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Feinstein
International**Center**

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



2007 Annual Report

July 2006–June 2007



Tufts
UNIVERSITY

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



Feinstein
InternationalCenter

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

The Feinstein International Center develops and promotes operational and policy responses to protect and strengthen the lives and livelihoods of people living in crisis-affected and -marginalized communities. FIC works globally in partnership with national and international organizations to bring about institutional changes that enhance effective policy reform and promote best practice.

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Antonio Domini

2007 Annual Report

Overview

The year 2006/7 has been one of consolidation for the Feinstein International Center after major changes were implemented in the preceding year. We hired new faculty and staff, reinforced existing research, and enhanced our teaching agenda. We attracted new funders to the Center and are playing a larger role in the academic life of Tufts University.

Our research in Sudan and Uganda has expanded. Recruitment to our faculty of Dr. Andrew Wilder, formally director of the Afghan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU), paves the way for further expanding the geographical scope of the Center's research in South and Central Asia.

Our partnerships with African universities and research groups continue, as do those with western aid agencies. We have started a new partnership with Transparency International on a research program into the prevalence and effects of corruption in the humanitarian aid business.

Throughout the year, Center faculty have been sought out by UN agencies, NGOs, and government aid departments to facilitate, chair, and advise upon the changing nature of humanitarian threats and response.

In our educational agenda we continue to offer our Masters of Arts in Humanitarian Assistance degree and contribute to teaching in the Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy as well as the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. Our joint Humanitarian Studies initiative with Harvard and MIT has undergone a major upgrade and the number of Ph.D. students supported by Center faculty continues to increase.

Looking forward to 2007/8, we envisage the start of major long-term research initiatives examining the effects of repeated crises on vulnerable communities, the opportunities being offered by the spread of cell phone technology in Africa, and the increasingly complex relationship between security, economics, and humanitarian need across the world.

Research and Institutional Change in Politics and Policy

The Humanitarian Agenda 2015: Principles, Power, and Perceptions

Antonio Donini

The HA2015 research is now well into its second year. Important milestones were reached during the reporting period. In the summer of 2006 we published a preliminary report, *Humanitarian Agenda 2015: Principles, Power, and Perceptions*, based on the findings of the first six country case studies. Since then, six additional country studies have been undertaken (Occupied Palestinian Territory, Iraq, DRC, Pakistan earthquake, Sri Lanka, and Nepal). A synthesis report will be published in the fall of 2007, and the ongoing extensive series of briefings for donors and aid agencies will continue well into 2008. Original focus groups in the case study countries will be reconvened and research findings shared with participants.

The research approach is evidence-based, focusing on local perceptions of the functioning of the humanitarian enterprise. Generic and country-specific findings are distilled through an inductive process involving interviews and focus group meetings at the community level aimed at eliciting perceptions of local people. Additional data are gathered through interviews with aid agency staff in the community and an electronic survey of headquarters personnel. More than 1,500 people have been interviewed individually and in focus groups.

The findings highlight the crisis of humanitarianism in the post-9/11 world. They show that action aimed at alleviating the suffering of the world's most vulnerable has been incorporated into a northern political and security agenda and that its instrumentalization has reached unprecedented levels.

Our data show that while core humanitarian values seem to resonate in all cultures, humanitarian action is widely viewed as a northern endeavor that

carries values and baggage sometimes at odds with those of civilians affected by conflict.

So far, the HA2015 research has generated considerable interest in the humanitarian aid community. This is demonstrated by the frequent requests for briefings on the general findings, as well as around specific issues—such as the very topical case study on Iraq. The perceptions-based nature of the findings has been particularly appreciated. We anticipate that HA2015 will continue to contribute to policy and institutional development in the humanitarian community in the years to come.

Police Reform in Afghanistan

Andrew Wilder

Previous FIC research in Afghanistan on human security and livelihoods of rural Afghans (2004) and on local perceptions of security (2006) have highlighted the differences between Afghan and international perceptions. Donor-driven security sector reform initiatives have prioritized addressing international security concerns over Afghan concerns. Considerably more resources have thus been allocated to developing military institutions, like the Afghan National Army (ANA), to help fight the “global war on terror” than on civilian institutions, such as the police and judiciary, that could help address the main public security and rule-of-law concerns of Afghans. One result is that while the ANA is now a well-respected institution in Afghanistan, the police force is still perceived to be corrupt, ineffective, and an important cause of insecurity, rather than a provider of security.

In 2006/7, in collaboration with the Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU), FIC conducted research on the police sector in Afghanistan, in particular on key issues undermining police reform efforts since 2002. The research highlights that belated recognition of the importance of the police, as a result of the upsurge in the Taliban-led insurgency since 2005, has created both opportunities and threats. There is a unique opportunity to use the dramatically increased human and financial resources now being directed towards police reform to develop a more coherent and comprehensive approach. The major risk, however, is that preoccupation with the Taliban insurgency will result in a police force transformed into a paramilitary counter-insurgency force, rather than a civilian police force focused on promoting public security and the rule of law.

The study’s research findings and policy recommendations have been published in an AREU Issues Paper, “Cops or Robbers? The Struggle to Reform the Afghan National Police.” The findings were pre-

sented at international conferences and workshops in Madrid, Wilton Park (UK), and Berlin, as well as at a briefing in Washington, DC, organized by the State Department. At the request of a senior staff member, a summary of the recommendations was sent to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as it deliberated a major increase in US support for police reform efforts. The publication is also being used as an orientation and briefing document by the 200 personnel of the newly-deployed European Police Mission (EUPOL) in Afghanistan.

In May Andrew Wilder gave a presentation on governance and sub-national administration in Afghanistan at the State Department’s Afghanistan Inter-Agency Operations Groups (AIOG), chaired by the Deputy Undersecretary of State for South and Central Asia.

Livestock and Pastoralism Research in Africa

CAPACITY-BUILDING WITH THE UN

Andrew Catley

From our Addis Ababa office we provided training and mentoring support to FAO and UNOCHA in Ethiopia. A formal agreement with FAO was delayed due to the emergence of a new FAO sub-regional office in Ethiopia as an expansion of the national office. However, a long-term technical “draw-down” agreement is being discussed, which we hope to finalize later this year or in 2008.

