

SEPTEMBER 2011



# Feinstein International Center

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



Annual Report: July 2010 to June 2011



**Tufts**  
UNIVERSITY

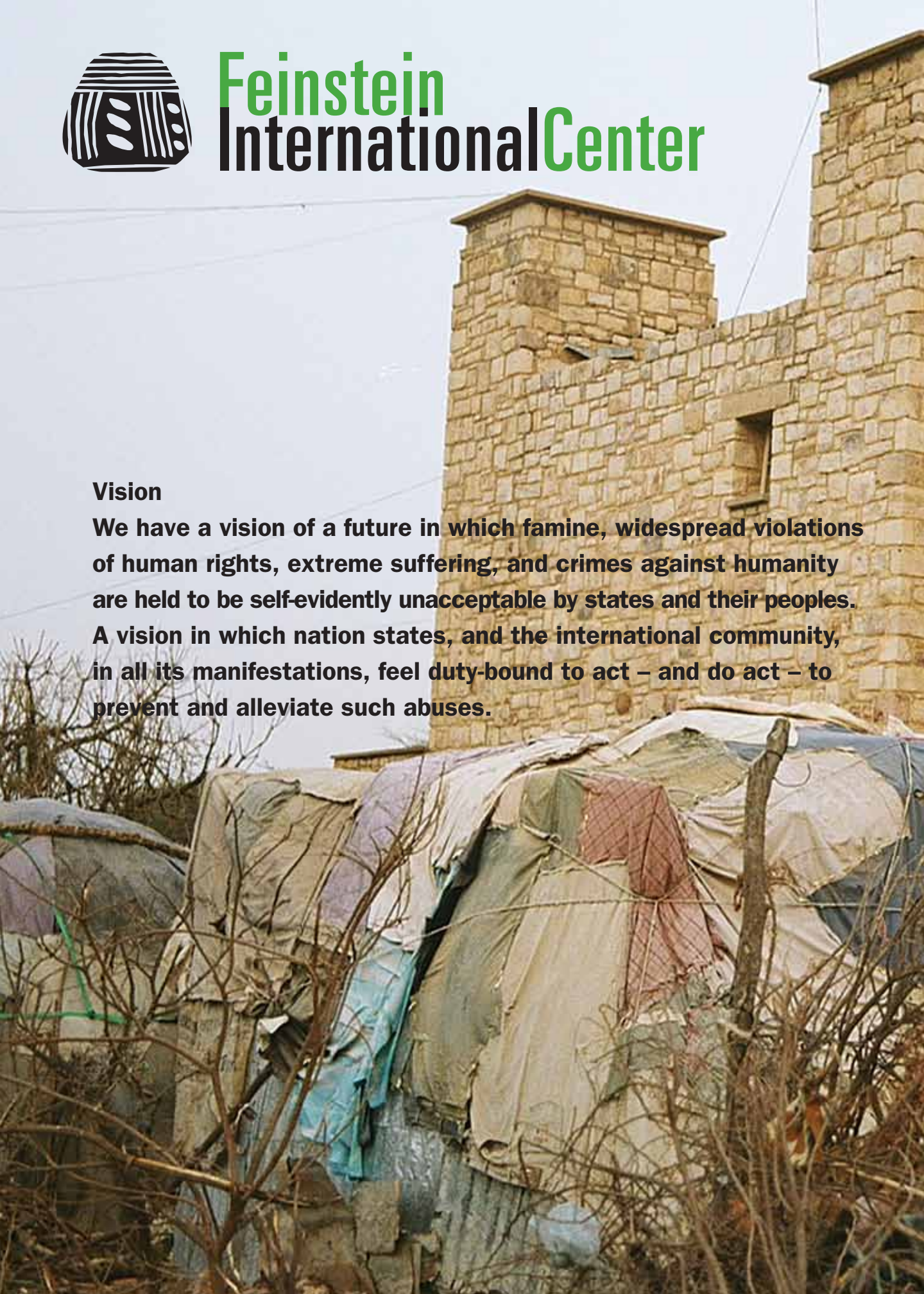
Gerald J. and Dorothy R.  
Friedman School of  
Nutrition Science and Policy



# 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.**





IDP Camp, Somalia

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*Cover photo by Kate Sadler. Measuring malnutrition in Ethiopia.*

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Photo: M. Bradbury

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Photo: A. Donini U.S. Marine Corps photo by Staff Sgt. William Greeson/Released

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*Taken in the Morang district in Eastern plains in Nepal. Our research in this area revolves around local perceptions of conflict, aid and social transformation. Photo by Jeevan Sharma.*

## INTRODUCTION

The Center's scope of work has expanded in 2010–11 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 29 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 78 students completed the Humanitarian Studies Initiative Certificate run jointly with Harvard University and MIT.

Staffing at the Center has remained relatively static with 22 faculty, 8 support staff, and 12 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 \$6,004,991 and had a total income of \$11,985,711 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 Jeevan Sharma.



## 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.

### **Livelihood Programming for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): Kenya, Nepal, and Haiti**

According to the Hyogo Framework for Action, disasters affect over 200 million people annually, causing significant loss of lives, forced migration, and disruption of livelihoods and institutions. The trend over the past 15–20 years points to a greater frequency of environmental, climatic, political, and

economic hazards and therefore a growing risk for vulnerable populations worldwide. Though disasters affect everyone, often the impact disproportionately falls on poor countries and the poor and marginalized people within. Thus the effects of disasters are not simply a humanitarian problem, but also a major challenge to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

DRR programs and policies offer the

potential to reduce the effects of a disaster or shift the burden outside the affected community, yet there exist many gaps and unanswered questions. Often the DRR policies and intervention strategies of institutions are not effectively linked or ignore the underlying risk factors and are limited in the use of evidence-based programming. This Tufts/FIC study is designed to improve our knowledge of livelihoods in the context of a disaster (*before, during, and after*), evaluate the impact of specific interventions intended to reduce risks, help articulate livelihoods approaches to DRR programming, and aid policy makers, donors, and agencies in designing and implementing better and more effective DRR programming.

The first phase of the study was a literature review and agency consultation dedicated to outlining the existing literature on disaster risk reduction, highlighting gaps in DRR knowledge and programming, developing a holistic DRR framework entrenched in the livelihood framework, and making recommendations on topics that should be given greater attention in the DRR literature, research, and programming. The second phase, currently underway and building on the findings of phase one, is field research in three country case studies: Kenya, Nepal, and Haiti. Together the three case studies cover environmental, tectonic, economic, and socio-political hazards, as well as different livelihood assets (physical, natural, financial, and human) and population groups (rural, urban, and peri-urban). To date, a qualitative evaluation is underway in Nepal and Haiti, with a quantitative baseline complete in Nepal. Using participatory observation, community mapping, in-depth and semi-structured interviews, as well as household level survey data, these assessments evaluate how households and livelihoods have been affected by the disaster, what coping strategies, including maladaptive, have been utilized and their effectiveness, and the impact and perception of institutional DRR programming in the community.

As the project is still ongoing, the outputs so far include a literature review, “Examining Linkages between Disaster Risk Reduction and Livelihoods,” which has been shared with our donor and partners and made available on the Tufts/FIC website. The findings of the report reveal that in the current DRR literature there are

more gaps in knowledge and programming than prescriptions for protecting livelihoods, with inadequate focus on urban areas or conflict as a hazard, few standardized definitions, tools, and methodologies, and limited integration with development, climate adaption, and humanitarian programming. This along with other recommendations has impacted the project’s field research focus and design. Individual instrumentation and protocol, with some substantial overlap, has been developed for all three country case studies. As data collection is still ongoing in Nepal and Haiti and scheduled to begin in Kenya in the fall, it is too early to present findings from the field.

### ***Publications and Workshops***

Feinstein International Center. 2010. “Examining Linkages between Disaster Risk Reduction and Livelihoods.” Boston, MA.

Household Level Data Collection Training Workshop. May 2011. Dhangadhi, Nepal.

Qualitative Assessment and Community Mapping Training Workshop. June 2011. Port au Prince, Haiti.

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

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 under this project continued to focus on technical coordination and impact assessment under the USAID-funded “Pastoralist Livelihoods Initiative” (PLI) program in Ethiopia.

In PLI, we worked with Oromiya and Somali regional governments and FAO to run 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, Mercy Corps, 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. Impact assessments and reviews during the year included a review of a large-scale cash-for-work project and impact assessments of small-scale irrigation and livestock marketing projects.

In addition to PLI, through our regional 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. We also provided regular assistance to UNOCHA to review emergency proposals related to pastoralist areas.

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.

During the year numerous presentations and briefings were made in Ethiopia. Examples were:

In July 2010 we ran a half-day briefing on the findings of our rapid review of the cash-for-work and natural resource management components of the RAIN Project, for Mercy Corps, Save the Children, USAID, DFID, and World Bank.

In August 2010 we worked with Save the Children US to develop a long-term strategy for their work in pastoralist areas of Ethiopia. A Strategic Livelihoods Framework for their work was presented.

In September 2010 we participated in a one-day panel discussion on options for reforming the agricultural extension system in pastoralist areas, led by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Pastoral Community Development Project (PCDP) of the Ministry of Federal Affairs. We made a presentation on international experiences with extension approaches with pastoralists.

In November 2010 we led briefing to CHF International and USAID/OFDA on the findings of our impact assessment of a small-scale irrigation project in Somali Region.

In December 2010 we made presentations to the government-led Agriculture Task Force on

sea-surface temperatures (SSTs) in the Pacific Ocean and links to the Ethiopian climate.

In January 2011 we supported a meeting in Yabello, Ethiopia organized by Save the Children, providing information on analysis of climate forecasts and advising on related drought programming.

In April 2011 we briefed USAID Ethiopia on experiences with impact assessment as part of their evolving country strategy paper, and renewed interest in USAID in strengthening monitoring and evaluation.

Also in April 2011 we ran a half-day seminar for the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO Disaster Risk Management Group on livelihoods-based programming, drought cycle management, and climate analysis.

