 2010 on the policy implications of recent events in Sri Lanka and further notes are planned on Somalia, Darfur, and Pakistan. These will be presented to donors, UN agencies, and NGOs in briefing sessions in New York, Washington DC, and in European capitals in the coming months. Eventually, these notes will be expanded to form the chapters of a book on the relationship between humanitarian action and politics and the evolution of this relationship in historical perspective.

### **Impact**

One measure of the impact of our work is that we are receiving increasing numbers of requests to provide briefings to donors and aid agencies, and to participate in conferences and workshops on policy and country-specific issues. We attribute the attention we are getting from donors and other actors in the aid community not only to the fact that our reports and briefing notes raise topical and sometimes difficult policy issues but also because they are based on years, if not decades, of evidence-based research which allows us to provide a credible and independent view of the situation on the ground in different crisis countries. We will continue to follow developments in Afghanistan in the coming year, as well as other crises, and are currently discussing with the humanitarian branches of donor agencies how we might further engage through policy and action research on the ground.

### **Publications**

Donini, Antonio. “Afghanistan: Humanitarianism Unraveled?” Briefing Paper, Feinstein International Center, Tufts University, Medford, MA, May 2010. Available at <https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=36675386>.

Donini, Antonio. “The Far Side: the Meta Functions of Humanitarianism in a Globalized World.” *Disasters*, 2010, 34, 220-237.

Donini, Antonio. “Mapping Study: NGOs and Humanitarian Reform, Afghanistan Case Study.” London, Humanitarian Reform NGO Consortium, London, September 2009. Available at <http://www.icva.ch/ngosandhumanitarianreform.html>.

Harris, Simon. “Humanitarianism in Sri Lanka – Lessons Learned?” Briefing Paper, Feinstein International Center, Tufts University, Medford, MA, June 2010. Available at <https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=36675391>.

## **Crisis and Social Transformation in Nepal**

### **Goal and Rationale**

How does the work of aid agencies during and after conflict affect people’s perceptions of change? What can we learn from recent experience? Our work in Nepal has uncovered a number of interesting issues around the humanitarian-development relationship and the challenges of social transformation in a (hopefully) post-conflict environment that we feel are important to research, both because they are largely unexplored and because of their potential policy implications. The Maoists introduced, often forcibly, measures aimed at addressing centuries-old, deeply-rooted forms of discrimination. Feudal structures and the caste system were abolished, parallel peoples’ structures of governance were introduced, affirmation of ethnic identity was encouraged, etc. Perhaps more profoundly, women’s empowerment was actively promoted, including participation in the ranks of the insurgency itself.

Now that the conflict is over, at least formally, what remains of these various forms of empowerment? Have the feudal structures and

social norms re-established themselves? What is happening to returning female combatants? Are they being shunned or are they asserting themselves? What kinds of tensions are emerging at the village or community level? These are some of the issues that will be explored through focus groups and interviews at the community level. In addition, a comparative dimension will be introduced in the study through linkages with other Tufts/FIC research on the implications of conflict on gender and social transformation (in northern Uganda and in Sudan in particular).

The overall objective of the research is to better understand the dynamics of social transformation in Nepal in the context of the Maoist insurgency and its aftermath. Specifically, the research will seek to document and analyze the nature and drivers of change at the community level through interviews, focus groups, and retrospective analysis. The project also aims to provide an evidence-based picture of social transformation and derive from it key conclusions of relevance to aid agencies and policy makers.

Tufts/FIC research in Nepal is coordinated by an interdisciplinary team including Antonio Donini, Dyan Mazurana, and Jeevan Raj Sharma, who is based in Kathmandu. This work builds on extensive research and policy development experience on humanitarian, livelihoods, and rights issues in other conflict-affected countries including Afghanistan, Sudan, Uganda, and the Horn of Africa. In late 2008, Tufts/FIC established a presence in Kathmandu with a full-time researcher based there. This has allowed us to develop networks and working relationships in the research and aid communities. We are now well-recognized by aid agencies, donors, local research institutions, and university departments as a research group working on conflict/post-conflict, gender, migration, and social transformation issues in Nepal.

### *Activities Undertaken*

#### **Aid and Violence**

A retrospective study of the relationship between aid and conflict in Nepal was released in 2009. Based on a literature review and extensive interviews in Kathmandu with aid agency personnel and local researchers, it looks at how aid policies contributed to shaping the events that led to the conflict and at aid agencies' efforts to

adapt to the conflict environment. More specifically, the research attempts to answer the question of whether or not the conflict was a consequence of development failure and how development policies and activities interacted with other drivers of the conflict.

#### **Local Perceptions of Conflict, Aid, and Social Transformation**

This research aims to understand how, against the backdrop of the Maoist insurgency, local people in Nepal perceive and understand change. Based on extensive interviewing and focus group discussions in eight different ethno-geographic areas, the research builds up an evidence-based picture of how local people and communities experience change, what (among the events of the past decade) is most meaningful for them, and what they perceive the drivers of change to be. The report was released in April 2010.

#### **Youth Participation and Transformations in the Maoist Organizations**

This research aims to understand transformations of young men and women within the Maoist party during the so-called "people's war," as well as the transformation of the Maoist party organizations—mainly the People's Liberation Army (PLA) and the Young Communist League (YCL)—during the conflict and post-conflict period up to 2009. The research is based on interviews with members of the PLA, YCL, and other party cadres. It focuses on how young men and women view their involvement in the insurgency. It attempts to understand the question of "becoming and being a man or a woman" in the Maoist insurgency. The key questions are: How did young people make decisions about joining the armed struggle? Why did some leave the village to join the armed struggle while others stayed back? How do they view their involvement in the insurgency? How transformative was their participation in the insurgency?