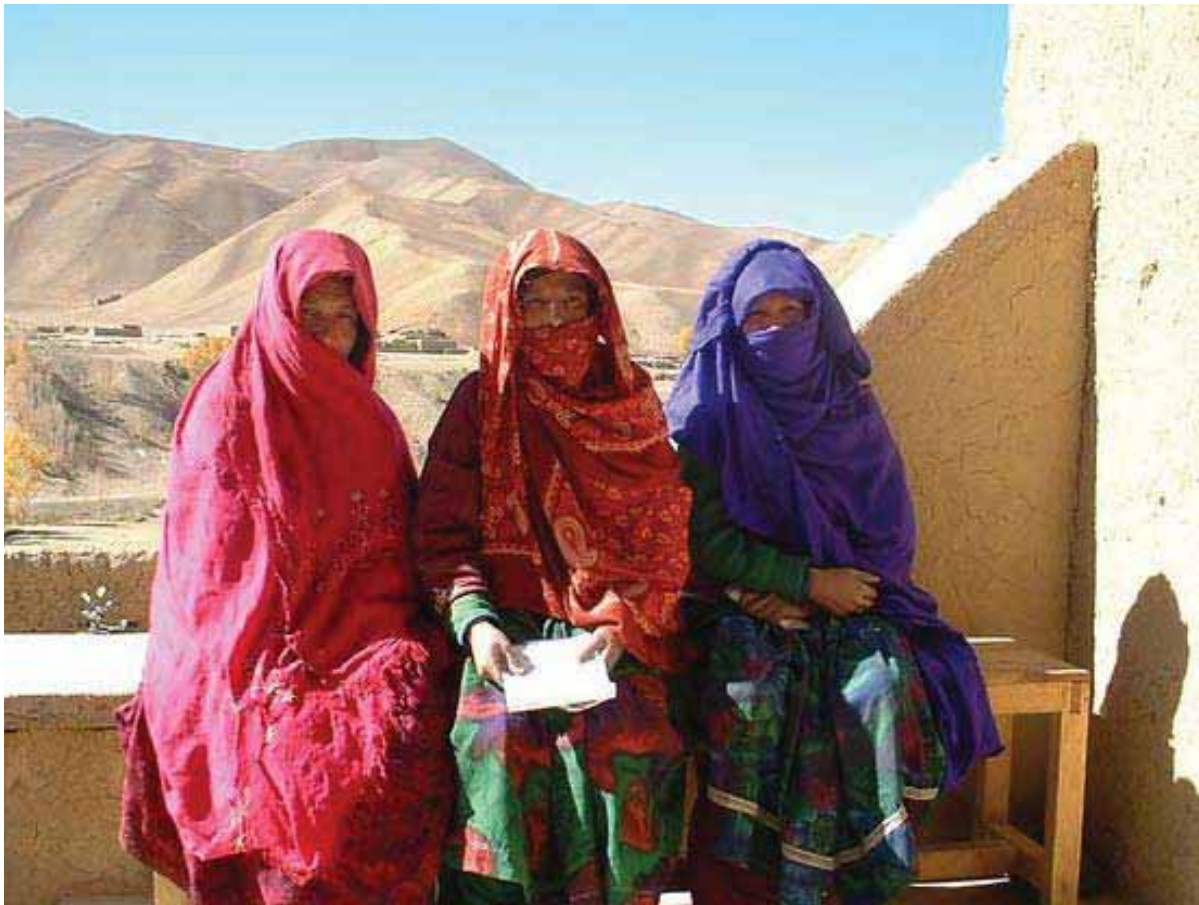
ENGAGING AFRICAN INSTITUTIONS

Through our Addis Ababa office we continue to provide technical support to the Department for Rural Economy and Agriculture in the African Union, and formalized this support through a memorandum of understanding. This work focuses on the African Union’s Policy Framework for Pastoralism. We also started a new regional program with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, to develop regional food security policies in pastoralist areas. In Ethiopia we continue to work closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and with the Ministry of Federal Affairs.

Assessing the Impact of Humanitarian Programs

John Burns

Over the past year the Center has conducted research on seven Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation-funded humanitarian interventions in Africa. This research includes providing support to each of the five implementing partner organizations in assessing the impact of their respective projects. Since May 2006 Center researchers have visited all seven projects. During these visits Center staff worked



Local nutrition workers in Afghanistan. Much of our research requires collaboration with local partner institutions who in turn become crucial players in helping apply the research findings.

with the partner organizations and communities to identify a common set of indicators by which to measure project impact. The Center also held an impact assessment training workshop in Ethiopia in October 2006 attended by participants from all seven projects. Four of the projects have been selected for a comprehensive final impact assessment. The FIC will support the implementing partners in conducting these assessments, with the dual objectives of measuring impact and transferring impact assessment skills. One of the final assessments has already started, and all four should be completed by the end of December 2007. This research initiative aims to encourage humanitarian organizations to move away from measuring only process and activities and to also look more closely at the impact of their work. Ultimately this process is expected to translate into improved humanitarian programming and more effective aid delivery. The research also aims to stimulate dialogue about organization-

al learning within the humanitarian sector, by shedding light on some of the institutional disincentives to learning faced in the field.

Preventing Corruption in Humanitarian Assistance

Dan Maxwell

A research project entitled “Preventing Corruption in Humanitarian Assistance” has been launched in collaboration with Transparency International and the Humanitarian Policy Group. This study will build the evidence base for Transparency International to develop a “tool box” of good practices for preventing corruption by deepening understanding of corruption risks, current practice, and major gaps within the humanitarian sector. The study involves seven operational non-governmental organizations and their field and headquarters operations.



In Sudan, understanding the interplay between local economies, security, land use, and tribal alliances is key to finding entry points to affect change in the livelihoods and human rights conditions of communities caught up in conflict.

Research and Institutional Change Focusing on Rights and Protection

Movement on the Margins, Kitgum District, Northern Uganda

Elizabeth Stites, Dyan Mazurana, and Khristopher Carlson

Stites, Mazurana, and Carlson finalized a report on livelihoods and human security in Kitgum district, northern Uganda, in September 2006. The report was the culmination of fieldwork (March and April 2006); a consultative process with donors, stakeholders, and other relevant parties in Uganda (June 2006); and comments and feedback on an earlier draft. This report examined the livelihood strategies, coping mechanisms, and protective strategies employed by individuals, households, and communities in three areas in Kitgum district and demonstrated how people incorporate protective strategies into their day-to-day livelihoods in order to mitigate risk. It also illustrated the cal-

culated trade-offs made by individuals to balance economic survival with security threats.

