

## NORGLOBAL - 217170/H30

<b>Tittel</b>	Protection of Civilians: From Principle to Practice
<b>Prosjektansvarlig</b>	INSTITUTT FOR FREDSFORSKNING
<b>Prosjektleder</b>	Kristin Bergtora Sandvik
<b>Prosjektperiode</b>	01.08.12 - 04.01.16

År	Søkt beløp	Bevilgning fra Norges forskningsråd
2012	3 030 000	3 035 000
2013	3 068 000	3 018 000
2014	3 685 000	3 363 000
2015	2 215 000	2 084 000
<b>Sum:</b>	<b>11 998 000</b>	<b>11 500 000</b>

### Målsetning

PO: The primary objective of the proposed project is to describe, understand and explain how the principle of PoC is enacted, perceived and responded to by various actors at different levels, in different conflict zones. The focus is on beneficiaries perspectives.

SO1: The project will produce analytically stringent and empirically grounded studies of PoC of direct relevance to policy.

SO2: The project aims to contribute to the development of humanitarianism as a field of study in its own right, internationally and in Norway, and to further more critical debate on humanitarian issues and humanitarian policy in Norway.

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### Prosjektsammendrag

With the increase in civilian casualties and suffering in contemporary conflict, the protection of civilians (PoC) became a central concern in the international community in the late 1990s. While considerable normative progress has been made by the UN and the humanitarian community, PoC has been insufficiently operationalized and institutionalized on the ground. Research has so far focused on PoC as a principle; we know little about what counts as PoC in practice, how intended beneficiaries view protection efforts, and how PoC efforts may be improved. This project thus explores the research question: What is the role and impact of contemporary policies and practices of PoC? We will answer this question by (1) examining how the principle of PoC is operationalized on the ground by humanitarian, security, and other actors; (2) situating these practices through field-based analyses of the security situation of intended beneficiaries, including displaced people and vulnerable groups (women, children and indigenous peoples); (3) ascertaining how the implementation of PoC programs affects and is experienced by these groups and the wider host communities; and (4) drawing lessons for how the efficiency and legitimacy of the studied PoC efforts might be improved in light of organizational, political and ethical preconditions. The project features a multi-disciplinary team (anthropology, history, law, geography, philosophy and political science) whose work will be organized into three work packages: Local Practices, case studies of Afghanistan, Colombia, the Sudans, Uganda, Liberia, and the Horn of Africa; International Policies, case studies of PoC in light of institutionalization processes, the veto powers, and emerging powers; and Comparison, Ethics and Policy Implications, analysis of the political, organizational and ethical conditions for various policy options. The project will be organized under the newly established Norwegian Centre for Humanitarian Studies (NCHS).

## NORGLOBAL - 217192/H30

<b>Tittel</b>	Courting catastrophe? Humanitarian policy and practice in a changing climate
<b>Prosjektansvarlig</b>	Institutt for internasjonale miljø- og utviklingsstudier, Noragric
<b>Prosjektleder</b>	Siri Eriksen
<b>Prosjektperiode</b>	15.10.12 - 30.08.16

År	Søkt beløp	Bevilgning fra Norges forskningsråd
2012	720 000	590 000
2013	3 677 000	3 542 000
2014	3 702 000	3 582 000
2015	2 661 000	2 566 000
2016	1 155 000	1 120 000
<b>Sum:</b>	<b>11 915 000</b>	<b>11 400 000</b>

### Målsetning

The overriding research objective is to critically examine the scope and practical ways in which humanitarian responses may contribute to adaptation to climate change. Specifically, the project seeks to:

- 1.Enhance understanding of the long term implications of humanitarian interventions for efforts to build long term resilience and sustainable adaptation to climate change
- 2.Identify lessons from current interventions and policy approaches, in particular regarding discrete humanitarian policy approaches that empower the voices of the vulnerable in decision making and address long term vulnerability
- 3.Develop guidelines for how humanitarian interventions can better contribute to climate change adaptation in terms of use of information about complex climate and vulnerability contexts in operational decisions
- 4.Build capacity among Norwegian research and humanitarian actors to collaboratively engage in action-oriented knowledge production regarding climate change adaptation

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### Prosjektsammendrag

This Noragric-led project aims to enhance understanding and build capacity through collaboration between research and humanitarian communities focusing on how to strengthen the contribution of humanitarian interventions to climate change adaptation. In order to avoid courting catastrophe by indirectly contributing to the perpetuation of longer term vulnerability processes, new thinking around the links between short-term responses to emergencies defined by acute needs and longer-term transformations described in the four normative principles of sustainable adaptation is required. In particular, how vulnerable groups and their adaptation knowledge can be empowered in interactions between different actors involved in humanitarian interventions needs to be understood. Norway is very active within humanitarian assistance, and organizations are increasingly integrating climate change concerns. At the same time, Norway has a dynamic and fast-growing climate change and development research community. The project brings these communities together and draws on the experience of international partners. This four year project analyses lessons from six countries in Africa and Asia in order to identify the potential and limits to humanitarian interventions building sustainable adaptation. Practical guidelines are developed and tested through policy dialogues and application in operational decision and programming situations. The proposed project hence addresses in particular the first and final topics of the research call regarding: first, prevention of and preparedness for humanitarian disasters; and second future challenges for international humanitarian assistance.