#### **Migration, Conflict, and Social Transformation**

This project is designed to understand how the migration of Nepalis contributes to transformation of gender, caste, ethnicity, and class identities at the personal and local levels, and to the reconstruction of the state in a still-turbulent, post-conflict environment in Nepal. Based on

multi-sited ethnographic fieldwork in source communities and migrant destinations, the research is designed to look in combination at both the vulnerabilities context for mobile population and at migrants' economic and socio-cultural impact. In doing so, this project aims for a better understanding of the interplay between structural violence in Nepali society, the Maoist agenda (which at its core attacked the feudal nature of Nepali society), and the economic, socio-cultural, and political impact of migrants in Nepali society and state. Funding is currently being sought for this project.

### *Outputs and Impact*

Our research program on conflict, aid, and social transformation in Nepal has attracted a considerable interest in the aid and research community in Kathmandu. We have been asked to present our findings at United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN), UN coordination meetings, university departments, and Kathmandu-based research organizations. Our report on Aid and Violence has attracted considerable attention in Nepal. UN agencies have engaged with our research findings on gender identities of Maoist combatants. We are frequently consulted by UN agencies, donors, other INGOs, journalists, and academics on conflict, aid, and social transformation issues. At present, we are in the process of expanding our research on issues including migration/mobility, vulnerabilities of marginalized groups (such as bonded laborers and female migrants), integration of Maoist combatants, and torture.

### **Mini-studies on Post-conflict Issues**

A number of mini-studies have been commissioned to document aspects of post-conflict society and politics in Nepal. These mini-studies will contribute to the larger projects described above. In addition to producing useful knowledge and information, the mini-studies are also intended to build the capacity of Nepali researchers through mentoring by Tufts/FIC researchers. The following mini-studies will be made available in 2010 on the Center's website:

- “Strikes and everyday life in Nepal: a study on social meanings of *'banda'* (shut-down)”: This study aims to document the nature, meanings, typology, and people's perceptions of

- strikes and political protests in Nepal.
- “A scoping study of migration recruitment agencies and agents in Nepal”: In mapping the migrant recruitment agencies that have been established to facilitate international migration from Nepal, this study will also look at the number, types, nature, and social life of these agencies.
- “Perceptions of everyday political violence in the Terai”: This study aims to document the perceptions of everyday political violence in Nepali Terai (lowlands bordering India). The main purpose of this study is to examine the nature of and the meanings ascribed to political violence (including but not limited to death, torture, threat, abduction, extortion, and discrimination).
- “A scoping study on female migration”: Various aspects of female migration and mobility will be documented, including destinations, occupations, areas of origin, class/caste/gender of women who migrate, agencies, and trafficking channels. The study will also identify literature that already exists on this issue in Nepal.
- “Ethnographic study on Nepal's borderlands”: Based on fieldwork carried out in the Nepal-India border area, this study examines the nature of the border, population flows, and cross-border interactions between the population and states on both sides of the border.

### *Workshops and Presentations*

1. In April 2010, we organized a symposium entitled “Nepal: Towards a ‘Great Transformation?’” in Kathmandu. We presented our research findings in front of some 50 policy makers, donors, INGOs, academics, and civil society in Nepal. In addition, we continue to be invited to make a number of seminar and conference presentations based on our research within and outside of Nepal.
2. Sharma, Jeevan. “Men and Masculinities in the Maoist Insurgency in Nepal.” Workshop on “New researcher's perspectives on Maoist insurgency in

- Nepal,” CNRS, Berder, France, 6-9 September 2010.
3. Sharma, Jeevan. “Men, Migration, and Consumption.” Seminar on “Nepal-Indo Migration in the Context of South Asian Mobility Patterns,” Martin Chautari and Danish School of Education, Dhulikhel, Nepal, 3-4 April 2010.
  4. Sharma, Jeevan. “Border Crossing and the State: Experiences of Nepali Migrants Crossing Nepal-India Border.” Policy Dialogue on “Illegal but Licit: Transnational Flows and Permissive Politics in Asia,” ISET/University of Amsterdam, Kathmandu, 29-30 March 2010.
  5. Sharma, Jeevan. “On the Political Uses of Knowledge: A Critique of Use of Social Science Research in Policy- making,” Martin Chautari, Kathmandu, 21 February 2010.
  6. Sharma, Jeevan. “What if Migration/ Mobility is Not a Problem? Authoritative Discourses on Migration/Mobility in Contemporary Nepal.” Seminar on “Aspects of Migration/Mobility in Nepal,” Martin Chautari, Kathmandu, Nepal, 8 February 2010.
  7. Sharma, Jeevan. “Maoist Insurgency and Geo-political Limitations to Social Transformation in Nepal.” School of International Development Seminar, University of East Anglia, UK, 22 January 2010.
  8. Sharma, Jeevan. “Mobility as a Protection Strategy among Youth during Maoist Insurgency in Nepal (1996-2005).” Protection Conference, Refugee Studies Centre, Queen Elizabeth House, (QEH), University of Oxford, 21-22 September 2009.
  9. Sharma, Jeevan. “Men’s participation in the Maoist people’s war in Nepal.” Annual Conference of Development Studies Association, Belfast, 2-4 September 2009.
  10. Sharma, Jeevan. “Young men’s participation and transformation in Maoist organizations in Nepal.” Research Seminar at Center for South Asian Studies, University of Edinburgh, UK, 17 September 2009.
  11. Donini, A., and J. Sharma. “Aid and Violence; Development Politics and Conflict in Nepal,” UN Contact Group Meeting, Kathmandu, Nepal, 6 August 2009.
  12. Donini, A, and J. Sharma. “Local perceptions of social transformation in Nepal.” A seminar organized by Center for Nepal and Asian Studies, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal, 3 August 2009.

### **Publications**

Bonino, Francesca, and Antonio Donini. “Aid and Violence: Development Policies and Conflict in Nepal.” Feinstein International Center, Tufts University, Medford, MA, June 2009.

Sharma Jeevan R. “On State Reconstruction in Nepal.” *Economic and Political Weekly* 45, no. 4 (2010): 20-23.