### ***Publications and Workshops***

Catley, A., and A. Napier. 2010. "Rapid Review of the Cash-for-Work and Natural Resource Management Components of the RAIN Project." Feinstein International Center, Tufts University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

PLI Policy Project. 2010. "Impact Assessment of Small-Scale Pump Irrigation in the Somali Region of Ethiopia." Feinstein International Center, Tufts University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

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

The Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS) were 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 were instrumental in leading the coalition to develop these standards, which were published in early 2009 and became available as a free download on the LEGS website. LEGS is a broad collaborative effort involving FAO, ICRC, AU, and Vetwork UK, as well as the Center. During 2010–11 the main funding for LEGS was provided by DFID (via the Center) and ECHO (via FAO). Day-to-day coordination of LEGS is handled by Vetwork UK. Center faculty chaired the LEGS Steering Group meetings, held in the FIC Africa Regional Office in Addis Ababa.

The LEGS process recognized 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.

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

#### Activities Undertaken

- LEGS Regional trainings – seven regional LEGS training of trainers courses were completed, with 124 trainees from 38 countries (24 women, 100 men)
- LEGS National trainings – LEGS TOT graduates conducted 34 national-level or sub-national trainings in 15 countries, with 719 people trained (88 women, 631 men)
- LEGS translation – LEGS was translated into Arabic and French
- LEGS book sales and website downloads – sales of the English hard copy version of LEGS reached 6000 copies; in addition, downloads of the pdf version from the LEGS website were: English version, 5,116 copies; French version, 518 copies; and Arabic version, 502 copies (total 6,136 copies)
- LEGS videos – two DVDs were produced, a three-minute introduction “Why LEGS?” and a 20-minute film “LEGS – the Key Steps”

During the year, a milestone for LEGS was that a “Companionship Agreement” between Sphere and LEGS was approved in May 2011, thereby formalizing LEGS as a Companion Module to Sphere. This development effectively institutionalizes LEGS within the broader Sphere framework. LEGS was also named as the key reference point for the new FAO “Guidelines for Assessment and Programme Formulation in

Agriculture Emergencies,” released in 2011. Together with the expanding training program and translation of LEGS, these events show a growing awareness and commitment to LEGS by global humanitarian and food security actors.

#### *Publications and Workshops*

LEGS. 2010. Normes et directives pour l’aide d’urgence à l’élevages (LEGS). LEGS and Practical Action Publishing.

LEGS. 2011. Normas y directices para intervenciones ganaderas en emergencias (LEGS). LEGS and Practical Action Publishing.

LEGS. 2011. Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards – Arabic Version. LEGS and Practical Action Publishing.

Watson, C. 2011. “Protecting Livestock, Protecting Livelihoods: The Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS).” *Pastoralism: Research, Policy and Practice* 1:9.

Watson, C. 2011. “Innovative Livelihoods-Based Responses to Disasters: The Case of the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS).” World Conference on Humanitarian Studies, June 2–5, 2011, Medford, MA.

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

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.

The Longitudinal Impact Study of the PSNP Plus is being carried out in four study areas in Tigray, Amhara, and Oromiya Regions of Ethiopia. To date, a number of scoping studies have been carried out in all 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 all 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. The field data collection for two of the final impact assessments has also been completed. The two remaining impact assessments will be carried out during the last quarter of 2011.

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. The findings from these have been presented to key stakeholders and these have been used to make real-time adjustments to improve the project. 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. The research findings have also been used in designing future poverty reduction programs in Ethiopia and as a resource for recent food security and nutrition proposals.

### *Publications and Workshops*

Burns, J., and S. Bogale. Forthcoming, 2011. “Linking Poor Rural Households to Microfinance and Markets in Ethiopia: Baseline and Mid-Term Assessment of the PSNP Plus Project in Sekota.” Feinstein International Center, Tufts University, Medford, MA.

Burns, J., and S. Bogale. Forthcoming, 2010. “Linking Poor Rural Households to Microfinance and Markets in Ethiopia: Baseline and Mid-Term Assessment of the PSNP Plus Project in Raya Azebo.” Feinstein International Center, Tufts University, Medford, MA.

Bogale, S., G. Bekele, and J. Burns. 2010. “Linking Poor Rural Households to Microfinance and Markets in Ethiopia: Baseline Assessment of the PSNP Plus Project in Sire and Dodota.” Feinstein International Center, Tufts University, Medford, MA.

Burns, J., S. Bogale, and G. Bekele. 2010. “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.

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

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

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 for more in-depth monitoring at the household level for an additional two years.

The final round of participatory impact assessment took place in the summer of 2010. Preparations for the ongoing survey have taken place in early 2011. Two rounds of data collection per year (once during the “hungry” season and once in the post-harvest season) will take place beginning from August 2011.

The results from this study are helping to shape the way in which agencies analyze and intervene in situations of chronic vulnerability or protracted crisis. It is also piloting field-friendly tools for analyzing livelihoods longitudinally—most studies to present are snapshots or cross-sectional in nature. This study deliberately focused on change rather than status.

### ***Publications And Workshops***

Maxwell, Daniel, Jennifer Coates, Girum Tadesse, Fayera Abdissa, Shimelis Hailu, Eyasu Shishigu, Woldegebrail Zeweld Nugussie, Kinfu Mezgebe, and Abraha Gebrekiros. 2011. “Participatory Impact Assessment: Africa Community Resilience Programme. Tsaeda Amba Woreda, Eastern Tigray, Ethiopia Research Program on Livelihoods Change Over Time. Final Report.” Feinstein International Center Report. Tufts University, Medford, MA.

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

Maxwell, Daniel, Patrick Webb, Jennifer Coates, and James Wirth. 2010. “Fit for Purpose? Rethinking Food Security Responses in Humanitarian Crises.” *Food Policy* 35, no. 2: 91–97.

## **Programming for Food Security**

Significant improvements have been made in food security analysis in recent years, and the range of potential responses to protect and promote food security has been substantially broadened. But it remains unclear whether these changes have resulted in improved program choice or improved impact. Building on several years of specific inquiries, the Feinstein International Center is launching a series of new studies that will look into this question. The first is the question of the way in which improved analysis informs program decisions.

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. That study is now finished; one paper has been published this year, and another has been accepted for publication.

Research begun this year includes an analysis of the role and potential of the recently launched Global Food Security Cluster. A separate study will investigate response analysis, or the way in which agencies use assessments and other information to make program choices, given recent improvements in assessment methodology and a rapidly broadening range of response options. This follows on work with both FAO and WFP on response analysis.

Dan Maxwell was the external author of “The State of Food Insecurity 2010” Report, put out jointly by FAO and WFP, on the theme of protracted crises. That work also resulted in an article in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. He has also developed chapters for two separate books on the theme of the manipulation of food aid in conflict, one of which is published in 2011. Dan Maxwell and Kate Sadler were asked to contribute a chapter to the World Disaster Report on food security and nutrition in emergencies.

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.

The SOFI report of 2010 has resulted in the issue of food security in protracted crises being taken up by the Committee on Food Security (CFS) of the Food and Agriculture Organization, and wider recognition of protracted crises as a context that requires more nuanced responses.

### ***Publications and Workshops***

Food and Agriculture Organization. 2010. “The State of Food Insecurity in the World. Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises.” FAO, Rome (Dan Maxwell was author and external editor).

Maxwell, Daniel, Luca Russo, and Luca Alinovi. Forthcoming, 2011. “Constraints to Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises.” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. Available on *PNAS Early Edition*: [www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.0913215108](http://www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.0913215108).

Maxwell, Daniel, Helen Young, Susanne Jaspars, John Burns, and Jacqueline Frize. Forthcoming, 2011. “Targeting and Distribution in Complex Emergencies: Participatory Management of Humanitarian Food Assistance.” *Food Policy*. Available on *Food Policy In Press* at: <http://www.sciencedirect.com.ezproxy.library.tufts.edu/science/article/pii/S0306919211000492>.

Maxwell, Daniel, Sarah Bailey, Paul Harvey, Peter Walker, Cheyanne Church, and Kevin Savage. Forthcoming, 2011. “Corruption in Humanitarian Assistance: Perceptions, Gaps and Challenges.” *Disasters* Vol. 35. Available on *Disasters Early View* at: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com.ezproxy.library.tufts.edu/doi/10.1111/j.1467-7717.2011.01245.x/pdf>.

Peeters, Loek, and Daniel Maxwell. 2011. “Characteristics and Strategies Favoring Sustained Food Access during Guinea’s Food Price Crisis.” *Development in Practice* 21: 577–591.

Maxwell, Daniel, and Kate Sadler. 2011. “Responding to Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in Crises.” Chapter 5 in *World Disaster Report 2011*. Geneva: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Maxwell, Daniel. 2011. “The Politicization of Humanitarian Assistance: Using Humanitarian Food Assistance for Strategic, Military and Political Purposes.” In *Problems, Promises and Paradoxes of Aid: Africa’s Experience*, edited by Muno Ndula and Nicholas van de Walle. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

### **Research Programme Consortium: Livelihoods, Basic Services, and Social Protection**

A new program begun in early 2011 will investigate livelihoods, access to basic services, and social protection in fragile and conflict-affected states. Closely linked to earlier work undertaken by the Feinstein International Center in livelihoods and food security, and combining insights from working in protracted conflict settings, this research is part of a multi-institute consortium, led by the Overseas Development Institute in London. The program of research is five years long, funded by the UK Department for International Development. Research will focus on seven conflict-affected countries; the Feinstein Center is leading on two (Uganda and Sudan) and collaborating on several others.

The research will focus on three interlinked thematic areas and one crosscutting area. The first focuses on generating better information about poverty and vulnerability in fragile and conflict-affected situations and an improved understanding of people’s and communities’ own responses to fragility and conflict. The second focuses on state-building, peace-building, and the improvement of well-being, including looking at existing state capacities for policy-making and service delivery. The third is the role of aid agencies and non-governmental actors, including but not limited to humanitarian agencies’ role in livelihoods, social protection, and service delivery and how they relate to the state. The final is considering crosscutting issues—the “building blocks” for livelihoods, basic services, and social protection.

2011 has been the inception phase of the program, with evidence papers being written and stakeholders consultation processes being undertaken. Field research will begin in 2012. As such, there is no impact or publications to report in 2011.

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

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.