Livelihoods and Human Security in Karamoja

Darlington Akabwai, Elizabeth Stites, and Dyan Mazurana

This year Akabwai, Stites, and Mazurana made major progress on the livelihoods and protection project in north-eastern Uganda and expanded their research into Karamoja. They designed a project, received funding from UNICEF Uganda, and began fieldwork in November and December 2006. They conducted a second field visit to collect additional data in February and March 2007 and released the first report from this research in early June 2007. This report is designed to assist UNICEF, other national and international agencies, the Government of Uganda, and international donors to improve their programming in the Karamoja region. The group wrote a more extensive report on the region in July and August 2007 and will be seeking feedback and comments from partners and relevant stakeholders in September.

The finished portion of the work in Karamoja is Phase I of a larger study on human security and livelihoods in the region. Based on the interest generated by Phase I of the project, they have now designed Phase II which will begin in 2008, extend into 2009, and for which funding is currently being sought.

Final outputs from Phase I will include the briefing report (June 2007), the final report (September 2007), and at least two peer-reviewed articles.

The Scramble for Cattle, Guns, and Power in Karamoja

Darlington Akabwai

Researcher Darlington Akabwai has finalized his two-year study on the links between human security, violence, and regional weapon flows in Karamoja and south-eastern Sudan. His groundbreaking report documents and analyzes the current political and security environment in northern Karamoja, including disarmament initiatives, the role of armed raiding (both traditional and commercial), and the gender and generational effects of these processes. The report points not only to the roles of culture, tradition, and urbanization on the livelihoods and human security of the populations in northern Karamoja, but also identifies the core factors, policies, and current responses to the continued human insecurity. Insecurity in the region has hitherto prevented most researchers from accessing affected communities. Akabwai's work will thus be one of the first in-depth, longitudinal studies carried out on these salient factors of life in Karamoja.

Final reports and articles will be presented in the fall of 2007 in briefings in Africa, Europe, and the United States.

Community Responses to Violence in South Sudan

Clement Ochan

Researcher Clement Ochan has finalized a two-year study documenting and analyzing community responses to high levels of violence in Ikotos County, Eastern Equatoria, South Sudan, and local efforts to bring about relative security in the area. Overall, Ikotos County was relatively secure during most of the civil war between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and the Government of Sudan (GoS). Prior to the onset of the civil war in 1983—and the resulting proliferation of guns—inter-tribal cattle raids were relatively infrequent and only involved use of traditional weapons such as spears and shields. Cases of gun-aided banditry were rare. Gun-related crimes became more common following the arrival of the SPLA in the early 1990s and the GoS's tactic

of creating and arming local militias. Cattle raids among neighboring tribes increased, illegal killing intensified, and “gun hunting” became the order of the day. Ikotos gained notoriety for killings and violence.

Ochan's study looked in depth at the range of causes and consequences of violence in Ikotos County. He investigated how various civilian groups (church leaders, men, women, youth, children, and elders) and institutions in Ikotos County sought to address this violence, how they perceive and respond to the laws promulgated by the post-civil-war SPLA-led Government of South Sudan, and attitudes of the new authorities towards them. The final report will be distributed in the fall of 2007.

The Response of South Sudanese to the Presence of the Government of Uganda's Army in South Sudan, 2002–2006

Clement Ochan

Ochan has completed a two-year study and is finalizing his report on the response of South Sudanese communities to the presence of the Government of Uganda's army in their communities between 2002 and 2006. The Ugandan rebel movement, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), has been present and committing atrocities against civilians in South Sudan since it was first invited in by the Government of Sudan in the early 1990s. With the signing of the consolidated peace accords in Sudan, the Ugandan army was given permission to enter South Sudan in pursuit of LRA rebels. Ochan's study documents the response of two different communities to the presence of the Ugandan army. Both communities initially welcomed the Ugandan army because the ruling SPLA had been generally unable to offer protection against LRA attacks. However, the responses of the two communities to the Ugandan military eventually diverged. Ochan's unique study reveals how these communities, in divergent ways, set limits on the movement and behavior of the Ugandan army.

Aiding United Nations' Efforts to Stop Violence and Discrimination against Girls

Dyan Mazurana and Khristopher Carlson

Mazurana was one of the primary authors of the *Report of the United Nations Expert Group on Ending All Forms of Discrimination and Violence against the Girl Child* (UN document EMG/2006). This document was presented as a foundational report at the fifty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women, which focused on the girl child. The report served as the basis for the *Report of the Secretary-General on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination and Violence against the Girl Child* (UN

document E/CN.6/2007/2), which was presented to the General Assembly. The Secretary-General's report marks the first time the General Assembly has ever held sessions specifically dedicated to ending discrimination and violence against girls.

Mazurana and Carlson served as experts for and wrote the section of the UN Secretary-General's report, *Addressing Violence and Discrimination against Girls during Armed Conflict*, and the Expert Group report on issues affecting girls' human rights in situations of armed conflict. Their resulting publication is *The Girl Child and Armed Conflict: Recognizing and Addressing Grave Rights Violations of Girls' Human Rights* (UN document EMG/DVGC/2006/EP.12).

Monitoring and Reporting on Grave Rights Violations Committed against Children during Situations of Armed Conflict

Dyan Mazurana

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1612 mandated UN agencies, particularly UNICEF, to establish mechanisms to monitor and report on six grave abuses: (1) killing or maiming of children, (2) recruiting or using child soldiers, (3) attacks against schools or hospitals, (4) rape and other grave sexual violence against children, (5) abduction of children, and (6) denial of humanitarian access for children. The Security Council has a standing working group comprised of all its members which meets monthly and ensures that grave abuses against children in armed conflict situations are included on the Security Council's agenda. In highly charged political contexts of conflict it is difficult for agencies to collect and report on abuses. At UNICEF's invitation, Mazurana is involved in international expert groups working to support and inform the work of SCR 1612 to better improve monitoring and reporting mechanisms on grave rights violations against children. In 2006, Mazurana was selected as one of two external international experts to serve on the UN independent review of how SCR 1612 is being implemented.

Promoting Reparations and Remedy for Child Victims of Grave Crimes and Rights Violations in Armed Conflict and under Authoritarian Regimes

Dyan Mazurana and Khristopher Carlson

The purpose of Mazurana and Carlson's research and writing is to analyze the experiences, challenges, and possibilities around reparations and children

in order to partially address the grave human rights violations that children endure. They drew broadly on an understanding of reparations within international law with an eye to a more holistic approach. They considered programs designed to distribute direct benefits to the victims themselves. These include restitution, compensation, and rehabilitation, as well as other key measures and initiatives within transitional justice that, if crafted with forethought and care, could have reparative effects—rehabilitation, satisfaction, and guarantee of non-recurrence.