Sharma, Jeevan R., and Antonio Donini. “Towards a ‘Great Transformation’? The Maoist Insurgency and Local Perceptions of Social Transformation in Nepal”. Feinstein International Center, Tufts University, Medford, MA, July 2010.



photo by: Simon Harris. Sri Lankan military and IDPs.

## “WINNING HEARTS AND MINDS?” UNDERSTANDING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AID AND SECURITY

This program examines a widely-held assumption in military and foreign policy circles that development assistance is an important “soft power” tool to “win hearts and minds” and promote stabilization and security.

### *Goal and Rationale*

The assumption that aid is an important “soft power” tool that is effective at “winning hearts and minds” is having a major impact on how and where development aid is spent and provides an important rationale for the growing “securitization” of development aid. Tufts/FIC’s aid and security research project, however, has found little evidence that aid is an effective stabilization tool in Afghanistan and has highlighted the fact that the large amounts of aid being spent to promote counterinsurgency (COIN) objectives is often having destabilizing effects.

### *Impact*

The research findings, which question the fundamental COIN assumption that aid projects will help win the population over to supporting the Afghan government, have generated considerable attention in policy circles. Andrew

Wilder has been invited to give Congressional testimony before the House Subcommittee on National Security and Foreign Affairs and has been invited to brief senior civilian and military officials, including: the Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan, Ambassador Richard Holbrooke; former NATO/ISAF Commander, General Stanley McCrystal; US Ambassador to Afghanistan, Karl Eikenberry; and the Chief of Staff of Deputy Secretary of State, Jack Lew. In June, Ambassador Holbrooke invited Tufts/FIC to brief the entire USG Inter-Agency meeting on Afghanistan, which was attended by Deputy Assistant Secretaries from the DoD, State Department, NSC, INL, Treasury, and senior officials from CENTCOM, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, DEA, and USAID. In March, Tufts/FIC and the UK Foreign Office-affiliated Wilton Park Conference Centre also organized a major international conference, attended by senior civilian and military officials, academics, and

NGO representatives.

There is evidence that the dissemination of the research findings has started to influence policy debates as well as policies themselves. The Congressional testimony and a separate briefing with Congressman Tierney, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on National Security and Foreign Affairs, contributed to a decision to investigate the damaging effects of logistics and private security company contracts in Afghanistan (the findings of the report were recently published by the Subcommittee in a report titled, "Warlord Inc.: Extortion and Corruption Along the U.S. Supply Chain in Afghanistan." The research also reportedly contributed to the DoD decision to establish Taskforce 2010, headed by Rear Admiral Kathleen Dussault, to investigate how to reduce some of the negative effects of current aid and security contracting in Afghanistan (RADM Dussault specifically requested a briefing from Tufts/FIC shortly after her appointment in June 2010). Recently, we received an email from a military official involved in the Concepts Group at the Joint Forces Command responsible for developing the US military's "Money as a Weapons System" (now renamed "Integrated Financial Operations") doctrine, in which he stated:

*I wanted to pass on to you that you are definitely making an impact with respect to your research. We've been having weekly vtc sessions with USFOR-A, the IJC, Info Dominance Center, and others in Afghanistan and your research is coming up time and time again. Some agree, some don't but you have definitely got them talking in the two HQs that develop and implement a lot of the policy on the ground. For our work, we are going to roll this into a section concerning assessment. The treatment will likely be with respect to the limitations of development funding (principally CERP) in COIN. Not sure what future implementation will be but, increasingly, those limitations are recognized by the various HQs. From what I can tell, your work is the principal reason.*

### **Publications**

Kleinman, Michael, and Mark Bradbury. "Local perceptions of US 'hearts and minds' activities in Kenya." *Humanitarian Practice Network* 47, July 2010.

Kleinman, Michael, and Mark Bradbury. "Winning Hearts and Minds? Examining the Relationship Between Aid and Security in Kenya." Feinstein International Center, Tufts, University, Medford, MA, April 2010.

Wilder, Andrew. "Losing Hearts and Minds in Afghanistan." Feinstein International Center, originally published by Middle East Institute, in *Afghanistan, 1979-2009: In the Grip of Conflict*, December 2009.

Wilder, Andrew. "The Politics of Civil Service Reform in Pakistan." *Journal of International Affairs* 63, no. 1 (Fall/Winter 2009): 19-37.

Wilder, Andrew. Testimony at [Hearing on U.S. Aid to Pakistan: Planning and Accountability](#). House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Subcommittee on National Security and Foreign Affairs, December 2009.

Wilder, Andrew. "A 'weapons system' based on wishful thinking." *The Boston Globe*, 16 November 2009.

Wilder, Andrew, and Stuart Gordon. "Money Can't Buy America Love." *Foreign Policy* (1 December 2009).

### **Multimedia Publications**

Kilcullen, David, and Andrew Wilder. "Theory Meets Practice: Counterinsurgency in Afghanistan." Presentations at the US Institute of Peace, 6 August 2009.

Kilcullen, David, Andrew Wilder, Andrew Natsios, Nancy Lindborg, and James Schear. "Opposed Development: Concept and Implications." Presentations at the US Institute of Peace, 16 June 2010.

"The Real Problem in Afghanistan," slide show and interview produced by the *Tufts Journal*, 23 November 2009.

Wilder, Andrew. [Interview on CNN by Christiane Amanpour](#). 1 December 2009.

Wilder, Andrew. [Interview on research findings on NPR's "Morning Edition"](#). 4 November 2009.



*Jathika Hela Urumaya (JHU) poster, Colombo April 2009. JHU is a Sri Lankan Sinhala nationalist political party whose leadership and candidates are mainly Buddhist monks.*

## PREPARING FOR HUMANITARIAN CRISES OF THE FUTURE

The shape of humanitarian crises is evolving, with climate change and globalization set to have a profound impact upon community vulnerability.

### Humanitarian Horizons

#### *Goal and Rationale*

Humanitarian agencies will need to evolve and change the way they work if they are to meet the challenges of the next two decades. The “Humanitarian Horizons” research seeks to understand the impact that climate change, globalization, demographics, and changing dynamics within the humanitarian sector will have on future crises and organizations’ responses to them. This research examines the core challenges impacting agencies’ ability to anticipate and prepare for these crises.