This project is now complete and the final report has been submitted to USAID/USDA. Some of the key findings of the report include discussion of the fact that USAID and its partners on the ground have already achieved remarkable impacts under the most challenging of circumstances. Most food aid now responds to humanitarian crises, and specification of products has to be framed in that context, without ignoring the valuable food-assisted work conducted outside of emergencies. But there is much scope for improvement. Smarter programming, more careful targeting, greater attention to cost-effectiveness (in relation to planned human outcomes, not just numbers of people “fed”), enhanced coordination and streamlining of U.S. government interagency processes, enhanced policy harmonization among international players, and application of best practice in product formulation and production can markedly increase the impact of U.S. food aid resources.

Specifically, the components of this report led by Kate Sadler aimed to review the role of nutrition support in the progression of HIV/AIDS and in USAID programming related to HIV-affected populations. Here the review found a need for updated guidance on nutrition support for HIV/AIDS programming, with an urgent



*Photo by Kate Sadler. Pastoralist children are often reliant on milk for their nutrition and can suffer periodic hunger when cattle herds have to move away in search of fodder.*

need for more information on the nutritional requirements for different groups of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in order to formulate this guidance. A strong signal is needed from PEPFAR supporting allocation of funds for food in HIV programs, and enhanced versions of fortified blended food (FBF), with the addition of oil, that could meet the generally increased requirements of PLHIV was recognized as potentially useful. In many countries, very large numbers of HIV-positive adults with mild-to-moderate malnutrition are being identified, and the cost of providing nutritional support to these adults (particularly with an imported ready-to-use food) is a commonly voiced concern. An improved, locally produced FBF has the potential to be more cost-effective.

Both the full report and the summary (50-page) report are now available at <http://nutrition.tufts.edu/news/food-aid-quality-report>. In addition, key findings from the review will be published in the *Food and Nutrition Bulletin* during the next quarter. The findings and summary report were recently released by the project team at the Kansas City Food Aid & Development Conference 2011. The conference went remarkably well and several presentations on the project were well received by the international food aid community. USAID appears happy with our contribution to what is a complex political, as

well as technical, agenda, and there is now discussion of a phase 2, during which new food aid products outlined by the report might be tested for different populations and contexts.

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

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 majority 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 ART 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 and reduce their 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 builds upon the existing—but limited—literature and examines 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 is developing 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.

Both the “Food by Prescription” program, which is being supported by Save the Children US in Ethiopia, and the Tufts study component were first rolled out in June 2010. Quantitative data collection to answer objectives one and two above is ongoing in a sample of participating health facilities throughout the country and is being monitored regularly by the Tufts Project Coordinator and Study Monitor. In addition, a qualitative component to the impact study, focusing specifically on issues of program adherence and compliance among participants, was designed during this period, and a series of focus group discussions with FBP participants was held in eight health facilities in June 2011.

The cost-effectiveness study component of the research was designed during this period and included an initial visit to Ethiopia by Professors Rogers and Coates in January 2011. Instruments were finalized over the course of an additional visit in May 2011. Data collection began in July and will continue through September 2011.

Finally, the first Training of Trainers (ToT) in HIV/Nutrition was delivered during this year to 17 faculty members of Hawassa University. They have gone on to integrate training content into their own teaching in the Schools of Nutrition, Public Health, Nursing, and Pediatrics.

This project is expected to run until September 2012. Outputs during 2010–2011 included finalized study protocols for all components, and approval from the Tufts University IRB, the donor (USAID), and the Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute. A post-training evaluation of the ToT delivered to Hawassa University faculty indicated that 560 health and nutrition students have now been exposed to teaching on nutrition and HIV as a result of this training.

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

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.

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 now coming to an end 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. Kate Sadler, the project Principal Investigator, has made several trips to project sites during the last year to review progress against the timeline for dry season interventions and to set up and assess the quality of a nutritional surveillance system that has monitored nutrition outcomes in children impacted by the project. The Milk Matters team at SCUS and UK has closely monitored interventions from December 2010 through May 2011. This was particularly important with the developing drought in the southeast of Ethiopia that impacted the Liben Zone study areas. Collection, compilation, and analysis of data for the final evaluations of this study are now underway.

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. Results of Phase III of this work will be available by November 2011.

## Community-Based Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition in Bangladesh

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 workers (CHWs) 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.

Data collection under this study is now finished and analysis and writing near completion. The study has included parallel-running 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 CHWs, 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).

Results show that when SAM is diagnosed and treated by community health workers (CHWs) a very high proportion of malnourished children can access care, and they are very likely to recover. The main outcome measures, including the high recovery rate (92%) and low mortality

and default rates (0.1% and 7.5% respectively), are all considerably better than the Sphere international standards for therapeutic feeding programs and compare favorably with other community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) programs across the world, as well as with previous work that has examined the outpatient rehabilitation of children suffering from SAM in Bangladesh. The level of coverage seen in this program was 89% (CI 78.0% – 95.9%) by April 2010; this is one of the highest rates of coverage ever recorded for similar programs. In contrast, monitoring data in a comparison Upazila, where the standard of care (facility-based treatment) was the only mechanism for treating SAM, showed that most children referred never made it to the facility or, if they did, they went home before completing treatment.

There are a number of reasons that explain these positive findings. First, results show that CHWs were able to identify and treat SAM very early in the course of the disease. This meant that children presented with fewer complications, were easier to treat, and there was rarely a need to refer a child for inpatient treatment. The program design supported this early identification of cases through decentralized and multiple pathways to treatment, including the use of mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) bands by CHWs at monthly growth monitoring sessions and during home visits to sick children and the use of a “watch-list” of sick children by CHWs in their villages. In addition, study findings show that there was a good interface between the community and the program. Mothers and community-level health practitioners such as village doctors and other community-based stakeholders were aware of SAM, trusted CHWs to provide effective treatment, and referred their own children and others in their villages when they were sick or losing weight. Second, study findings demonstrate a very high quality of care delivered by CHWs. When assessed against a treatment algorithm, they achieved, on average, a rate of 100% error-free case identification and management.

Cost effectiveness was also analyzed as part of this study. The CCM of SAM in Bangladesh cost \$165 per child treated and \$26 per DALY (disability-adjusted life year) averted. This is a similar cost-effectiveness ratio to other priority child health interventions such as immunization,

micronutrient supplementation, and treatment of pneumonia and diarrhoea. It is also at a level considered “highly cost-effective” according to WHO’s definition that defines an intervention as cost-effective if it averts one DALY for less than the per capita GDP of a country.

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. 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:

- A national results dissemination meeting in October 2010 included 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 were presented and disseminated, and working groups started to map out how such an approach might be incorporated into national policy.
- The national-level malnutrition working group, led by UNICEF and Institute of Public Health Nutrition, has now started the process of incorporating community-based management of SAM into the national guidelines for the treatment of SAM in Bangladesh.



*Photos by Kate Sadler. Using community based health workers to track and treat malnutrition in Bangladesh is proving far more effective than the normal hospital based treatment.*

*Photo by Helen Young. A vibrant market in Kutum, North Darfur, illustrating the complexity and connectedness of livelihood strategies and market system in the area prior to the conflict.*



## SUDAN: LIVELIHOODS, VULNERABILITY, AND CHOICE

In Sudan, livelihoods and conflict are closely linked. 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. The recent secession of South Sudan from North Sudan has generated further conflict and has major implications for livelihoods of groups north and south of the new international border. Tufts/FIC and partners have been researching livelihoods and conflict-related issues since 2004, and have established an ongoing program of action research and capacity-building. The goal of the Tufts/FIC program is to reduce the vulnerability of livelihoods in conflict settings by widening livelihood options and enabling more informed choice. This requires both a better understanding of the livelihood conflict linkages and reestablishing relationships, supporting networks, and strengthening local capacities and local governance.

As part of a five-year UNEP Sudan Integrated Environment Project, Tufts/FIC is leading on the livelihoods component, focusing on markets and trade, and pastoralism. 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 groundbreaking. 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. With secession there is a crucial need for a more holistic approach to policy development that ensures not only coherent national policies, but clear links with neighboring countries, including South Sudan.

## **Sudan Environment and Livelihoods: Pastoralism and Pastoralist Livelihoods**

Sudan is home to one of the largest pastoralist populations in Africa. The many pastoralist groups share a culture of pastoralism and transhumance and have long co-existed with settled farming communities. Current-day pressures on pastoralism have severely impacted people's livelihoods and led to dropout and maladaptations that threaten the longer-term sustainability of pastoralist livelihoods, undermine the wider economy, and have implications for the environment in Sudan. The goal is to promote understanding and articulation of pastoralist livelihood systems amongst pastoralist leaders, civil society, government, and UN decision makers.

In 2010–2011 the pastoralist project has undertaken a stakeholder survey and analysis of more than 500 stakeholder groups and individuals who influence pastoralists and pastoralism. The stakeholder survey and analysis has provided a strong foundation and strategy for participation for the future of the project and has established a stakeholder network and database. Representatives of this stakeholder network participated in a national workshop and jointly agreed to take forward a strategy for participatory policy review in Sudan with Tufts/FIC and partners.

Specifically, a national reference group of stakeholders agreed to work with the Tufts/FIC team to adapt an existing successful training course on Pastoralism and Policy in East Africa for use in Sudan. Tufts/FIC has now started this process with partners, SOS Sahel Sudan, and the International Institute for the Environment and Development. This process will engage government, civil society, and academic and professional networks, in order to raise awareness and levels of understanding of the environmental and economic importance of pastoralism to the national economy and sustainable environmental governance, and to work towards policy coherence and longer-term institutional commitments to pastoralism as a livelihood system.

This process of adaptation and targeted trainings on pastoralism and policy are being complemented by a program of action research into topics and research questions that have been 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. As part of the preparatory work, Tufts/FIC has developed an electronic database with more than 600 entries that is planned to be made available via the online livelihoods platform coordinated by the Sudan Environmental Conservation Society.

The first year of this project has generated multiple outputs, including the establishment of a national pastoralism stakeholder group (>500 database entries), plus a national reference group and adaptation team. An attitude survey at the beginning and end of the pastoralism policy training workshop demonstrated a significant shift in participants' views on mobility, gender, environment, and attitudes to change. More than 40 participants agreed unanimously that this training should be adapted and applied in Sudan, thus providing national endorsement of the approach. As a result, the Nomads Development Council of Sudan and Tufts/FIC are in the process of developing a Memorandum of Understanding.

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. Next 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.