## NORGLOBAL - 217260/H30

<b>Tittel</b>	Armed Violence in Urban Settings; New Challenges, New Humanitarianisms
<b>Prosjektansvarlig</b>	NORSK UTENRIKSPOLITISK INSTITUTT
<b>Prosjektleder</b>	Ole Jacob Sending
<b>Prosjektperiode</b>	01.08.12 - 31.03.16

År	Søkt beløp	Bevilgning fra Norges forskningsråd
2012	1 292 000	494 000
2013	2 083 000	1 820 000
2014	1 420 000	1 474 000
2015	966 000	1 203 000
2016	0	209 000
<b>Sum:</b>	<b>5 761 000</b>	<b>5 200 000</b>

### Målsetning

PO: To describe, understand and explain how humanitarian actors are seeking, in cooperation with other actors, to prevent and mitigate the impact of armed violence in urban settings

SO1: To produce new knowledge about how humanitarian actors seek to address challenges, such as armed violence, that are humanitarian in nature but where humanitarian actors have to rely on other policy tools than traditional humanitarian ones.

SO2: To learn how urban settings pose particular challenges to humanitarian organizations and how they define and deal with these.

SO3: To understand the conditions under which humanitarian actors successfully learn from others, adapt to new challenges, and incorporate new policy tools.

SO4: To generate lessons of policy relevance for humanitarian actors' advocacy on armed violence at the global level by mapping best practice and unearthing the contents and quality of practical efforts to combat armed violence worldwide

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### Prosjektsammendrag

The premise of this project is that while armed violence short of armed conflict is becoming increasingly important as a humanitarian challenge, it is far from clear how humanitarian organisations are actually responding to it. Even less clear is the extent to which they should be responding to it and what, at the end of the day, they are in a position to actually do about it, particularly in urban settings where armed violence is emerging as a major threat to peaceful development. The primary aim of this project therefore is to offer some much needed clarity as to how armed violence in urban settings is currently understood and acted upon by humanitarian organizations. We ask how humanitarian actors define and act on armed violence, whether these actions bring them into closer cooperation with non-humanitarian actors? such as security and development actors? and whether humanitarian actors' efforts in this area represents challenges to established humanitarian ideals of neutrality and impartiality. The project is divided into three distinct phases: i) Mapping: Using innovative methods - network analysis and content analysis - we first map what humanitarian organizations policies and practices on armed violence is in urban settings; ii) Field Work: We then analyze, through qualitative methods, three organizations with distinct values and identities (Red Cross, MSF, and World Vision) in different urban settings to understand what they do, why, and with whom they cooperate; iii) Comparison and Lessons: Synthesizing insights from i and ii, the project will offer new knowledge on how humanitarian actors learn and adapt to address challenges outside its core mandate, thereby also offering new insights about the evolving nature of humanitarianism. The project will produce a PhD, a total of four articles and several policy briefs. The project is part of the Norwegian Centre for Humanitarian Studies (NCHS) established by CMI, NUPI and PRIO.

## NORGLOBAL - 217262/H30

<b>Tittel</b>	Economic Conditions of Displacement
<b>Prosjektansvarlig</b>	FAFO - INSTITUTT FOR ANVENDTE INTERNASJONALE STUDIER AS
<b>Prosjektleder</b>	Morten Bøås
<b>Prosjektperiode</b>	16.04.12 - 31.12.15

År	Søkt beløp	Bevilgning fra Norges forskningsråd
2012	2 471 000	2 111 000
2013	4 312 000	2 865 000
2014	1 429 000	2 595 000
2015	1 021 000	1 229 000
<b>Sum:</b>	<b>9 233 000</b>	<b>8 800 000</b>

### Målsetning

The primary objective of the project is to produce new conceptual and theoretical knowledge that can inform humanitarian policy and approaches with a clear focus on lessons for future humanitarian assistance. These lessons will be based on research findings from five case studies representing various forms of human displacement in four different countries (Uganda, Liberia, DRC and Zimbabwe).

To achieve this, the project will have a secondary objective of studying the relationships and interactions of three "stakeholders": displaced people, host communities, and national and international humanitarian actors. By recognizing the interactions of the displaced population into the wider local economy, this project has an objective of empirically exploring whether changes in economic behavior of the host communities can be traced to a general trend, the arrival of a displaced population per se, or the implementation of humanitarian and development assistance.

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### Prosjektsammendrag

The conditions of displacement consist of a multitude of transformations that have a negative effect for a number of people affected while simultaneously generate an economy of survival and productivity for others. Understanding this requires a broad intellectual reflection on how the dynamics and patterns of inclusion and exclusion emerges, how the displaced population define their own livelihood strategies in the new environment and what effect this has for the formal and the informal labour market that exists in local host communities. This research proposal seeks to contribute to the state of the art of displacement and refugee studies through a series of case-studies by critically and empirically examining the conditions of displacement in Northern Uganda (Acholiland), Southwestern Uganda (Nakivale), Eastern DRC (Lubero, North Kivu), Liberia (Grand Gedeh) and Zimbabwe (Bulawayo).

The following main research questions will be cross cutting issues addressed by the five case studies:

- What determines the extent of participation of displaced people in the social and economic spheres of the host communities?
- Who are the "losers" and "winners" among the displaced people as well as the host communities in terms of assets and expenditures?
- What type of coping mechanisms and livelihood strategies are adopted by displaced populations and to what extent does this influence the host communities?
- To what extent has humanitarian assistance provided to the displaced population brought changes in existing labour and commodities markets in the host communities?

A mixed-methods approach is proposed with both qualitative and quantitative data collection where, the qualitative methods informs and supports the quantitative and econometric analysis. Drawing from a comparative analysis of the proposed case studies, the project aims to provide policy recommendations on how to promote humanitarian policy with a clear focus on lessons for future humanitarian assistance.