#### *Outputs*

It was intended that the very methodology and interactive processes of the Humanitarian Horizons project would be regarded as an important output for those who have been project participants. Thus, a key output is a change in agency thinking and planning capacity based on what was learned through interaction over the course of the project. The four individual analyses described above were published as research papers in November 2009 and have been incorporated into a final Humanitarian Horizons document published in

January 2010. In June 2010, the project produced a workshop kit of presentation material and planning tools which will allow individual agencies and country teams to use the outputs of Humanitarian Horizons to help them move forward their own thinking about the future.

We are seeking primarily to inform the boards and senior management of the seven participating NGOs of the International Working Group and the major donor institutions behind them.

Actions to date have included:

1. 5th World Aging and Generations Congress, St Galan, Switzerland. Paper presented and discussion led on “Climate Change, Globalization and Adaptation to Uncertainty.” 4 September 2009.
2. “Teaching the elephant to dance: how do large organization deal with an uncertain future?” Discussion with major aid agencies and their donors, ALNAP AGM, London, 17 November 2009.
3. “The future of humanitarian action as a national security agenda.” Presentation to AusAid and Australian Ministry of Defense, AusAid, Canberra, Australia, 9 February 2010.
4. “The future of humanitarian action as a national security agenda.” Presentation to New Zealand Aid, New Zealand Aid, Wellington, New Zealand, 12 February 2010.
5. International Studies Association annual meeting, New Orleans. Chaired panel on organizational change in aid, 19 February 2010.
6. “Globalization and the changing face of humanitarian aid.” Address and discussion at World Vision International’s annual meeting of its global crisis response managers, 6 May 2010.
7. “The Humanitarian Enterprise in an Interconnected and Globalized World.” Address to UN New York seminar, 14 May 2010.
8. Address to the International Board of CARE International on future directions for humanitarian assistance, 5 June 2010.

## Publications

Borton, John. “Future of the Humanitarian System—Impacts of Internal Changes.” John Borton Consulting, Feinstein International Center Field Report, November 2009.

Haub, Carl. “Demographic Trends and their Humanitarian Impacts.” Population Reference Bureau, Feinstein International Center Field Report, November 2009.

“Humanitarian Horizons—A Practitioners’ Guide to the Future.” Feinstein International Center Field Report, January 2010.

Khan, Shanza, and Adil Najam. “The Future of Globalization and its Humanitarian Impacts.” Frederick S. Pardee Center for the Study of the Longer-Range Future, Feinstein International Center Field Report, November 2009.

Morinière, Lezlie C. Erway, Richard Taylor, Mohamed Hamza, and Tom Downing. “Climate Change and its Humanitarian Impacts.” Stockholm Environment Institute, Feinstein International Center Field Report, November 2009.

Roth, George, Carol Gorelick, Jeff Clanon, Sue Higgins, Tracy Huston, Jason Schulist, Jean Tully, Greg Clark, Shelia Covert-Weiss, Peter Walker, and Bob Wiebe. “A Learning Project Investigation of Hastily Formed Networks.” *Reflections* 9, no 3 (20-29 September 2009).

Walker, Peter. “How to think about the future: History, Climate Change, and Conflict.” *Journal of Pre-hospital and Disaster Medicine* 24, Suppl. 2 (2009): 244-246.

Walker, Peter, and Daniel Maxwell. *Shaping the Humanitarian World*. Series on Global Institutions. London: Routledge, 2009.

Webster M., J. Ginnetti, P. Walker, D. Coppard, R. Kent. “The Humanitarian Response Costs of Climate Change.” *Journal of Environmental Hazard* 8 (2009): 149-163.

Webster, Mackinnon, and Peter Walker. “One for All and All for One: Intra-Organizational Dynamics in Humanitarian Action.” April 2009. Feinstein International Center Report

## Professionalizing the Humanitarian Aid Sector

### *Activities Undertaken*

This activity has been carried forward through a study commissioned by the UK's Enhancing Learning and Research for Humanitarian Assistance project (ELRHA) and carried out by the Feinstein International Center in collaboration with RedR. The study examined the nature of professionalism in today's aid community and comes after a decade in which the humanitarian enterprise has sought to develop global standards, codes, and representative bodies, and amid increasing momentum for creating a global system for professional development, accreditation, and association. The study explores the nature of professionalism today and sets out key recommendations which, if implemented, could increase accountability, raise the quality and consistency of humanitarian service, open up the profession to talented new recruits, and raise the status of the humanitarian service provider to a level on a par with other professional groups.

In June 2010, the study was presented to an international conference of aid workers, donors,

and academics in London. At the conference, a decision was taken to start the process of setting up an international professional association for aid workers and to develop an international certification system for aid worker training. Dr. Peter Walker from the Center has been asked to serve on committees to help shape both these processes.

The full scoping study is available on the Center's website.

### *Publications*

"Professionalising the Humanitarian Sector: A Scoping Study." Peter Walker, Feinstein International Center, Tufts University, and Catherine Russ, RedR, UK, April 2010.

## Working with Aid Donors

### *Activities Undertaken*

Both British DFID and Swedish SIDA have commissioned evaluations this year of their humanitarian policies and funding. Dr. Peter Walker has been asked to serve on the advisory boards that are helping to shape both evaluation processes.

*photo by: © Shabbir Hussain Imam/IRIN. Aid workers hand out ice to IDPs in Jalala camp, Mardan District, North West Frontier Province.*





*photo by: Kate Sadler. A pastoralist woman in Somali Region Ethiopia ranks livelihood issues as part of a participatory appraisal exercise.*



photo by: Joanie Tobin/Tufts University Photo. Tufts, Harvard and MIT students and faculty participate in a humanitarian disaster simulation exercise at Harold Parker State Forest in Andover, Mass. The simulation is part of a humanitarian studies course taught by the three schools along with other universities, medical centers and national and international aid organizations.