### ***Publications and Workshops***

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Young, H. July 15, 2010. Presentation to 15 donor representatives reviewing Tufts research in Sudan. Organized by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator’s Office.

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## **Sudan Environment and Livelihoods: Markets and Trade in Darfur**

Trade is one of the main ways in which different livelihood groups continue to interact in Darfur. In many areas, markets (especially rural ones) and trade have simply collapsed. In other areas, markets have adapted and are still functioning. A more nuanced understanding of market trends is critical for understanding the dynamics of war economies and the role of markets and trade in promoting recovery or in fuelling conflict. 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. The goal is to improve detailed monitoring and analysis of trade and markets for key commodities in Darfur (cereals, livestock, cash crops, and timber) and to identify how livelihoods, economic recovery, and peace-building can be supported through trade.

This one-year pilot project has a strong capacity-building element. Tufts/FIC is supporting the Darfur Development and Reconstruction Agency, a local Darfur NGO, to establish the regular market monitoring program, initially in North Darfur State, and later in South and West Darfur. During the past year, DRA has established a network of 10 local community-based organizations throughout North Darfur State and put in place a market monitoring system that relies on CBO members collecting and jointly analyzing market data and trends. Tufts/FIC has supported DRA in designing and establishing a market monitoring methodology that has been endorsed by local partners and government.

This regular monitoring is supported by an action research study on livestock trade in Darfur. The study objectives are: first, tracking how livestock trade has been impacted by the conflict in Darfur since 2003, how it has adapted and the extent to which it has recovered, in order to better understand the impact on the livelihoods of different groups in Darfur, and the implications for Darfur’s future; and second, identifying ways in which the livestock trade can be supported during the conflict to better sustain the livelihoods of

different groups in Darfur and to support the eventual recovery of Darfur's economy. Fieldwork has now been completed and results are being analyzed.

A first training workshop and two subsequent analysis workshops have been held in El Fasher with participating CBOs. This strengthened local capacities and strengthened the networks and opportunities for collaboration within the state between CBOs. Despite a volatile security situation, market monitoring is continuing, and a secure market database has been established. An initial pilot market monitoring bulletin was published in April, and a first full bulletin is about to be released. DRA representatives and the Tufts Market Advisors regularly undertake de-briefings of the international community, national government, etc. and participate in the regular coordination meetings at state and national level. The community-based system has been welcomed and encouraged by multiple national and international stakeholders, and market monitoring results are feeding into national and international food security information systems. Support and interest from state-level government is particularly welcome, and results are expected to inform and influence development and recovery

### ***Publications and Workshops***

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Photo by Helen Young. Darfurians used to travel to Libya as economic migrants, working on the mechanized farms and sending their remittances back to their families in Darfur.

*Photo by Kim Wilson. Prior to the earthquake, micro-finance groups were common in Haiti. Now, IDPs across the country are using micro finance and micro savings groups as a vital part of their recovery strategies.*



## 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.

In 2010-2011, the R&FMP had four ongoing research projects and received funding for a new project:

### **Livelihood Programming for Disaster Risk Reduction – Haiti**

This is a Center-wide program comprising three themed case studies. One theme in this looks at how displaced people are affected by disasters and how their livelihood coping strategies can be reinforced. Building on the work we did last year on the financial resilience of disaster-affected populations, we are working in Haiti with a local organization, INURED, to understand the financial activities of people affected by the 2010 earthquake and subsequent cholera epidemic. We want to explore how disaster-affected people

can be supported with cash in future disasters. This year we began our qualitative research in different sites around Port-au-Prince, including displacement camps and nearby villages.

### **Remittances to Conflict Zones: 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. Our Cairo research, now in its third year, explores the significance of remittances for Sudanese refugees in Cairo. The study has so far mapped the distribution of the Sudanese population in Cairo, and this past year, we continued our data collection after

being blocked by the Egyptian government. By adapting our survey methodology, we were able to gather 300 interviews and after the Egyptian revolution in January 2011, we began qualitative data collection. In addition to our findings from the survey, the study has enabled us to sharpen our methodology, add new qualitative approaches and mapping tools, and engage with the Sudanese community in ways that help us understand their livelihood issues.

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

In September 2010, we began a one-year research project, funded by the US State Dept.'s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (BPRM), to develop a profiling methodology intended to capture livelihood, integration, and vulnerability data on displaced people in urban settings. We conducted survey research in Yemen, South Africa, and Thailand, and qualitative research in the latter two countries (the eruption of major civil unrest in Yemen prevented continuing research there). Our methodology will help aid agencies better explore the livelihood issues confronting displaced people vis-à-vis non-displaced locals in urban settings. Depending on the urban setting, our data are showing key differences in some aspects of vulnerability, and fewer differences in others.

### **African Migrants in Israel**

In November 2010, we conducted exploratory research on African migrants in Israel, having heard (in Cairo) about the problems they encountered during their journey from Egypt. We found evidence of serious human rights violations and protection threats confronting refugees on the Egyptian border. Based on these findings, we conducted further research (funded by SIDA) in July 2011 and have now received a grant from BPRM to conduct a full study of refugee livelihoods in both Egypt and Israel. This study will begin in September 2011 (see next project description).

### **Refugee Livelihoods in Urban Areas: Identifying Program Opportunities**

In September 2011 we will begin a one-year research project that will analyze the livelihoods context of refugees and identify programming opportunities in three urban settings in Egypt, Israel, and Ecuador. For refugees in urban areas, there is little evidence about which humanitarian programs work, what livelihoods initiatives refugees undertake themselves, and where opportunities for programming interventions lie. Our research seeks to address this knowledge gap. Working with local research partners in each country, we will explore new approaches to supporting refugee livelihoods, drawing on related fields of inquiry, such as low-income urban (slum) development and youth employment and entrepreneurial initiatives, which could be adapted for refugees.

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*Photo by Khristopher Carlson. Bicycle repair shops in displacement camps offer young men one of the few forms of employment and a place to spend time with friends.*



## 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. Over the last four years their work has increasingly focused on victims' views on their right to remedy and reparation for these grave crimes.

### **People First! Justice, Accountability, and Reparation in The Greater North of Uganda**

The LRA and the Government of Uganda (GoU) have waged a brutal guerrilla war for over two decades that has heavily impacted citizenry of the Greater North of Uganda and South Sudan, and, more recently, of CAR and the DRC. The GoU responded, in part, by encouraging most of the citizenry in heavily affected areas into camps, which were soon afflicted by disease and despair. Between 1987 and 2008, in northern Uganda alone, nearly two million people were displaced and impoverished, at least 60,000 youth kidnapped and forced to serve in the LRA, and

untold thousands killed. Thousands more experienced torture, rape, slavery, sexual slavery, inhuman and degrading treatment and abuse, or saw their family members, friends, and neighbors killed, raped, beaten, or displaced. Nearly everyone in the region felt the effects as health, education, and social welfare systems crumbled.

As the conflict between the LRA and the GoU continues into its 24th year, there is ongoing uncertainty about the collapsed Juba Peace Process (2006–2008) and the current resumption of armed conflict between the LRA and Uganda army. The LRA has stepped up attacks in eastern DRC, South Sudan, and parts of CAR, but has not recently attacked northern Uganda. In Uganda, the path to peace, justice,

and accountability outlined in the Juba Peace Accords remains uncertain. However, new and important developments are taking place, with the GoU, the United Nations, local civil society organizations, and key development partners moving forward on practical discussions of justice, accountability, and reparation for grave crimes and gross violations against civilians.

Throughout 2010 and into 2011 Dyan Mazurana, Teddy Atim, and Ariane Brunet have worked closely with the United Nations Office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC, Uganda's national independent human rights commission) on documenting victims' views on their rights to remedy and reparation. Working with OHCHR and UHRC, Mazurana, Atim, and Brunet led four regional and two national meetings on remedy and reparation with victims and members of the Uganda Justice, Law and Order Sector. In addition, Mazurana and Atim prepared and presented a report on the views of over 2,000 victims published by OHCHR and UHRC, which they presented at a national conference on the topic in September 2011. Mazurana and Atim also participated in and led two workshops with the leading coalition of victims' rights groups in the country, the Uganda Victims' Foundation.

Mazurana, Atim, and Brunet have also received support from the Ford Foundation and the Compton Foundation to continue their work on documenting mass atrocities, grave violations and crimes, and victims' views on remedy and reparation throughout the Greater North of Uganda. The Ford Foundation work will focus on mass atrocities, including massacre and enforced disappearance. The team continues to work closely with OHCHR and UHRC and have been commissioned to design a large-scale, representative study for documentation of violations and their impacts and victims' rights to remedy and reparation throughout the entire Greater North of Uganda, which would directly feed into the Uganda government's deliberations on this matter. They continue to work closely with local civil society organizations, most notably the Uganda Victims Foundation, that directly respond to victims needs, including medical, reproductive health, and food security.

## **Codifying Forced Marriage**

Teddy Atim and Khristopher Carlson of FIC are members of the international Coalition for Women's Human Rights in Armed Conflict Situations. In February 2011, the Coalition held a meeting in Free Town, Sierra Leone to develop their position on forced marriage and its application as a crime of sexual violence in armed conflict situations. The debate is aimed to inform the wider movement on codifying forced marriage as a crime of sexual violence and possibly slavery within international law. The Coalition is now producing country reports on the situation of forced marriage for each participating country: Uganda, DRC, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Liberia. The Uganda team is led by Teddy Atim.

## ***Publications and Workshops***

Mazurana, Dyan, and Teddy Atim. 2011. "The Dust Is Not Yet Settled: Victims' View on Their Right to Remedy and Reparation in the Greater North of Uganda." UN OHCHR and UHRC, Geneva.

Carlson, Khristopher, and Dyan Mazurana. 2010. "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.

## **Peace and Livelihoods in Karamoja**

Tufts/FIC has been conducting research in the Karamoja region of northeastern Uganda since late 2006. Our work has continued to expand in the past year to cover the evolution of customary governance mechanisms, nutritional impacts of changes in milk availability for children, and a comparative study of customary justice among different groups in the region. We continue to work closely with our NGO partners, international agencies, and bilateral donors, and our research aims to positively influence the programs and policies of national and international stakeholders working in the region.