Mazurana and Carlson teamed up with the International Center for Transitional Justice, New York City, and UNICEF headquarters to produce the first manuscript specifically on children and reparations. The international report and subsequent book chapters and articles are part of larger efforts to not only document and report on grave violations against children, but also to seek ways to remedy the effects and to push governments to uphold young people's rights. The work has been presented at an international conference and workshop on reparations and has been reviewed and commented on by key researchers and actors within reparations programs in eight countries worldwide. Mazurana also served as a reviewer for ongoing work on *Children and Truth and Reconciliation Commissions* undertaken by UNICEF and the International Center for Transitional Justice, New York City.

The Nairobi Declaration on Women's and Girls' Rights to Remedy and Reparation

Khristopher Carlson

Carlson participated in an international meeting of human rights actors in Nairobi, Kenya, and helped to draft the resulting "Nairobi Declaration." Launched in May 2007, it acknowledges the specific impact of war on women's and girls' lives and draws attention to the impact of pre-conflict inequalities. Discrimination against women, and even more so against girls, is at the root of the violence perpetrated against women and girls in times of conflict. Therefore, no reconstruction of post-conflict society is conceivable if these socio-cultural injustices and structural inequalities are not addressed. The Nairobi Declaration has thus broadened the meaning of reparation beyond its legal definition. For women and girls it is about social justice and transformative social processes. The declaration is sponsored by a number of international organizations, including the Feinstein International Center, and has received the endorsement of many influential human rights actors, humanitarians, and dignitaries.



A woman collecting firewood walks through a village abandoned due to rebel attacks, northern Uganda. In Eastern Africa research into local systems of justice, markets and finance often provide the key to finding durable solutions to today's crises.

The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights

Khristopher Carlson

As an institution of the African Union, the African Commission is charged with ensuring the promotion and protection of human and peoples' rights throughout Africa. During its bi-annual ordinary sessions, the African Commission considers human rights complaints, states' periodic human rights reports, and other human rights-related matters proposed by participants. Khristopher Carlson serves as the main liaison between the FIC and the African Commission and attends bi-annual meetings. The FIC's application for NGO observer status to the African Commission was accepted in November 2006. This allows the FIC to submit reports to the commission, its working groups, and special rapporteurs. Furthermore, its status within the African Commission provides opportunities for the Center to strengthen its links with human rights networks in Africa and promote its research initiatives and information-sharing on human rights violations within thematic and geographic areas of interest. Through Carlson, the FIC has collaborated with commissioners, special rapporteurs, and other observer NGOs in drafting resolutions on women's and girls' rights in areas of conflict as well accountability for crimes committed during armed conflict in Uganda.

The Survey of War-Affected Youth, Kitgum and Pader, Northern Uganda

Khristopher Carlson and Dyan Mazurana

The Survey of War-Affected Youth (SWAY) is a large study with the purpose of identifying the long-term effects of armed conflict and war-related violence on female youth in northern Uganda. Khristopher Carlson is the SWAY team leader. Findings from this study will be used to inform the targeting and design of humanitarian assistance programs and protection initiatives in this conflict-affected region. Between December 2006 and June 2007, SWAY collected in-depth survey data from over 620 female youth in northern Uganda, making it Uganda's largest data set on war-affected females. Additional qualitative data have been collected through interviews with more than 100 war-affected female youth and community and clan leaders. The SWAY team will finalize its reports and deliver briefings in the fall of 2007. The SWAY team has from the outset held consultative briefings and worked closely with international agencies and NGOs present in Uganda, including UNICEF, UNHCHR, UNHCR, OCHA, WFP, AVSI, Mercy Corps, and the International Rescue Committee (IRC). The relationships SWAY has developed with local organizations allow for easy information-sharing and expand opportunities for influence on their field programming.



A woman prepares grains she has grown in an IDP camp in Kitgum district, northern Uganda. In Uganda, women have borne the brunt of the violence spilling over from the war. The Center's SWAY project seeks to understand the long term effects the war is having on female youth in the region.

Conflict and Livelihoods in North-Eastern Uganda

Elizabeth Stites

Stites designed this project in 2006/7 and began preliminary collection of field data. Research in the Karamoja region of north-eastern Uganda will focus on conflict and livelihoods through the lens of marriage. The use of marriage as a social lens offers insight into the social, political, and economic systems of communities in crisis and transition and the shifts of these systems in response to violence and insecurity. Central research questions focus on notions of masculinity in conflict and crisis; the acquisition and exchange of bride wealth; attitudes to violence; the impact of conflict on traditional livelihoods; the role of inter-generational relations in social cohesion; changing marriage patterns; shifts in men, women, and children's social capacity; and the effects of these changes on manifestations of violent conflict and insecurity. Fund-raising is ongoing and fieldwork is expected to continue until late 2008.

Networking and Institutional Change Regarding Uganda and Sudan Research

Networking for on-going research in north-eastern Uganda has occurred over the past year in a variety of ways. These include (1) soliciting feedback and input from relevant agencies, donors, and stakeholders on project design and reports; (2) formal and informal briefings with relevant individuals and organizations in Uganda, London, New York, and Washington; (3) dialogues with stake-holders

and well-positioned individuals regarding the value of potential further work; and (4) release and circulation of reports, briefing papers, and articles.

Our networking efforts have had the greatest impact within Uganda itself. Throughout the course of our field work we have been in regular conversations with UN agencies (UNICEF, OHCHR, OCHA, and WFP) as well as non-governmental organizations (including Save the Children, Human Rights Watch, and the IRC) regarding the patterns and trends emerging in our fieldwork. These findings have helped these organizations in planning their programs, field assessments, and policies in the region.

Independent Documentary Film—*The Other Side of the Country*

Filmmaker Catherine Hébert with assistance from Khristopher Carlson, Dyan Mazurana, and Elizabeth Stites

Two years in the making, 2007 saw the completion and international launch of the feature-length documentary film, *The Other Side of the Country*. The film captures the realities of the 21-year conflict in northern Uganda through the interconnected stories of five people, including a mother turning activist after her daughter's abduction, a young girl traveling miles each day in search of a safe place to sleep, a seven-year-old boy surviving on the streets, and an increasingly outspoken and courageous man whose job takes him to the heart of the war. The film shows what it means for people to live through a protracted rebel-driven war whose impact is downplayed by a complicit and complacent government.