## FOR DEGREE SEEKERS

### Courses Taught

We continue to teach the following courses:

*Humanitarian Action in Complex Emergencies* (Maxwell)

*Gender Culture and Conflict in Humanitarian Complex Emergencies* (Mazurana, Stites)

*Nutrition in Complex Emergencies* (Sadler, Young)

*Research Seminar in Forced Migration and Human Security* (Jacobsen)

*Tutorial in Forced Migration* (Jacobsen)

*MAHA Thesis seminar* (Jacobsen)

*Daily Risks and Crisis Events: How People and Planners Cope with Vulnerability* (Maxwell, Webb)

*International Nutrition Program* (Sadler, Webb)

### The Masters In Humanitarian Assistance (MAHA)

We continue to offer the one-year MAHA degree and enroll an average of five students per year. The graduating class of 2010 had seven students, from the Netherlands, Uganda (two), Kenya, and Canada. The incoming fall 2010 class has four students enrolled.

Scholarship funding for the degree remains a challenge. It costs around \$43,000 to come and do the degree (the tuition fee is \$25,000 and living costs are \$18,000). Funds from the Center and the School have allowed us to subsidize on

average 70% of the 2008/09 tuition fee, thus reducing the students' financial burden to around \$20,000. None of our students in the past three years have found independent funding. All have relied on their own funds to finance the rest of their costs.

### Food Policy and Nutrition Masters (FPAN)

Within the School of Nutrition Science and Policy, the FPAN degree offers a humanitarian specialization, provided primarily by courses taught by the Center. In 2010, two students graduated with the humanitarian specialization, representing 7% of all FPAN graduates.

### Humanitarian Field of Study (Fletcher School)

Within the Fletcher School's MALD degree we have established a full humanitarian concentration alongside the already-established human security concentration. All MALD students need to take two concentrations, each consisting of three subject-specific courses. We now have a package of six courses to offer to such students. In 2010, 48 students graduated with the humanitarian or human security concentration.

## FOR PRACTITIONERS AND RESEARCHERS

### A View from Below: Research in Conflict Zones

We are compiling a new book on conducting

rigorous field-based research, linked to knowledge generation to improve policy and practice, in conflict zones and with conflict-affected populations.

Increasing numbers of researchers are now working in regions experiencing high levels of conflict or crisis, or amongst populations that have fled violent conflict to become refugees or internally displaced. These researchers are motivated by the wish to conduct independent academic research or by the calls of governments and non-governmental organizations for “evidence-based” field research to inform policy and programming. However, conducting rigorous research in these kinds of field contexts presents a range of ethical, methodological, logistical, and security challenges not usually confronted in peaceful field contexts. This volume gathers the experience of researchers who have negotiated such challenges in the field, drawing lessons from their successes and failures with a view to helping others planning or presently conducting such research. The book will offer options, ideas, and techniques for studying the situations of people affected by conflict and, by focusing on ethical and security issues, seek ways to safeguard the interests and integrity both of the research “subjects” and of the researchers and their teams.

The provisional chapter list includes:

Chapter 1: Jok Maduk Jok, PhD, Associate Professor of History, Loyola Marymount University. “The Politics and Logistics of Fieldwork under Sudan’s Prolonged Conflicts.”

Chapter 2: Timothy Longman, PhD, Associate Professor of Political Science and Africana Studies, Vassar College. “Naming, Shaming, and Disclaiming: The Challenges of Human Rights Research in Burundi, Congo, and Rwanda.”

Chapter 3: Andrew Wilder, PhD, Research Director for Politics and Policy, Feinstein International Center, Tufts University, and Paul Fishstein, MS, Research Fellow at the John F. Kennedy School for Government, Harvard University. “Reflections on Establishing a Policy Research Institution in Afghanistan.”

Chapter 4: Molly Bingham, Freelance Photojournalist, and Steve Connors, Freelance Photojournalist. “Meeting Resistance: Reflections on Documentary Work in Iraq.”

Chapter 5: Catherine Brun, PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Geography, Norwegian University of Science and Technology. “‘I Love my Soldier’: Developing Responsible and Ethically Sound Research Strategies in a Militarised Society.”

Chapter 6: Antonio Donini, Senior Researcher, Feinstein International Center, Tufts University. “When Will You Convert to Islam? Lessons from Fieldwork in Afghanistan.”

Chapter 7: Laura Hammond, PhD, Senior Lecturer in Development Studies, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. “Wars and the Spaces between Them: Negotiating Researcher/Informant Relationships When Returning to Areas Affected by Conflict.”

Chapter 8: Catherine Hébert, Director and Producer, Mango Films Independent Film Production. “Shooting During War: When Violence Escapes the Images.”

Chapter 9: Tania Kaiser, PhD, Senior Lecturer in Refugee Studies, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. “Researching Social Life in Protracted Exile: Experiences with Sudanese Refugees in Uganda 1996–2008.”

Chapter 10: Isis Nusair, PhD, Assistant Professor of International Studies and Women’s Studies, Denison University. “Negotiating Space and Place among Iraqi Women Refugees in Jordan.”

Two-thirds of the chapters for this book are now ready. The book itself has been accepted for publication by Cambridge University Press and we hope to publish in 2011.

### **Journal of Humanitarian Assistance**

We continue to publish the online *Journal of Humanitarian Assistance* (<http://jha.ac>) which promotes the exchange of new ideas, previously unpublished research, and the critical write-up of field experience by field workers and researchers in humanitarian assistance. *JHA* offers the humanitarian assistance community the opportunity to receive and provide rapid public feedback on cutting-edge ideas. This community includes humanitarian field workers and agency officials, scholars and researchers, government

officials, residents of countries affected by crises and disasters, and donor agency officials.

The site uses a volunteer group of Tufts Masters students to review and edit the papers. We reviewed, edited, and published 11 papers this year. The website underwent a redesign in spring of 2010; the total number of visitors has increased 15% in the last year.