We started a two-year research project with funding from Irish Aid/Kampala in October 2010. This project examines the ways in which

customary governance mechanisms have evolved in the face of livelihood change and the widespread conflict in the region. We are seeking to understand changes in both the customary institutions and in people's views towards them, making comparisons by gender and generation and across different groups in the region. The goal of the study is to assist national and international actors in better understanding the evolution of local systems of governance in Karamoja, how these systems interact (or do not interact) with the institutions of the state, and where potential justice and governance gaps might exist in relation to the mitigation of conflict and management of livelihood systems.

July 2010 saw the start of Milk Matters-Karamoja, a project that builds off of and complements the Milk Matters study in Ethiopia. This study aims to answer key questions about the changing role of milk in household livelihoods and the diets of young children in Karamoja, with comparisons among the three “livelihood zones” of the region (agricultural, pastoral, and agro-pastoral) as designated by the Ugandan government's food security strategy. Data indicate that while the amount of available milk has drastically decreased in all areas due to multiple years of drought, livestock loss, and the erosion of pastoral livelihoods, households prioritize consumption by young children for any milk that can be obtained. Preliminary data analysis does not show significant differences in milk availability or consumption across the different livelihood zones. This project is in partnership with Save the Children in Uganda.

The upcoming “Access to Justice in Karamoja” project proposal deepens our work on customary justice systems and access to justice in Karamoja, Uganda, to best inform donor and government policy on issues of access to justice in the region. The goal of the study is to provide in-depth and actionable analysis to the government of Uganda and the donor community to assist them in designing context-adequate and culturally sensitive policies and programs to enhance access to justice for the people of Karamoja in a manner that promotes peace-building and human rights.

Our work in Karamoja continues to be an important source of evidence-based research for programming and policy-making by international actors in the region. The Milk Matters-Karamoja

project will finish later this year, and we expect the final report to be used by Save the Children in Uganda, UNICEF, and other organizations to inform and improve programming on nutritional support for young children in the region. The study of customary governance mechanisms is designed to influence work on peace-building, livelihood support, and donor and national government support to the Justice, Law and Order Sector. A better understanding of the functioning of customary systems will enable better targeting of policies and dialogue over the medium to long term.

The key contributions of the “Access to Justice in Karamoja” project include:

- 1) Provide the first comprehensive documentation and analysis of customary justice systems and practices in Karamoja.
- 2) Provide practical information to the Development Partners (DPs) regarding the intersection of customary justice systems and national civil and military justice systems, and the resulting effects on the lives of people in Karamoja. It is hoped that the DPs will then use this information to inform their programs to improve access to justice for the people of Karamoja.
- 3) Provide advice to the Ugandan government about the reality on the ground and recommend changes that should be made in laws to better incorporate and integrate the reality of customary law in practice.
- 4) Provide documentation for the people of Karamoja on their own customary justice systems through community meetings, radio programs, and reports.

Influencing the Ugandan national government on issues relating to the overall and long-term well-being of the population of Karamoja remains a challenge. This year saw important developments in Uganda with work towards the creation of a national policy on pastoralism. Government policies continue to push for sedentarization of pastoral and agro-pastoral populations. Tufts/FIC contributed to this debate with the submission of a briefing paper coinciding with a workshop on the strategy, behind-the-scenes engagement with key bilateral donors, and dialogue with the authors of

the government's strategy paper. Tufts/FIC strives to ensure that our work is objective, evidence-based, and widely circulated in our ongoing efforts to positively influence the development of national policy towards the region. We also ensure that government officials are included in our briefings and workshops whenever possible and appropriate.



*Photo by Khristopher Carlson. Mother and daughter in Kitgum-Matidi IDP camp. Like many in the war torn north, this mother and daughter had to abandon their own farm and join with neighbors to struggle to gain access to limited land to feed their family.*

*Visitors to our mobile photography exhibition in Lorengedwat. The exhibit shows photographs taken on field trips to Uganda and Southern Sudan. Photo by Khristopher Carlson.*



## 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?

### Policy Support to the African Union

The Center has a longstanding relationship with the African Union (AU), dating back to the late 1990s, and provides policy support to livestock development, conflict management, and livestock marketing in pastoralist areas. In September 2010 we edited the first AU Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa, which lays out a set of continent-wide principles, objectives, and strategies for pastoralist areas. Policy frameworks at the AU level provide the generic policy objectives to be adopted by Regional Economic Communities in Africa and AU Member States. The new pastoralism policy was endorsed by African Ministers of Agriculture in Lilongwe in October 2010.

### Understanding Seers in Northeast Uganda

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. Tufts/FIC work will continue interactions with seers through 2012 as part of the Irish Aid study mentioned above on customary law, livelihoods, and conflict.

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. A 64-page color photograph book, comprised of photographs taken during this research in Karamoja and Toposaland, will be available in October 2011 and widely distributed for free throughout communities in these two regions.

## **Pastoralism and Policy in Ethiopia**

The policy environment for pastoralism in Ethiopia exemplifies the misunderstandings about pastoralism found in many other countries. For example, 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 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.

Much of the analytical work on pastoralism in Ethiopia during 2010–11 focused on examination of long-term trends in pastoralist areas and understanding the relative importance of these trends from a policy perspective. In particular, our research revisited processes of commercialization in pastoralist areas and the role of commercialization in driving wealth disparities and contributing to pastoralist vulnerability. An emerging area of research was climatic variation in pastoralist areas, and related policy narratives, evidence, and misunderstandings over climate change as a cause of impoverishment and destitution.

### ***International Conference – the Future of Pastoralism in Africa***

A key event during the year was the international conference, “The Future of Pastoralism in Africa,” held in Addis Ababa in March 2011 and co-organized with the Future Agricultures Consortium, based out of the Institute for Development Studies, University of Sussex. The conference brought together 117 researchers, NGO and donor representatives, and had direct policy relevance by including senior policy makers from the African Union Commission, Sudan, Ethiopia, and Kenya. The opening session included remarks and presentations by the Minister of Federal Affairs, Ethiopia, the AU Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture, the Minister for Cabinet Affairs of the government of Southern Sudan, the Assistant Minister for Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands, Kenya, and the State Minister at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ethiopia. The AU presentation focused on the new AU Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa, edited by the Center and endorsed in October 2010. The Center’s research on

pastoralism in Ethiopia was well represented at the conference (see below), and a book with key papers is being prepared for publication in 2012.

### ***Pastoralism and Policy Course***

In partnership with the International Institute for Environment and Development, we continued to develop the Pastoralism and Policy training course for Ethiopia, with a focus on options for institutionalizing the course in Ethiopian universities.

### ***Policy Support to Government and Policy Actors in Ethiopia***

We continued to provide direct policy support to government officials, donors, and other policy actors around issues related to pastoralism. For example:

#### ***Dfid Peace for Development Program***

In January 2011 we made a presentation to DFID on our research report, “Mind the Gap: Commercialization, Livelihoods and Wealth Disparity in Pastoralist Areas of Ethiopia,” and discussed DFID’s emerging strategies. Key points included the possible limitations of safety nets in pastoralist areas, given trends in commercialization and spaces for smaller producers.

#### ***Pastoralist Areas Standing Committee***

In May 2011 we briefed the Pastoralist Areas Standing Committee in the Ethiopian Parliament on the new AU Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa, prompting discussion on how Ethiopia should be following the framework. This was followed by a briefing for Ethiopian journalists.

#### ***Ethiopia Growth and Transformation Plan***

In June 2011 we reviewed the livestock sections of the Ethiopian government’s new Growth and Transformation Plan, at the request of the multi-donor Development Assistance Group.

#### ***Usaid Strategies for Pastoralist Areas***

Our policy work with USAID included revisiting investments in livestock marketing based on improved marketing infrastructure and the limitations of this approach in the face of vague or non-supportive policy and institutional frameworks for marketing.

### ***Publications and Workshops***

Abebe, D. 2011. “Building Adaptive Capacity of the Pastoral Socio-Ecological System to Climate Change Impact.” Paper presented at the international conference, “The Future of Pastoralism in Africa,” Addis Ababa, March 21–23, 2011. Feinstein International Center, Tufts University and Future Agricultures Consortium, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Abebe, D. 2011. “Pastoralism and Regional Policy in East Africa.” Paper presented at the international conference, “The Future of Pastoralism in Africa,” Addis Ababa, March 21–23, 2011. Feinstein International Center, Tufts University and Future Agricultures Consortium, Addis Ababa.

Admassu, B. 2011. “Primary Animal Healthcare in Pastoralist Areas: Experiences with Evidence-Based Policy Reform.” Paper presented at the international conference, “The Future of Pastoralism in Africa,” Addis Ababa, March 21–23, 2011. Feinstein International Center, Tufts University and Future Agricultures Consortium, Addis Ababa.

Aklilu, Y., and A. Catley. 2011. “Mind the Gap: Commercialization, Livelihoods and Wealth Disparity in Pastoralist Areas of Ethiopia.” Feinstein International Center, Tufts University and Department for International Development, Addis Ababa.

Catley, A., and Y. Aklilu. 2011. “Moving Up or Moving Out? Commercialization, Growth and Destitution in ‘High-Export’ Pastoralist Areas.” Paper presented at the international conference, “The Future of Pastoralism in Africa,” Addis Ababa, March 21–23, 2011. Feinstein International Center, Tufts University and Future Agricultures Consortium, Addis Ababa.

IIED, MS-TCDC, and Feinstein International Center. 2011. “Dynamics of Pastoral Systems and Policy Options in Eastern Africa.” International Institute for Environment and Development, Edinburgh, MS Training Centre for Development Cooperation, Arusha, and Feinstein International Center, Tufts University, Addis Ababa.

## Camel Marketing and Pastoral Livelihoods in Ethiopia

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 5,000 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.

Our research findings identified twenty-four chain markets serving this route, of which seventeen were accessed and assessed. Trade

routes were mapped; trekking and other transaction costs were catalogued; market actors were identified; the value chain system was laid out; and the economic impact of the trade route was assessed.

The outputs of this research provided 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. There are plans already to set up camel milk processing centers in central and eastern Ethiopia. Some six tons of frozen camel meat was exported for the first time in 2011, and discussions are underway on how to redesign facilities in existing abattoirs to handle the processing of camel meat for increased exports. The research findings 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.