Shot entirely on site, and told exclusively through the images, voices, and perspectives of Ugandans, the film made its world premiere at a prestigious independent film festival in Switzerland. The film is receiving critical acclaim. We are now working with filmmaker Catherine Hébert to distribute the film in Africa and to a global audience. It has also been made into a television special and picked up for distribution in several countries.

Child Protection in Sierra Leone and Guinea

Lacey Gale

Field research conducted in Sierra Leone by Lacey Gale concerning child protection, child trafficking, and human rights was hosted by the Faith Alliance against Slavery and Trafficking (FAAST). Interviews conducted in the capital and an up-country site revealed the widespread practice of pre-conflict child fostering as well as the perception that children are at risk of abuse and trafficking in foster homes. Gale met with representatives of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender, and Children's Affairs (MSWGCA) to ascertain the current state of child fostering regulations and to enquire about standards of care for fostered children. Through conversations with ministry officials as well as UNICEF, GOAL, the IRC, Don Bosco, and local NGOs serving orphaned and vulnerable children, it became apparent that there are no clear child-fostering policies, regulations or monitoring mechanisms. As fostering is a widely used solution for orphaned and vulnerable children, there is an urgent need to create standards for child well-being, enforcement mechanisms, and systems to protect them from the risk of trafficking. UNICEF, GOAL, and the MSWGCA all expressed interest in Gale's research and recognized the need for further investigation of fostering practices and setting of standards of care in formal and informal fostering situations. Gale will circulate a report of this fieldwork project with the MSWGCA, international NGOs, and local NGOs.

Understanding Refugee Camp Life

Lacey Gale

Lacey Gale published several articles on refugee camp life, durable solutions, and livelihood strategies. These include "Bulgur Marriages and 'Big' Women: Navigating Relatedness in Guinean Refugee Camps," in *Anthropological Quarterly* and "The Refugee 'Family': Child Fostering and Mobility among Sierra Leonean Refugees" in *The International Journal of Sociology of Family*. Gale also presented papers on durable solutions for refugees at the African Studies Association annual conference and at a Carnegie Corporation-funded internation-

al symposium and workshop at Emory University. Entitled "Intervening in Africa: Interrogating International Operations in West Africa," the workshop brought together humanitarian workers, human rights activists, military personnel, foundations, and academics. This group of specialists on West Africa is an important forum for engaging in debates concerning solutions for refugees in West Africa. Gale is contributing to debates and policies concerning conflict-affected populations by collaborating on an edited volume stemming from the symposium and preparing an article on Guinean refugee camp conditions to be published on the UNHCR Web site.

Research and Institutional Change Focusing on Lives and Livelihoods

Livelihoods Technical Guidance

Elizabeth Stites

Stites worked with USAID in Uganda on the study design, methodology, and survey tool for an assessment of fuel-efficient stoves in conflict zones. She also provided comments and feedback regarding the livelihoods and gender implications of this innovative stove project.

Enhancing Livelihoods-Based Livestock Interventions for Pastoralists

Andy Catley, Berhanu Admassu, and Yacob Aklilu

In Ethiopia FIC continued to shape national best-practice guidelines for livelihoods-based livestock programming in pastoral areas, working closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency. The Center facilitated a network of Ethiopian practitioners, researchers, and policy makers who have now produced technical guidelines which are being consolidated and edited.

During the year the Center conducted two major studies related to the national best-practice guidelines. First it undertook an impact assessment of a novel "commercial de-stocking" intervention during drought in southern Ethiopia which demonstrated the livelihoods benefits for pastoralists and the economic rationale for ensuring private sector engagement in early response. FIC also conducted an impact assessment of drought-related emergency livestock vaccination programs in Ethiopia, and revealed crucial technical flaws in government and FAO vaccination practices which limit the impact of vaccination on livestock mortality and human livelihoods. Both studies have been discussed with

national stakeholders in Ethiopia and have been submitted to peer-reviewed journals. The Center continued to provide FAO and UNOCHA with technical support on livelihoods-based programming

FIC's work on pastoralist livelihoods in Ethiopia has fed into a new intervention in support of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). Based in Lusaka, Zambia, beginning in July 2007, the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program will assist COMESA to develop a policy framework for food security in pastoralist areas. This process links to the Center's work with the African Union to develop a continent-wide policy framework for pastoralism.

Working with the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), FIC began developing a training course on Policy and Pastoralism, targeting senior Ethiopian policy makers. The course aims to address misperceptions and negative attitudes towards pastoralism by presenting scientific evidence of the economic and livelihoods benefits of mobile livestock production systems in dryland Africa.

Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards

Andy Catley

Working from Ethiopia, Catley continued to sit on the steering group developing the international Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS). The steering group comprises the FIC, the International Red Cross, FAO, African Union, and VSF-Europa. The Center continued to provide overall coordination for the LEGS process, drafted three of the eight technical chapters, and sourced funding for the final stages of producing and publishing the guidelines. A first consolidated draft of LEGS has been prepared and was posted on the LEGS Web site (www.livestock-emergency.net) in June 2007 for stakeholder review. Other milestones during the year included an agreement with Oxfam Publishing to design and publish LEGS in mid-2008. FIC also liaised with the Sphere Project and explored the potential of linking LEGS to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response. The Sphere Project is now proposing to officially support companion modules to Sphere which would include LEGS.

Malnutrition and Mortality: Towards Improved Practice in the Use of Benchmarks

Helen Young

Young has been researching nutrition and famine for more than twenty years, and with Susanne Jas-

pars has recently published "A Primer for Decision-Makers on the Meaning and Measurement of Acute Malnutrition," *Network Paper No. 56*, Humanitarian Practice Network, Overseas Development Institute. Designed to be easily understood and accessible by decision-makers, it was used as resource material at the Good Humanitarian Donorship Initiative meeting in Brussels in March 2007, at which Young served as a resource person.

The Nutrition Cluster of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) has invited Young and the UN Sub-Committee on Nutrition to undertake a research project to further review and develop nutrition benchmarks. This project will engage and seek the agreement of key stakeholders within the international community who regularly make use of such benchmarks—including WHO, FAO, FEWSNet, UNICEF, and international NGOs. An international steering committee will guide this work, under the auspices of the Working Group on Assessments within the IASC's Nutrition Cluster. This type of commitment is vital in order to reach international consensus and agreement on the use of nutritional benchmarks in emergencies.