## FOR CURRENT STUDENTS

### Humanitarian Studies Initiative

The Humanitarian Studies Initiative, a collaborative program with Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, continues to grow. The Initiative delivers a certificate program in basic humanitarian programming skills, consisting of a two-week full-time residential course in the winter and a three-day field-based simulation exercise in the spring. The course was opened up to resident doctors at Harvard and Tufts in 2008/09. In 2009/10, more than 110 students took the course, including 35 from Tufts.

## BUDGET AND STAFFING

### Staffing and Infrastructure

The Center continues to occupy a suite of offices at 200 Boston Ave, Medford, just off the Tufts Medford campus. In addition, we have a small permanent office in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. We also rent office space in Kathmandu, Nepal. In 2010, we will open up a small office in Khartoum, Sudan.

Present Medford-based support staff are now:

- a Finance and Administration Director

- an Office Manager (also looking after HR and contract issues)
- a Budget Officer
- a Grant Writer
- a Receptionist/Bookkeeper
- a half-time IT/Communications Officer

In our Addis Ababa office, we have a full time Finance Manager supported by a full-time Administrator and Accountant.

## BUDGET

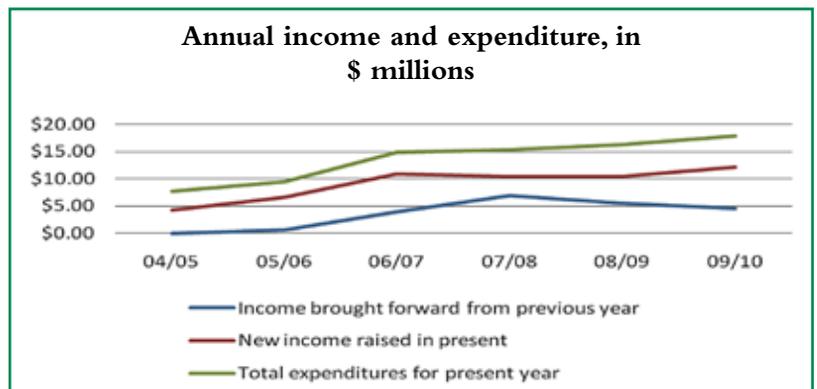
The tables and figures below summarize the Center’s income and expenditure for this year and our overall finances across the past five years.

The Center had a total income of \$10,459,027 in 2008/09. \$5.6 million of this was carry forward from 2007/08 in the form of multi-year grants and endowment funds; thus, \$4.9 million was raised through new multi-year grants. Our year-on-year fund-raising is up from 2007/08, which is encouraging given the present state of the economy. High income figures in previous years also reflect two major multiyear grants, both of which came to an end this year and are not being renewed in a multi-year format.

Expenditure in 2008/09 amounted to \$5,848,673, with \$4,610,353 income carrying over to 2009/10. The Center’s year-on-year expenditure has increased every year for the past four years, in line with our growth projections.

The table below details our total income and expenditure in 2009/10. On the income side, note that much of the income raised is in grants to be spent down over a three-year period and so only a portion of income was available for expenditure in 2009/10.

**Figure 1:**  
Annual expenditure and income for the Center over the past six years



<b>Summary of Annual Report for July 2009 to June 2010</b>	
<b>Income</b>	<b>\$12,194,195.32</b>
De-obligated	\$75,790.20
<b>Total Income 2009-2010</b>	<b>\$12,118,405.12</b>
<b>Expenses</b>	
Salaries and Benefits	\$2,544,819.20
Travel	\$323,175.89
Sub-contracts	\$758,555.13
Workshops	\$143,828.71
Consultants	\$568,474.84
Scholarship	\$66,774.00
Supplies/Dues/Books	\$58,951.81
Computer Equipment	\$19,353.24
Printing/Copying/Publications	\$24,342.24
Phone/Communications/Postage	\$31,232.52
Vehicle	\$105,454.31
Utilities/Housekeeping/Repair	\$20,434.41
Rent	\$41,255.00
Conversion Loss	\$3,125.00
Overhead	\$843,578.06
<b>Total Expenses 07/01/09 to 6/30/10</b>	<b>\$5,553,354.36</b>
<b>Carryover 2010-2011</b>	<b>\$6,565,050.76</b>

**Table 1: Income and expenditure for 2009/10**

Funds for our work came from US government sources, other OECD government sources, foundations, the aid community, and private donations. In addition, some income became available again from our endowments.

**Table 3:**  
Projected core center  
expenditure in 2010/11

<b>Income Source</b>	<b>Amount US\$</b>
Government Donor Agencies	\$5,029,360
Foundations	\$1,491,241
Foreign Governments	\$3,188,773
UN Agencies	\$881,958
NGO Agencies	\$234,811
Endowments Income	\$919,536
Incidental Donations	\$361,597
State	\$11,129
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12,118,405</b>

**Table 2: Sources of income in 2009/10**

Our projected core running costs for 2010/11 come to just over \$3.7 million. This does not include expenditure for specific research and teaching programs.

<b>Operating</b>	
Apartment	\$20,000
Supplies	\$30,000
Phone/Communication	\$25,000
Utilities	\$20,000
Postage	\$5,000
Rent for 200 Boston Avenue	\$108,000
IT Support	\$28,000
MAHA Events or Other Expenses	\$3,482
Addis Office	\$45,000
<b>Total Operating</b>	<b>\$284,482</b>
Scholarship	\$70,000
Travel/Project (non-project related)	\$100,000
Project Funds	\$0
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>\$2,993,192</b>
Facilities and Administration	\$744,949.92
<b>FIC Projected Budget 2010/2011</b>	<b>\$3,738,142</b>

## ANNEX I

Full listing of Center faculty and researchers, staff, and Visiting Fellows:

### Faculty and Researchers

Anastasia Marshak – *Assistant Researcher*

Andrew Catley – *Research Director for Policy Process*

Andrew Wilder – *Research Director for Policy Process*

Antonio Donini – *Senior Researcher*

Berhanu Admassu – *Field Technical Coordinator for the Pastoralist Livelihoods Program*