### *Publications and Workshops*

Aklilu, Y., and A. Catley. 2011. "Shifting Sands: The Commercialization of Camels in Mid-altitude Ethiopia." Feinstein International Center, Tufts University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

## 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.

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 those in 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.

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 were useful for our project in providing secondary source materials, mainly on the marketing and, to some extent, on the value chain. Following a consensus with the funding agency, existing studies were analyzed, rather than embarking on a new research, the findings of which were discussed at "a meat value chain" meeting held at the Center's Ethiopia office.

Given the increasing level of meat exports from the country, the government is now promoting the setting up of new export abattoirs in the eastern parts of the country (where there are none at the moment) to provide market access for pastoralists.



*Photo by Yacob Aklilu. Camels in Kobo market, Amhara Region*



## 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.

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. Building on earlier work in Afghanistan and our briefing note on “Humanitarianism Unraveled?” published in mid- 2010, we have issued similar briefing notes

on the relationship between humanitarian action and politics in Sri Lanka, Darfur, Pakistan, and Somalia. These notes are now being reworked to form the chapters of a book on the “instrumentalization” of humanitarianism in historical perspective. The book, which also includes chapters on manipulations around food aid and protection issues, will be published in early 2012. We continue to be frequently called upon to participate in policy debates on humanitarian policy issues with donors, UN agencies, NGOs, and academia. Our briefings and research updates in the countries where we work have been particularly appreciated.

We have started work on a new research stream on “Sovereignty, Nationalism, and the Future of Humanitarian Action.” Experience from recent crises—Sudan and Sri Lanka in the first instance but also Pakistan, Nepal, and perhaps soon Afghanistan as well—shows that the agency and independence with which humanitarian actors operated in the past is becoming more problematic. The purported universality of the humanitarians is colliding with sovereignty-based and nationalistic discourses. In several countries there is a backlash against humanitarian action and its proponents by government officials, the media, religious groups, and portions of civil society. We have conducted this research in two countries recovering from violent conflict, Nepal and Sri Lanka, and one—Pakistan—which is experiencing a complex crisis linked to conflict, displacement, and natural hazard events (earthquake and floods). In all three we have studied the nationalist rhetoric, particularly as it is expressed in the vernacular languages. Our findings show that the twin processes of globalization and nationalism are emerging as increasingly important variables that aid actors need to consider. A report summarizing our findings will be issued in late 2011.

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, 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 and Workshops***

The five briefing notes on Afghanistan, Darfur, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Somalia are available at [fic.tufts.edu](http://fic.tufts.edu).

Donini, Antonio. March 31, 2011. “Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Integration or <https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=36675386>.or Independence of Humanitarian Action.” *International Review of the Red Cross* No. 881.



*Somali Red Crescent volunteers distribute relief goods supplied by the ICRC to families displaced by fighting in the Galgadud region of Somalia. ©ICRC/P. Yazdi*



## CRISIS AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN NEPAL

Like communities throughout the Himalayan region, those in Nepal are facing rapid changes in their environmental, livelihoods, and political-economic contexts. These rapid changes have exposed the communities to various forms of risks and shaped their ability to respond to them. How are people responding to crises and managing livelihoods? 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 securing livelihoods, mobility, and 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.

Nepal was one of the 12 countries included in **Humanitarian Agenda 2015 research**. As a follow-up to the case study, we have conducted additional research studies both to deepen our understanding of the dynamics of the Maoist insurgency and to understand, document, and analyze changes in people's livelihoods in a rapidly

evolving social and political-economic environment.

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 labor mobility, and social transformation issues in Nepal.

### **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?

### **Sovereignty, Globalization, and the Future of Humanitarian Action**

Our research in Nepal and Sri Lanka will answer the following questions: What will be the impact of sovereignty/nationalism-based critiques on the future of humanitarian action and in particular on the humanitarian system’s ability to reach the most vulnerable? What is the future of the time-tested universalist principles around which humanitarian action is organized (neutrality, impartiality, independence) in a more complex, globalized but also potentially more polarized world?

Work on this research project is ongoing and we expect case study reports on Nepal (as well as Sri Lanka and Pakistan) to be finalized in late 2011.

### **Labor Mobility, Vulnerability, and Social Transformation in Nepal**

The aim of the study is to document, understand, and explain the changing forms of labor with specific focus on vulnerability and exploitation of labor in the context of Nepal. We are particularly interested in understanding the drivers of bonded and other modern forms of “unfree” labor in various sectors of work and employment and how they are influenced by wider processes of social transformation that are shaping Nepali society. Our study looks at the nature of labor from the perspective of individuals and communities at the lower end of the socio-economic scale and the decisions they make to improve their human condition. We pay particular attention to the social and other pressures that affect the decision making and organization of laborers with an aim to understand why some people end up in exploitative relations/conditions and others don’t. We distinguish between forms of exploitative labor as they existed in the past in traditional Nepali rural society and contemporary forms of labor in various branches of the economy (e.g., service sector, construction sector, manufacturing sector, etc). Our approach treats bonded labor as integral to the overall landscape of forms of labor, rather than as a separate form of exploitation. On the basis of earlier work in this field, we can safely assume that the emergence of new forms of bondage is strongly connected to the intensification of circulation and labor migration,



*Taken in the Morang district in Eastern plains in Nepal. Photo by Jeevan Sharma.*

and increased monetization of commodity exchanges and of social relationships. Data collection and ethnographic research on this project started in the spring of 2011. Expected outputs include reports, workshops, and peer-reviewed publications. The research report will become available in late 2011.

### **Living in the Margins: Coping with Flood Risks and Managing Livelihoods in Nepal's Far-Western Terai**

As a part of the larger DRR and livelihoods programming project, the purpose of this study is to develop a grounded socio-culturally and economically embedded understanding of the impact of floods on people's livelihoods from their perspectives. We are particularly interested in livelihoods and relevant interventions that could reduce risk in Nepal terai, focusing on the risk and impact of floods. We are interested to critically assess the DRR programs implemented by the government, international organizations, and other local initiatives, and how far they reflect the livelihood strategies of the vulnerable population and the wider political-economic context in which the local population is embedded. Therefore, the key focus of the study is to explore the strategies used by the flood-affected population—both households and communities—to cope with risks associated with flooding in Nepal terai. We are mainly interested in the relationship between physical and natural capital with livelihoods and risk reduction in the marginal areas of Nepal.

The data collection for this project started in December 2010. Expected outputs include reports, workshops, and peer-reviewed publications. The research report will become available in Summer 2012.

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 "Great Transformation?" 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. In Nepal, we hope to contribute to ongoing debates in the aid community on the nature of the crisis and on policies for addressing it both from a humanitarian and development perspective. This will be done through country-level briefings and seminars. At the international level, we expect our findings will continue to provide useful lessons for donors and aid agencies who struggle to adapt their policies and activities to rapidly changing conflict and post-conflict environments. 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), and integration of Maoist combatants.

***Publications and Workshops***

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

Sharma, Jeevan. January 1, 2011. “The Landscape of Migration and Social Transformation in Nepal.” My Republica, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Sharma, Jeevan. October 5, 2010. “The Nature of Transformation.” (Rupantaran ko swarup), Himal Khabarpatrika, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Sharma, Jeevan. Forthcoming, August 2011. “Culture of Migration in the Middle Hills in Nepal.” ICIMOD Periodical 59, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Sharma, Jeevan. Forthcoming, August 2011. “Nepal: History and Trend of Migration.” In *Migration and Remittances during the Global Financial Crisis and Beyond*, edited by Ibrahim Sirkeci, Jeffrey H. Cohen, and Dilip Ratha, 127–130. World Bank. <http://www.amazon.com/Migration-Remittances-during-Global-Financial/dp/0821388266>.

Sharma, Jeevan. Forthcoming, late 2011.

“Migration and Belonging: Experiences of Nepali Migrants.” In *Belonging in the Himalayas*, edited by Joanna Pfaff-Czarnecka, Gerard Toffin, and David Gellner. Sage Publications.

“Making Maoist Men: Notions of Gender in Nepal.” Annual Conference of Asian Studies Association. Honolulu, Hawaii, March 31–April 3, 2011.

“Men and Masculinities in the Maoist Insurgency in Nepal.” International Studies Association. Montreal, Canada, March 2011.

“The Impact of Environmental Change on Work Migration from Nepal to the Gulf States.” Global Environment Migration Workshop (a project of Foresight, a UK government initiative). ICIMOD, Kathmandu, February 28–March 1, 2011.

Invited speaker at “Nepal Roundtable.” Swisspeace, Bern, Switzerland, September 3, 2010.

“Men and Masculinities in the Maoist Insurgency in Nepal.” A workshop on new researcher’s perspectives on Maoist insurgency in Nepal. CNRS, Berder, France, September 6–9, 2010.



*Taken in the Morang district in Eastern plains in Nepal. Photo by Jeevan Sharma.*

*Photo by Andrew Wilder. Poor governance and corruption is identified by many Afghanis as the leading drivers of violence in the country. Where security can be reestablished, schools, health care and markets follow.*



## “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.

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.

This year has been dominated by the writing and publishing of four of the case studies under this research program. As each study has been published it has also been used in seminars and workshops, in Washington and in Kabul, with the military and aid community, to help inform both aid and military policy.

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. We believe it has contributed to a shift in thinking of the use

of aid as a security tool in Afghanistan and a move away from military involvement in large, rapid spending projects. It has also opened up the debate on the broader role of the aid community in state stabilization operations.

#### *Publications and Workshops*

Bradbury, Mark. September 2010. “State-building, Counterterrorism, and Licensing Humanitarianism in Somalia.” <https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/display/FIC/State-building%2C+Counterterrorism%2C+and+Licensing+Humanitarianism+in+Somalia>.

Fishstein, Paul. November 2010. “Winning Hearts and Minds in Afghanistan? Examining the Relationship between Aid and Security in Balkh Province.” <https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=38966405>.

Gompelman, Geert. January 2011. “Winning Hearts and Minds? Examining the Relationship between Aid and Security in Afghanistan’s Faryab Province.” <https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=42009162>.

Gordon, Stuart. April 2011. “Winning Hearts and Minds? Examining the Relationship between Aid and Security in Afghanistan’s Helmand Province.” <https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=44797077>.