Livelihoods, Migration, and Remittance Flows to Conflict-Affected Regions, Darfur, Sudan

Helen Young, Karen Jacobsen, and Abdal Monim Osman

This research explores the role of migration and remittances in conflict zones, their impact on the livelihoods of conflict-affected people and the way they may either support recovery or fuel conflict and sustain war economies. During this first phase of the research we completed two out of three field-based research studies in Zalingei, West Darfur, and Kebkabiya, North Darfur, including extensive household surveys and qualitative investigations. A deeper understanding of migration and remittances is enabling us to make recommendations about policies and remittance facilities that could improve the flow and utilization of remittances in Darfur.

Since work started in June 2006, the security situation in Darfur has deteriorated and become increasingly unpredictable as a result of the targeting of humanitarian assets (vehicles and communications equipment) and, in some cases, of humanitarian personnel. On two occasions in 2006 our international researchers were refused travel permits for Darfur by the Government of Sudan (despite having the support of the international community). More seriously, our NGO research partners have several times had to evacuate their workers as a result of serious security incidents, including armed raids,



The Center uses rigorous assessment of emergency livelihoods interventions to inform improved policies and programming. Dr. Dawit Abebe works out of the Center's office in Ethiopia and is an expert in combining participatory impact assessment approaches with conventional research methods.

abductions, and violent attacks, one of which occurred during our most recent survey. Potential risk is minimized by working closely with operational humanitarian agencies and complying with security protocols. We are mindful that the benefits of the research must always outweigh any risks incurred. The value of this research is demonstrated by the support and interest shown by donors, international NGOs, and local partners. The Department for International Development (DFID) is supporting this work.

Livelihoods, Migration, and Remittance Flows to Conflict-Affected Regions, Portland, Maine

Lacey Gale, Karen Jacobsen, Abdal Monim Osman, and Helen Young

This pilot research with resettled Darfurian refugees in northern New England is part of the larger project “Livelihoods, Migration, and Remittance Flows to Conflict-Affected Regions, Darfur, Sudan.” This research focuses on remittance-senders and traces their migration histories, remittance-receiving and sending activities, and their role in post-conflict peace-building. The research began in October 2006 with networking among state and community organizations serving refugees as well as trust-building

activities with the Darfurian community association, Fur Cultural Revival. With their assistance, we created a community roster and began qualitative interviews with adult community members. Preliminary findings indicate the importance of transnational networks to successfully make remittances and the extraordinary pressure resettled refugees feel to remit while they struggle to establish themselves in a new country. The results of this study (to be completed in September 2007) will be disseminated in an FIC report, as well as scholarly articles, and will inform the next stage of the larger project which focuses on the remittance-sending activities of the near and far Sudanese diasporas.

Follow-up to “Livelihoods under Siege,” Darfur 2005

Helen Young and Abdal Monim Osman

The ongoing research in Darfur, started in 2004, continues to generate interest. A local NGO, the Sudan Association for the Environment and Development, organized the reprinting of 1,000 copies of the report, “Livelihoods under Siege,” for distribution in Darfur, with funding from the Netherlands. In April 2007, the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office in Khartoum launched a new initiative “Building



Helen Young

Women IDPs in north Darfur describe how their livelihoods have changed

Livelihoods on New Foundations in Darfur” and has invited the FIC to support a range of activities. The Tufts Darfur team has worked closely during the last year with the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office, first in actively supporting the Darfur Joint Assessment Mission in mid-2006, followed by active engagement in the new UNRCO initiative “Building Livelihoods on New Foundations in Darfur” launched in April 2007.

In June and July 2007, an FIC team (Young, Osman, and consultant Buchanan-Smith) planned and facilitated a series of four state-level workshops in Darfur on “sharpening the strategic focus of humanitarian livelihoods programs in Darfur” that included a strong element of capacity development. At these workshops, international and local stakeholders (including government, donors, UN agencies, local and international NGOs, academics, and civil society) reviewed effective and feasible approaches for livelihoods programming and developed action plans to advance a more strategic approach through a process informed by our research findings and the expertise of our team.

In response to earlier FIC research, and with support from Young and Osman, a group of national humanitarian and development professionals and academics have formed a steering committee to guide the development of an independent Darfur Research Consortium. On behalf of the steering committee, a national consultant has undertaken national- and state-level consultations on the need for and role of a Darfur research consortium and assessed local research capacities. This will allow national researchers to develop a strategy and proposal for an independent Darfur Research Consortium and identify preliminary research priorities.

Young and Osman have been supporting Oxfam, GB, to develop a new integrated humanitarian strat-



Antonio Donini

Afghan elders debate what security means for them and what they expect from aid agencies.

egy for Darfur, with a specific focus on livelihoods and conflict. As Oxfam’s Darfur program is the agency’s largest, Oxfam regards this as an organizational priority with potential for learning to inform the agency’s policies and programs across the globe. Young and Osman joined a seven-member advisory team that toured the Oxfam Darfur programs in May 2007 undertaking local workshops with staff and providing training. The advisory team covered all sectors and examined Oxfam’s recent approaches with a view to holistic planning and innovation based on combined analysis of conflict and livelihoods. This support is expected to continue for the next twelve months.

Food Security in Complex Emergencies

Dan Maxwell

Several new research projects were initiated under this program in 2006/7. These included commissioned studies on food security programming in southern Sudan (on behalf of WFP); a program analysis tool for CARE International to guide food security response planning—particularly in determining the appropriateness of cash or food responses—and, if the latter, whether imported food or local procurement is the best option; and re-analysis of existing data to develop a dietary diversity indicator for food consumption adequacy on behalf of the Strengthening Emergency Needs Assessment Capacity (SENAC) project. New work initiated and completed includes a “state of the art” review of food security programming in emergencies, which will be published as an FIC Briefing Paper in the late summer. Ongoing research on the “Coping Strategies Index”—a tool for measuring household food insecurity in emergencies—was completed and submitted to *Food Policy*.

Three new research proposals have been developed in this area. The first, entitled “Targeting in Complex Emergencies,” will examine the extent to which the principle of community empowerment and community-based decision making is reflected in the targeting and distribution of material assistance in complex (conflict) emergencies. This study will be conducted by Dan Maxwell, Helen Young, and John Burns. It was submitted to WFP in May, and has been approved. The contract and IRB approval are pending. Cases selected for the study include southern Sudan and Darfur, Somalia, Colombia, and Afghanistan. The project is anticipated to run from mid-2007 to mid-2008.