Daniel Maxwell – *Research Director for Food Security and Livelihoods in Complex Emergencies*

Darlington Akabwai – *Senior Researcher, Team Leader for the Karamoja Research Team*

Dawit Abebe – *Senior Researcher*

Dyan Mazurana – *Research Director for Gender, Youth, and Community*

Elizabeth Bontrager – *Project Administrator*

Elizabeth Stites – *Senior Researcher for Conflict and Livelihoods*

Helen Young – *Research Director for Public Nutrition*

Jeevan Raj Sharma – *Researcher*

John Burns – *Senior Researcher*

Karen Jacobsen – *Associate Professor and Academic Director, Research Director for Refugees and Forced Migration*

Kate Sadler – *Senior Researcher Public Nutrition in Emergencies*

Khristopher Carlson – *Senior Researcher: Children, Armed Conflict, and International Human Rights*

Peter Walker – *Director of the Feinstein International Center*

Yacob Aklilu – *Senior Researcher*

### Support Staff

Anita Robbins – *Administrative Assistant*

Ann O'Brien – *Administrative Manager*

Beth O'Leary – *Grant and Budget Coordinator*

Fasil Yemane – *Business Manager, Addis Ababa*

Hailu Legesse Tsehayu – *Accounting Assistant, Addis Ababa*

Hirut Demissie Banjaw – *Administrative Assistant, Addis Ababa*

Jonelle Lonergan – *Web Specialist*

Lisa Raffonelli – *Grant Writer*

Rosa Pendenza – *Administrative and Finance Director*

### Visiting Fellows

Adam Saltsman – *Visiting Fellow*

Ali Saleem – *Visiting Fellow*

Anton Baare – *Visiting Fellow*

Ariane Brunet – *Visiting Fellow*

Elisa Mason – *Visiting Fellow*

Kim Wilson – *Visiting Fellow*

Lacey Gale – *Visiting Fellow*

Lene Hansen – *Visiting Fellow*

Margie Buchanan-Smith – *Visiting Fellow*

Simon Harris – *Visiting Fellow*

## ANNEX II

### All Center Reports and Briefing Notes Published in 2009/10

Aklilu, Yacob, and Andy Catley. “Livestock Exports from the Horn of Africa: An Analysis of Benefits by Pastoralist Wealth Group and Policy Implications.” October 2009, <http://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/display/FIC/Livestock+Exports+from+the+Horn+of+Africa>.

Borton, John. “Future of the Humanitarian System—Impacts of Internal Changes.” John Borton Consulting, November 2009, <http://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/display/FIC/Future+of+the+Humanitarian+System+--+Impacts+of+Internal+Changes>.

Bradbury, Mark, and Michael Kleinman. “Winning Hearts and Minds? Examining the Relationship Between Aid and Security in Kenya.” April 2010, <http://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=34807224>.

Burns, John, Solomon Bogale, and Gezu Bekele. “Linking Poor Rural Households to Microfinance and Markets in Ethiopia: Baseline and Mid-term Assessment of the PSNP Plus Project in Doba.” March 2010, <https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/display/FIC/Linking+Poor+Rural+Household+s+to+Microfinance+and+Markets+in+Ethiopia>.

Coates, Jennifer, Daniel Maxwell, Girum Tadesse, Shimelis Hailu, Woldegebrail Zeweld Nugussie, and Abraha Gebrekiros. “Institutional Assessment Report—Tsaeda Amba Woreda, Eastern Tigray, Ethiopia (Research Program on Livelihoods Change over Time).” May 2010, <https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/display/FIC/Institutional+Assessment+Report+--+Tsaeda+Amba+Woreda%2C+Eastern+Tigray%2C+Ethiopia>.

Donini, Antonio. “Afghanistan—Humanitarianism Unraveled?” May 2010, <https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=36675386>.

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Haub, Carl. “Demographic Trends and their Humanitarian Impacts.” Population Reference Bureau, November 2009, <http://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/display/FIC/Demographic+Trends+and+their+Humanitarian+Impacts>.

“Humanitarian Horizons—A Practitioners’ Guide to the Future.” January 2010, <http://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/display/FIC/Humanitarian+Horizons+--+A+Practitioners%27+Guide+to+the+Future>.

Khan, Shanza, and Adil Najam. “The Future of Globalization and its Humanitarian Impacts.” Frederick S. Pardee Center for the Study of the Longer-Range Future, November 2009, <http://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/display/FIC/The+Future+of+Globalization+and+its+Humanitarian+Impacts>.

Maxwell, Daniel, Girum Tadesse, Mary Mukwavi, Shimelis Hailu, Wolde Gebreal Zewold, and Abraha Gebrekiros. “Baseline Report: Africa Community Resilience Project (Tsaeda Amba Woreda, Eastern Tigray, Ethiopia).” December 2009, <http://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/display/FIC/Baseline+Report+--+Africa+Community+Resilience+Project>.

Morinière, Lezlie C. Erway, Richard Taylor, Mohamed Hamza, and Tom Downing. “Climate Change and its Humanitarian Impacts.” Stockholm Environment Institute, November 2009, <http://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/display/FIC/Climate+Change+and+its+Humanitarian+Impacts>.

“Professionalising the Humanitarian Sector: A Scoping Study.” Peter Walker, Feinstein International Center, Tufts University, and Catherine Russ, RedR UK. April 2010, <http://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/display/FIC/Professionalising+the+Humanitarian+Sector>.

Sadler, Kate, and Andy Catley. “Milk Matters: The Role and Value of Milk in the Diets of Somali Pastoralist Children in Liben and Shinile, Ethiopia.” September 2009, <http://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/display/FIC/Milk+Matters+--+The+Role+and+Value+of+Milk+in+the+Diets+of+Somali+Pastoralist+Children+in+Liben+and+Shinile%2C+Ethiopia>.