*Photo by Andrew Wilder. Without security and a cessation of violence, their is little hope of building a future for Afghani youth.*

*Photo by Kim Wilson. Environmental destruction and bad governance prepared the ground for the devastation wrought by the earthquake in Haiti.*



## 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.

### Professionalizing the Humanitarian Aid Sector

Following the publication of the April 2010 study on Professionalizing the Humanitarian Aid Sector, the Center has worked closing with ELRHA and a network of aid professionals and academics across the USA as we seek to establish the structures and content necessary to develop a full profession in humanitarian aid. With ELRHA we are building a global network of study hubs, one on each continent, which will help develop an agreed set of core competencies for aid workers and from that a system for delivering those competencies through training and

apprenticeship in order to establish a global mechanism for certifying the competency of aid workers. The US hub is being coordinated through a social networking site <http://phs-us.ning.com>.

In June 2011 the Center hosted the 2nd World Conference on Humanitarian Studies <http://www.humanitarianstudies2011.org/>. The conference was held under the auspices of the International Humanitarian Study Association. In July 2010 Center Director Peter Walker was appointed as President of the Study Association. The conference attracted over 500 global participants from the research and practice community. Some 370 papers were presented.

Plans are also underway to establish a new academic peer reviewed journal for the association.

In May 2011 Center Director, Peter Walker, started a collaboration with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Swiss government to help develop a template for national legislation for disaster-affected countries, which would allow them to put in place effective and respected structures for coordinating and targeting international humanitarian aid. Field studies will be carried out over the next year to test the proposals and draft legislation should be ready in late 2012.

### ***Publications and Workshops***

Maxwell, D., S. Bailey, P. Harvey, P. Walker, C. Church, and K. Savage. Accepted for publication, 2011. “Preventing Corruption in Humanitarian Assistance: Perceptions, Gaps and Challenges.” *Disasters*.

Walker, P., K. Hein, C. Russ, G. Bertleff, and D. Caspersz. December, 2010. “A Blueprint for Professionalizing Humanitarian Assistance: Good Intentions Are Not Enough.” *Health Affairs* 29, no. 12: 2223–2230.

Walker, P. July 2011. “International Humanitarian Co-operation” in *The Europa Directory of International Organizations 2011 (13th edition)*, Routledge.

Walker, P. December 2010. “Reflection: From Science to Politics and Back Again.” *Journal of Environmental Hazards* 9: 395–398.

### **Assessment Capacities Project (ACAPS) Operational Learning**

The ultimate goal of the ACAPS project is more effective, efficient, and appropriate humanitarian responses to crises. The aim is to achieve this by promoting better-informed and more evidence-driven responses, specifically by supporting a process of coordinated needs assessment which is timely, coherent, and appropriate to context, with results that are accessible and relevant to decision makers. This is partly prompted by donor demands for more evidence-based funding proposals, as well as for more “joined up” and

better prioritized program strategies.

Continual improvement will be required to refine assessment approaches to achieve this aim. UNOCHA is leading this process globally. The ACAPS project aims to support and inform this process, in part through the deployment of relevant assessment expertise on request from OCHA and country teams. Operational learning is one key component of this support. ODI and Tufts University have been contracted by ACAPS to lead this element of their support. The Tufts/ODI team includes Peter Walker, Director of the Feinstein International Center at Tufts University, Dan Maxwell, Research Director at the Feinstein International Center at Tufts University, James Darcy, Senior Research Fellow at ODI, as Lead Researchers and Kate Montgomery as Assistant Researcher.

The overall learning objective is to test the validity of various hypotheses about the role of cross-sector assessment, to identify the most effective approaches and lessons learned from experience, and to use the results to inform the design and implementation of current and future assessments.

This year the Tufts operational learning team was able to finalize the draft research plan and initiate a revised research agenda, conduct a research process to investigate the use of the Libya Secondary Data Review and support the ACAPS trainings in Revinge (Norway) and Chiang Mai (Thailand).

The outputs from the operational learning objective of the project so far include the completed training reports and Review of the Libya Secondary Data Review which have been shared with ACAPS, their partners, and other stakeholders. 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, specifically in regards to training and secondary data review development.

### ***Publications and Workshops***

Coordinated Assessments Training Course, Revinge, Sweden, October–November, 2010.

NATF/ACAPS Coordinated Assessments Training Course, Chiang Mai, Thailand, March–April, 2011.

Montgomery, K., and P. Walker. April 2011. "ACAPS Training in Chiang Mai, Thailand: Tufts University Operational Learning Report." Feinstein International Center, Tufts University, Medford, MA.

Montgomery, K. May 2011. "Operational Learning Review of Libya Secondary Data Review," Feinstein International Center, Tufts University, Medford, MA.

## Sex and Age Matter

A new study, *Sex and Age Matter: Improving Humanitarian Response in Emergencies*, examined the need for good data to aid decision making and programming within the humanitarian enterprise. If data is not specific about the impact of the disaster or the response on women, girls, boys, men, older people or disabled, then it is difficult to know what the specific needs of these people are and if they have been met. This study by the Feinstein International Center shows clearly that the humanitarian community has not invested enough in collecting and using sex and age disaggregated data to inform programming. From

Haiti to Pakistan, case studies demonstrate that not collecting sex and age disaggregated data puts the lives and livelihoods of different groups of people at risk. Conversely, proper collection, analysis and use of sex and age disaggregated data allows operational agencies to deliver assistance more effectively and efficiently than without such data. Doing this increases the effectiveness and efficiency of saving lives and livelihoods in a crisis. The net outcome is both more lives saved and a reinforcement of basic human rights in a situation where rights are often brushed aside. Looking at the cluster response, the study provides detailed recommendations on how to collect sex and age disaggregated data in all phases of both situations of armed conflict and natural disasters.

### *Publications and Workshops*

Mazurana, Dyan, Prisca Benelli, Huma Gupta and Peter Walker. "Sex and Age Matter: Improving Humanitarian Response in Emergencies." Feinstein International Center, UN OCHA, and CARE International: Medford MA, 2011 Available at <https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/display/FIC/Sex+and+Age+Matter>



*Surveying IDP populations without differentiating by sex and age greatly reduces the ability of aid agencies to address the true needs of the displaced population.*



Photo by Peter Walker.  
Experiential learning in disaster simulation exercises is a vital part of the education experience of masters students at Tufts.

## 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, 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, 61 students graduated with the humanitarian or human security concentration.

## FOR PRACTITIONERS AND RESEARCHERS

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

We are finalizing the compilation 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 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 of 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.”

The final edits of the book are occurring as this report goes to press. The book itself has been accepted for publication by Cambridge University Press and we hope to publish in 2012.

### **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 nine papers this 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 2010–11, 78 students took the course, including 34 from Tufts.

### **Developing a University-Wide Study Travel Safety System**

The goal of the Safety Abroad (SA) project is to ensure that Tufts University is preparing students and other members of the university community as effectively as possible for safe and responsible international travel. The project has brought together key stakeholders from across the university's various schools and programs to identify and assess the safety and security needs of Tufts' widely diverse population of travelers. A

large percentage of Tufts community members travel internationally during their time at the university, from undergraduate students on short-term service trips or junior year abroad, to graduate students in engineering, veterinary medicine, law and diplomacy, or other fields, as well as faculty, research staff, administrators, and others.

The project group is led by the Feinstein International Center but includes members from across the university. Outcomes will ultimately include a web-based interface that will allow all travelers as well as their loved ones to access pertinent information about their destination and online training opportunities on international health and safety, as well as on research and behavioral ethics. The proposed interface will also provide users efficient access to emergency resources and support.

The project group finalized its mission and draft work plan and completed a review of travel statistics and current resources and best practices in each school that can be scaled up to respond more efficiently to support the most successful possible international experience for travelers, from the preparation phase through the experience itself, and during and after re-entry into the United States and the Tufts community. It has also identified gaps in risk and crisis management capacity to be addressed through the development of university-wide standardized policies and protocols.

Project outputs thus far include policy and protocol review conclusions and a draft website and system design. Another output is the creation of a centralized “wiki” site cataloguing international travel risk management resources and best practices from Tufts University, other academic institutions, and other related fields. The project is aiming to have a working university-wide safety system in place for 2012.

## **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 opened up a small office in Khartoum, Sudan.

Present Medford-based support staff:

- 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 \$11,985,711 in 2010–11.

Expenditure in 2010–11 amounted to \$6,004,991, with \$5,980,720.24 income carrying over to 2011–12. The Center's year-on-year expenditure has increased every year for the past four years, in line with our growth projections.

The table at right details our total income and expenditure in 2010–11. On the income side, note that around half 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 2010–11.

**Table 1: Income and expenditure for 2010/11**

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 2: Sources of income in 2010/11**

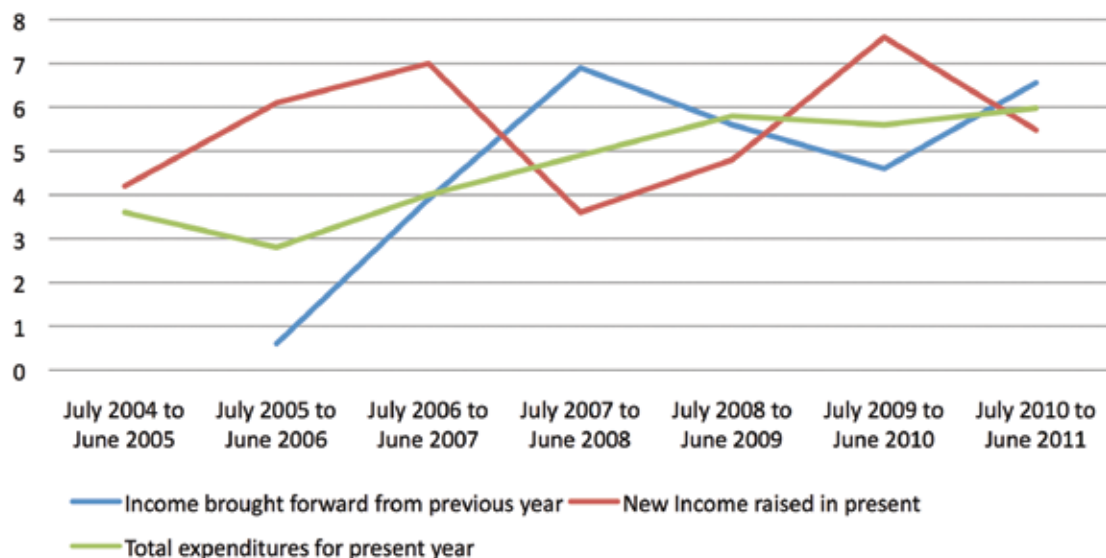
Our projected core running costs for 2011–12 come to just over \$3.4 million. This does not include expenditure for specific research and teaching programs.