A second proposal was developed in collaboration with the Humanitarian Policy Group on integrating humanitarian protection into livelihoods analysis and programming. The FIC team for this study includes Liz Stites and Dan Maxwell. It has been submitted to USAID/OFDA. We are awaiting feedback, following a positive initial response.

A third proposal for a larger, longitudinal study entitled “Livelihoods Change over Time” is under development with a team of researchers from the FIC and the Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy. A concept paper for this three to five year study has been submitted to the Gates Foundation, Google.Org, and the Ford Foundation.

Efforts at institutional change this year have focused on working with agencies on improving programming and providing external speakers or reviewers. This includes work with WFP, FAO, CARE International, the US Government Accountability Office (GAO), the Canadian Food Grains Bank (CFGB), and a number of academic institutions (Harvard University, the University of Wisconsin, the National Science Foundation, and the Colorado School of Mines).

Urban IDPs Survey

Karen Jacobsen

In collaboration with the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (a Geneva-based program of the Norwegian Refugee Council), we are conducting surveys in three cities—Khartoum, Sudan; Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire; and Santa Marta, Colombia—to compare the experience of internally displaced people (IDPs) with their co-nationals. The study uses a survey that seeks both to make population estimates of IDPs living in urban centers, and to explore the mobility, protection issues, and livelihoods of urban IDPs compared with nationals. We also seek to develop a research tool that can be used by NGOs and other aid agencies to explore IDP issues in urban centers. Outputs from the study will include data

sets from the three cities, the research tool, training of NRC/IDMC personnel in survey research methods, and the development of GIS technology for use in humanitarian situations. The anticipated impact of the research will be to influence the policy and programming of aid agencies and governments regarding IDPs by providing better information about the relative experiences of IDPs and nationals living in the same areas.

As of August 2007, we have completed surveys in Khartoum (N=980) and Abidjan (N=978) and the initial findings report has been commented on by NRC and UNHCR. NRC expects to use the research to help design their program on IDPs in Côte d’Ivoire and, more broadly, to consider policy on IDPs.

We are currently preparing the GIS for our third survey in Colombia (Santa Marta). The use of GIS contributed significantly to the implementation of the Abidjan survey, and this technology is being written up as a tool for aid agencies to use in urban surveys.

The research is part of the FIC’s efforts to promote awareness of the need for rigorous independent academic research based on collaborative partnerships between academic organizations and aid agencies. Some of our findings were shared at a UNHCR-Brookings workshop on IDPs held in Geneva in June 2007. Once the third survey is complete, we will produce a full report and release the data to aid agencies.

Forced Migration and the New African City: Transnational Livelihoods and Politics in Johannesburg, Maputo, Lubumbashi, and Nairobi

Karen Jacobsen and Loren Landau (University of Witwatersrand)

This project conducted surveys in four African cities with high numbers of refugees or IDPs. The goal was to compare the experiences of migrants/refugees with nationals living in city areas with high concentrations of migrants. The surveys explored the routes and flight experience of refugees, their livelihoods and interaction with the state, and their plans for the future. All surveys are now complete; the data are entered and findings are being written up and compared. Findings from the first two surveys in Johannesburg and Maputo have been shared with refugee government ministries, interested university programs, and aid agencies in both countries.

As part of the Center’s mission to work closely with African universities, this research project is a collaborative effort with centers at two universities

in southern Africa—the Forced Migration Studies Programme at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg and the Center for Population Studies at Universidad Eduardo Mondlane in Maputo, Mozambique. We are also working with partner organizations in Lubumbashi (Democratic Republic of the Congo) and in Nairobi (Institute for Development Studies at the University of Nairobi).

The study will yield one of the few statistically analyzable data sets on intra-African urban migration. Outputs include a Web site where the data sets will be available to other researchers (expected completion September 2007) and which will carry our reports and findings. Our findings will be used to support advocacy with the governments of these four countries where we are working with UNHCR and local human rights organizations to develop advocacy strategies that promote the rights of refugees and combat xenophobia.

Education

The Center aims to provide the highest quality teaching and education for tomorrow's humanitarian leaders and thinkers. The teaching agenda at the Center has three clear objectives:

1. Develop a cadre of professional humanitarian workers who view their work as a profession and are equipped with the most up-to-date skills and knowledge—as well as the wherewithal to use these skills—in their careers as humanitarian managers, planners, and policy advisors.
2. Promote the teaching of humanitarian and related issues in African universities, thus providing African humanitarian professionals with an alternative to the highly-priced and externally-driven American and European university courses.
3. Nurture an understanding of the humanitarian perspective in all students graduating from Tufts University, particularly those at the Friedman and Fletcher Schools.

Academic Education Courses

During the period covered by this report, Center faculty offered five courses to graduate students in Medford, Massachusetts, USA, and supported post-graduate teaching in Ethiopia.

HUMANITARIAN ACTION IN COMPLEX EMERGENCIES

Dan Maxwell

Maxwell's course examines the evolution of humanitarian action in relation to changes in the operating environment and in the international system. This multi-disciplinary course covers a broad range of subjects including: the evolution of the interna-

tional humanitarian system; the political economy of conflict and humanitarian aid; the normative frameworks of international humanitarian law, humanitarian principles, and codes of conduct; conceptual frameworks for addressing the protection of life, livelihoods, rights, and safety of people caught in complex emergencies; methodologies developed to improving the effectiveness and accountability of humanitarian action; the ethical and practical implications of adopting a rights-based approach; and new debates around the impact of the "global war on terror" on humanitarian space and humanitarian action.

GENDER, CULTURE, AND CONFLICT IN HUMANITARIAN COMPLEX EMERGENCIES

Dyan Mazurana

Mazurana's course examines humanitarian aid in conflict situations from a gender perspective and highlights the policy and program implications of gender. Topics covered include gender relations as affected by conflict, the relationship between gender and the militarization of societies and communities, violations of human rights and women's rights, the gender dimensions of peace building and conflict resolution, and the gender dynamics of aid and post-conflict reconstruction.

NUTRITION IN COMPLEX EMERGENCIES

Helen Young

In its ninth year, this course continues to attract graduate students from a range of disciplines, including international law and relations, public health, and nutrition as well as students in the Masters of Arts in Humanitarian Assistance program. The course reviews nutrition from the field perspective—the realities of famine, nutritional crises, and food insecurity—and considers the practical implications for nutrition assessment, policy development, and programming, including alternative livelihoods interventions. The practical focus and field-based case examples ensure that students develop the deep conceptual understanding and the broad range of management skills required for an effective response to current humanitarian crises.