Sharma, Jeevan R., and Antonio Donini. “Towards a ‘Great Transformation’? The Maoist Insurgency and Local Perceptions of Social Transformation in Nepal”. Feinstein International Center, Tufts University, Medford, MA, July 2010. <https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=37721240>.

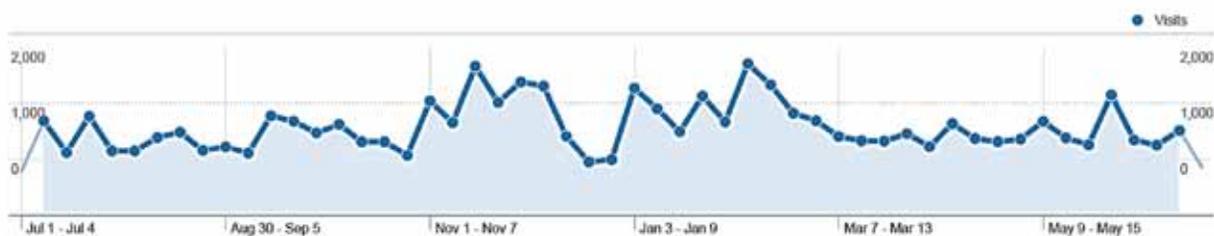
Stites, Elizabeth, and Darlington Akabwai. “Changing Roles, Shifting Risks: Livelihood Impacts of Disarmament in Karamoja, Uganda.” July 2009, <http://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/display/FIC/Changing+Roles%2C+Shifting+Risks>.

## ANNEX III

### Website Usage

Our websites are an increasingly important part of our dissemination. The center runs two sites, one for the Center as a whole and one for the *Journal of Humanitarian Assistance*. Both sites are reported on below.

#### 2009–2010 statistics for <http://Fic.Tufts.Edu>



54,973 visits from 183 countries

164,900 pages viewed

**Average time a visitor spends on the site:** 2 minutes, 48 seconds

**Busiest day:** November 18 2009 (512 visits)

**Top search keyword:** Feinstein International Center (1,891 searches)

**Top referral site:** <http://nutrition.tufts.edu> (2,732 visits)

2009–2010 saw a **38% increase in total visits** to our website and a **60% increase in page views**. The average time visitors spent browsing the site increased by 10%. While a large portion of our visitors found our website by following links from referring websites and email marketing campaigns, **search engine traffic nearly doubled** from 12,869 visits to 27,019.

While our website is the primary distribution point for all of our published research, our publications can also be found on Scribd (<http://www.scribd.com>), Eldis (<http://www.eldis.org/>), and ReliefWeb (<http://www.reliefweb.int/>).

#### Top 20 Pages with Views

Page	Page views
1. Feinstein International Center	19711
2. MA in Humanitarian Assistance	11300
3. About Us	5828
4. Publications	5736
5. Research Programs	4421
6. Faculty and Researchers	3756
7. Andrew Wilder	3478
8. Education	3319
9. “Winning Hearts and Minds?” Understanding the Relationship between Aid and Security	2993
10. Humanitarian Horizons – A Practitioners’ Guide to the Future	2838

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11. Site Search	2162
12. Peter Walker	1713
13. Employment Opportunities	1690
14. Darfur – Livelihoods, Vulnerability, and Choice	1483
15. Reports	1387
16. Understanding the Future of Pastoralism in Africa	1281
17. Fellows	1280
18. Humanitarian Horizons	1275
19. Humanitarian Action and Response	1274
20. Aid and Violence	1233

### 2009-2010 statistics for <http://jha.ac>



37,895 visits from 185 countries

70,375 pages viewed

**Average time a visitor spends on the site:** 1 minute, 37 seconds

**Busiest day:** November 10 2009 (420 visits)

**Top search keyword:** *Journal of Humanitarian Assistance* (929 searches)

**Top referral site:** [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int) (649 visits)

From July 2009 through June 2010, the *Journal of Humanitarian Assistance* published 11 scholarly articles on topics, including a philosophical consideration of the right to asylum, a report from a focus group of women victims of violence in Afghanistan, and an analysis of the current state of international peace mediation.

### Top 20 Pages

Page	Page views
1. Home Page	12471
2. Archives and Keywords	5312
3. About	1871
4. Counting Excess Civilian Casualties of the Iraq War: Science or Politics?	1619
5. Selling the Distant Other: Humanitarianism and Imagery— Ethical Dilemmas of Humanitarian Action	1514
6. Internally Displaced Persons: Case Studies of Nigeria's Bomb Blast and the Yoruba-Hausa Ethnic Conflict in Lagos, Nigeria	1387
7. Terrorism and the Aid Industry: A Back to Basics Plan	1347
8. NGOs in the Aid Community: Do Funding Source or Economic Conditioning Matter to Decisions of Country or Activity Involvement?	1302
9. Submission guidelines	1295

10. Hell on Earth—Systematic Rape in Eastern Congo	1253
11. A Theory of Obligation	1071
12. Toward an Anthropology of Humanitarianism	993
13. Articles	982
14. Evaluation of effectiveness of mental health training program for primary health care staff in Hambantota District, Sri Lanka post-tsunami	823
15. Have Islamic aid agencies a privileged relationship in majority Muslim areas? The case of post-tsunami reconstruction in Aceh	820
16. When NGOs beget NGOs: Practicing Responsible Proliferation	785
17. Advocacy: A Good Word Gone Bad	749
18. Drug Donations in Emergencies, the Sri Lankan Post-tsunami Experience	604
19. Pre-2007 archives	572
20. Why was there still malnutrition in Ethiopia in 2008? Causes and humanitarian accountability	566



*photo by: John Burns. Traditional beehives in Doba woreda, West Hararghe, Ethiopia.*



Feinstein  
InternationalCenter

Feinstein International Center

Tufts University

200 Boston Ave., Suite 4800

Medford, MA 02155

USA

tel: +1 617.627.3423

fax: +1 617.627.3428

[fic.tufts.edu](http://fic.tufts.edu)