Summary of Annual Report for July 2010 to June 2011	
<b>Income</b>	<b>\$12,048,707.24</b>
De-obligated	\$62,996.00
<b>Total Income 2010–2011</b>	<b>\$11,985,711.24</b>
<b>Expenses</b>	
Salaries and Benefits	\$2,714,565.00
Travel	\$409,345.00
Sub-contracts	\$707,562.00
Workshops	\$192,193.00
Consultants	\$722,965.00
Scholarship	\$46,343.00
Supplies/Dues/Books	\$60,934.00
Computer Equipment	\$21,146.00
Printing/Copying/Publications	\$31,402.00
Phone/Communications/Postage	\$30,967.00
Vehicle	\$81,397.00
Utilities/Housekeeping/Repair	\$19,971.00
Rent	\$38,004.00
Conversion Loss/Bank Fees	\$3,214.00
Overhead	\$924,983.00
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$6,004,991.00</b>
<b>07/01/10 to 6/30/11</b>	
<b>Carryover 2011–2012</b>	<b>\$5,980,720.24</b>

Income Source	Amount US\$
Government Donor Agencies	\$4,345,960
Foundations	\$1,082,654
Foreign Governments	\$3,646,717
UN Agencies	\$1,007,609
NGO Agencies	\$659,293
Endowments Income	\$1,073,808
Incidental Donations	\$169,670
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$11,985,711</b>

**Table 3:** Projected core center expenditure in 2011–12

<b>Feinstein Center Full Projected Budget for 2011–2012</b>	
<b>Total Salaries and Benefits</b>	<b>\$2,323,407</b>
<b>Operating</b>	
Apartment	\$20,000
Supplies	\$30,000
Phone/Communication	\$25,000
Utilities	\$20,000
Postage	\$5,000
Rent for 200 Boston Ave	\$140,453
IT Support	\$28,000
MAHA Events or Other Exp.	\$3,000
Addis Office	\$40,000
<b>Total Operating</b>	<b>\$311,453</b>
Scholarship	\$70,000
Travel/Project (non-project)	\$64,825
Contingency	\$18,900
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>\$2,788,585</b>
<b>Facilities and Administration</b>	<b>\$683,314</b>
<b>FIC Projected Budget 2011–2012</b>	<b>\$3,471,899</b>

**Year on Year Financials, All figures in US\$ millions**

## ANNEX I

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

### Faculty and Researchers

Abdelhafiz Elobied Mohamed Adam – *Senior Researcher*  
Afaf Rahim Abdel Gabir – *Program Manager*  
Anastasia Marshak – *Assistant Researcher*  
Andrew Catley – *Research Director for Policy Process*  
Antonio Donini – *Senior Researcher*  
Berhanu Admassu Abegaz – *Senior Researcher*  
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 Shiferaw – *Senior Researcher*  
Dyan Mazurana – *Research Director for Gender, Youth, and Community*  
Elizabeth Bontrager – *Assistant Researcher*  
Elizabeth Stites – *Senior Researcher for Conflict and Livelihoods*  
Helen Young – *Research Director for Public Nutrition*  
Jeevan Raj Sharma – *Senior Researcher*  
John Burns – *Senior Researcher*  
Karen Jacobsen – *Associate Professor and Academic Director, Research Director for Refugees and Forced Migration*  
Kate Montgomery – *Assistant Researcher*  
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*  
Rebecca Furst-Nichols – *Assistant Researcher*  
Yacob Aklilu Gebreyes – *Senior Researcher*

### Support Staff

Anita Robbins – *Administrative Assistant*  
Ann O'Brien – *Administrative Manager*  
Beth O'Leary – *Grant Coordinator*  
Fasil Yemane – *Business Manager, Addis Ababa*  
Hailu Legesse Tsehayu – *Accounting Assistant, Addis Ababa*  
Jonelle Lonergan – *Web Specialist*  
Lisa Raffonelli – *Grant Writer*  
Rosa Pendenza – *Administrative and Finance Director*

### Visiting Fellows

Adam Saltsman  
Andrew Wilder  
Anton Baare  
Ariane Brunet  
Elisa Mason  
Karen Hein  
Kim Wilson  
Lacey Gale  
Lene Hansen  
Margie Buchanan-Smith  
Simon Harris  
Teddy Atim

## ANNEX II

## All Center Reports and Briefing Notes Published In 2010–11

Aklilu, Yacob and Andy Catley. April 2011. “Shifting Sands: The Commercialization of Camels in Mid-altitude Ethiopia and Beyond.” <https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/display/FIC/Shifting+Sands>.

Bogale, Solomon, Gezu Bekele, and John Burns. August 2010. “Linking Poor Rural Households to Microfinance and Markets in Ethiopia: Baseline and Mid-term Assessment of the PSNP Plus Project in Sire and Dodota.” <https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=38963605>.

Bradbury, Mark. September 2010. “State-building, Counterterrorism, and Licensing Humanitarianism in Somalia.” <https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/display/FIC/State-building%2C+Counterterrorism%2C+and+Licensing+Humanitarianism+in+Somalia>.

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

Feinstein International Center. February 2011. “Examining Linkages between Disaster Risk Reduction and Livelihoods (Literature Review).” <https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/display/FIC/Examining+Linkages+between+Disaster+Risk+Reduction+and+Livelihoods+%28Literature+Review%29>.

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ANNEX III

Website Usage

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

2010–2011 Statistics For [HTTP://FIC.TUFTS.EDU](http://fic.tufts.edu)



59,085 visits from 198 countries

163,965 pages viewed

**Average time a visitor spends on the site:** 2 minutes, 32 seconds

**Busiest day:** November 11, 2010 (461 visits)

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

**Top referral site:** <http://nutrition.tufts.edu> (2,630 visits)

While numbers and traffic patterns remained steady this year, we saw increased interest in information about our research; visits to research program pages rose 20%. We also recorded referral visits originating from a wider variety of sites and a greater diversity of search keywords.

In an effort to expand our reach, we have increased our efforts to disseminate our publications across the web, enabling social media sharing on our report pages and improving our public document library on Scribd.com. Referral links from Facebook nearly tripled, and we recorded more than 100 referrals from Twitter (which sent no traffic in 2009–2010).

Top 20 Pages By Views

	Page	Page views
1.	Feinstein International Center	20605
2.	M.A. in Humanitarian Assistance	10820
3.	About Us	6902
4.	Publications	6196
5.	Research Programs	5324
6.	Site Search	4057
7.	Faculty and Researchers	3921
8.	“Winning Hearts and Minds?” Understanding the Relationship between Aid and Security	3580

9.	Education	3556
10.	Employment Opportunities	2254
11.	Peter Walker	1964
12.	Reports	1843
13.	“Winning Hearts and Minds?” Examining the Relationship between Aid and Security in Afghanistan’s Faryab Province	1788
14.	Andrew Wilder	1778
15.	State-building, Counterterrorism, and Licensing Humanitarianism in Somalia	1504
16.	“Winning Hearts and Minds in Afghanistan?”	1504
17.	Understanding the Future of Pastoralism in Africa	1373
18.	Fellows	1365
19.	Humanitarian Action and Response	1320
20.	Staff	1232

## 2010–2011 Statistics For [HTTP://JHA.AC](http://JHA.AC)



52,840 visits from 195 countries

84,412 pages viewed

**Average time a visitor spends on the site:** 1 minute, 16 seconds

**Busiest day:** April 1, 2010 (581 visits)

**Top search keyword:** *Journal of Humanitarian Assistance* (861 searches)

**Top referral site:** [www.facebook.com](http://www.facebook.com) (553 visits)

From July 2010 through June 2011, the *Journal of Humanitarian Assistance* published 13 scholarly articles on topics including a consideration of the potential impact of the Material Support Statute on aid work, a report on cholera in IDP camps in post-earthquake Haiti, and a discussion of the long-term viability of the Sphere standards.

## Top 20 Pages

	Page	Page views
1.	<i>Journal of Humanitarian Assistance</i>	11288
2.	Child Soldiers and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programs: The Universalism of Children’s Rights vs. Cultural Relativism Debate	4656

3.	Archives	4551
4.	Shrinking Humanitarian Space? Trends and Prospects on Security and Access	2771
5.	NGOs in the Aid Community: Do Funding Source or Economic Conditioning Matter to Decisions of Country or Activity Involvement?	1992
6.	New Humanitarianism with Old Problems: The Forgotten Lesson of Rwanda	1931
7.	About	1916
8.	Hell on Earth – Systematic Rape in Eastern Congo	1855
9.	International Religious NGOs at The United Nations: A Study of a Group of Religious Organizations	1750
10.	A Theory of Obligation	1447
11.	Why Was There Still Malnutrition in Ethiopia in 2008? Causes and Humanitarian Accountability.	1346
12.	International Peace Mediators and Codes of Conduct: An Analysis	1299
13.	Haiti's Disaster after the Disaster: The IDP Camps and Cholera	1221
14.	Selling the Distant Other: Humanitarianism and Imagery— Ethical Dilemmas of Humanitarian Action	1217
15.	Journal of Humanitarian Assistance   Joakim Dungel	1161
16.	Toward an Anthropology of Humanitarianism	1153
17.	Journal of Humanitarian Assistance   Not Found	1137
18.	Submission Guidelines	1085
19.	Advocacy: A Good Word Gone Bad	1029
20.	Internally Displaced Persons: Case Studies of Nigeria's Bomb Blast and the Yoruba-Hausa Ethnic Conflict in Lagos, Nigeria	987



*Taken in the Morang district in Eastern plains in Nepal. Our research in this area revolves around local perceptions of conflict, aid and social transformation. Photo by Jeevan Sharma.*



*Photo by Helen Young. As IDP camps become permanent new towns in Darfur, services, such as water and health care have to be provided in a more sustainable way.*



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