RESEARCH SEMINAR IN FORCED MIGRATION AND HUMAN SECURITY

Karen Jacobsen

This seminar seeks to strengthen students' understanding of, and capacity to conduct, social scientific inquiry in the field by exploring the research methods used by social scientists. The course is especially intended for students seeking structured guidance in conceptualizing and assembling a research proposal, particularly one that intends to use field methods in complex and conflict environments.



MAHA 2006/7 students. Our graduating students go back out into the humanitarian community better equipped to understand the complexity of the environment they work in and better equipped to challenge and change it. Ninety-five percent of our graduates return to more influential posts in the aid community.

TUTORIAL IN FORCED MIGRATION

Karen Jacobsen

This course is designed for a small number of students conducting research on specific topics in forced migration. The set of topics is decided once the group is formed, but has in common the overall theme of practical alternatives to current practice in refugee and humanitarian protection and assistance. Thus, we identify existing problems and responses and then explore ways to address them. The course ensures that students have a solid background on the scale and scope of global forced displacement, international refugee law and institutions relating to refugees and IDPs, asylum policy in comparative perspective, and the institutional architecture of refugee/IDP protection and assistance.

PARTICIPATORY EPIDEMIOLOGY

Andy Catley

We continued to run a course on participatory epidemiology for postgraduate students at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Addis Ababa,

Ethiopia. This course introduces students to the principles and methods of participatory epidemiology and examines the reliability and validity of the approach relative to conventional epidemiological methods. The course is designed to improve students' capacity to conduct rigorous research in areas with severe resource and operational constraints.

The Master of Arts in Humanitarian Assistance

The Master of Arts in Humanitarian Assistance (MAHA) is a one-year degree offered jointly by the Friedman and Fletcher Schools. The program is geared toward mid-career professionals with significant field experience in humanitarian assistance. The program offers an academic set of courses to enable professionals to develop their knowledge and skills in the areas of nutrition; food policy; and economic, political, and social development as these topics relate to humanitarian action. Practitioners study, reflect on, write about, and share their expe-

riences regarding humanitarian theories, programs, and policies. This year five students graduated from the program.

The Inter-University Humanitarian Studies Initiative

This unique and innovative inter-university program is designed for graduate students seeking an education in the evolving and multidisciplinary field of humanitarian studies. The program allows eligible students of three partner institutions (the Harvard School of Public Health, the Friedman and Fletcher Schools at Tufts University, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology) to incorporate the requirements of the initiative into their respective programs of study. This initiative has created bridges linking these three institutions, which students can traverse to meet the educational needs required in humanitarian studies: flexibility, diversity, excellence, and comprehensiveness. It has been highly successful, attracting a large and diverse student body. The Center will continue to support the program and to play a more central role in its development. This year 22 students completed the Humanitarian Studies Initiative.

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Journal of Humanitarian Assistance

The Feinstein International Center took over responsibility for editing an on-line journal, the *Journal of Humanitarian Assistance*, in December 2006. The Web site has been completely reconfigured and six new papers posted. A series on “Practitioner Analysis and Reflection” has been launched, with one paper published and a call made for similar papers. Dan Maxwell has been appointed as the editor of the journal.

WORKING WITH AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES

We have been working with university institutions in South Africa and Mozambique since 2001: the Forced Migration Studies Programme at the University of Witwatersrand (Wits) in Johannesburg, and the Center for Population Studies at Universidade Eduardo Mondlane in Maputo, Mozambique. Faculty members from both universities have visited FIC and Karen Jacobsen has taught and conducted research at Wits University for six years. We also continue our research and teaching links with Ahfad, El Fasher, and Khartoum universities in the Sudan.

In the past year the University of Addis Ababa has gone through a major strategic review. In late 2006 we were able to begin discussions on possible support from the FIC. There is particular interest in transferring or adapting our MAHA program as a

regional course for the Horn of Africa, to be run by the University of Addis Ababa. An initial market research study is being developed to determine interest in a MAHA-type program among potential participants and funding agencies. Alemaya University in eastern Ethiopia is preparing a memorandum of understanding with the Center.

Budget and Funding

The Center had a total income of \$10,908,668 in 2006/7. Of this, \$3,935,481 was carried forward from 2005/6 as multi-year grants, and \$6,973,187 was raised through new multi-year grants. Government donor agencies in the USA, UK, Ireland, Sweden, and Switzerland, along with US-based foundations, major NGOs, and UN agencies contributed to the cost of research carried out by the Center. The Center also has two small endowments which generated \$277,059 in combined income during the year.

Expenditure in 2006/7 amounted to \$3,979,238, with \$6,929,430.75 of income in multi-year grants carrying over to 2007/8.



Financial Summary for July 2006 to June 2007

EXPENSES 2006/7

Item	Amount
Salaries—FIC	\$1,414,177.71
Salaries—Research Assistants	\$46,333.00
Benefits	\$348,547.14
International Package	\$86,243.00
Travel—CORE	\$119,099.00
Travel—Other Projects	\$198,128.93
Workshops	\$175,904.81
Consultants	\$530,496.00
Honorariums	\$800.00
Scholarship	\$84,725.00
Supplies	\$47,258.00
Visa Fees	\$244.00
Computer Equipment	\$36,102.00
Facilities	\$13,243.00
Catering	\$2,053.00
Books	\$2,776.00
Postage	\$10,287.00
Advertising	\$605.00
Repair Service	\$3,435.00
Printing/Copying/Publications	\$43,136.00
Phone/Communications	\$49,076.00
Housekeeping	\$5,873.00
Vehicle	\$21,169.00
Utilities	\$23,724.00
Rent	\$41,274.00
Moving Expenses	\$79,692.00
Conversion Loss	\$957.00
Payment for Interest	
Earned on Grants	\$31,552.00
Overhead	\$562,326.98
Total Expenses	\$3,979,237.57

INCOME 2006/7

Source	Amount
Government Donor Agencies	\$4,219,280.00
Foundations	\$4,031,067.00
Foreign Governments	\$1,565,025.00
UN Agencies	\$594,688.00
NGO Agencies	\$11,330.00
Endowments Income	\$391,981.00
Incidental Donations	\$95,297.00
Total	\$10,908,668.00
Total to Be Carried over to 2007/8	\$6,929,430.75

Publications

Below we list all the reports, peer-reviewed papers, and book contributions published by Center researchers over the past year.

Feinstein International Center Reports

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Lacey Gale

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