



- Research and evidence across DFID - £390m a year
- **50% FCAS**
- **HIEP £54.6m**
- General lessons and constraints of research in Humanitarian settings
- Future research priorities/modalities? – Feedback

# HIEP results - significant change:

- 26 projects, 160 research papers, 10 impact evaluations, 127 innovations
- Cash, nutrition, social protection and healthcare, insurance and risk finance, WHS priorities; localisation, innovation, multi-year funding
- Emerging needs, Ebola, Syria, escalating insecurity and new sudden onset disasters

## Changed the way we work

- “Children” – BASIC SP, Centre Disaster Protection, Cash first, MYHP
- DFID Country Programmes – Coherent (H+D), risk informed IRF, contingencies incl.. evidence collection and research
- Layered and flexible; K4D call down, CHASE Humanitarian Research Fund
- Stronger operational links TA and Guidance included (BASIC, MAINTAINS)

# Success factors and recommendations (evaluation)

- Build on momentum: consensus for a new approach (e.g. cash )
- A large body of evidence - 11 studies mental health and psychosocial support by R2HC
- Long-term commitment – to build on earlier findings Avoid single case studies
- Humanitarian research alongside operations.. Joint planning and separate research teams?
- Increase HRI project partners' monitoring of impact. At least 2 year after final conclusions
- Agency and operational improvements in evidence collection systems, sharing and transparency.
- Develop strategies to overcome obstacles to the scale-up and application of evidence and innovation.
- Develop processes for GASI in (DFID) humanitarian research and innovation
- Flexibility to respond to newly identified needs and opportunities
- **Operation explanation, implications and support to policy and application – tools, hand on support, TA**

# **Saving lives, building resilience, reforming the system: The UK Government's Humanitarian Reform Policy**

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## **Five Pillars**

- I. Protecting people in crises – (BEPAC)**
  - II. World class UK response to rapid onset disasters – (Innovation x2)**
  - III. Managing risk better – (MAINTAINS)**
  - IV. Long-term approach to protracted crisis – (Protracted Displacement)**
  - V. Improving the international humanitarian system**
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## Possible Future Research Agenda

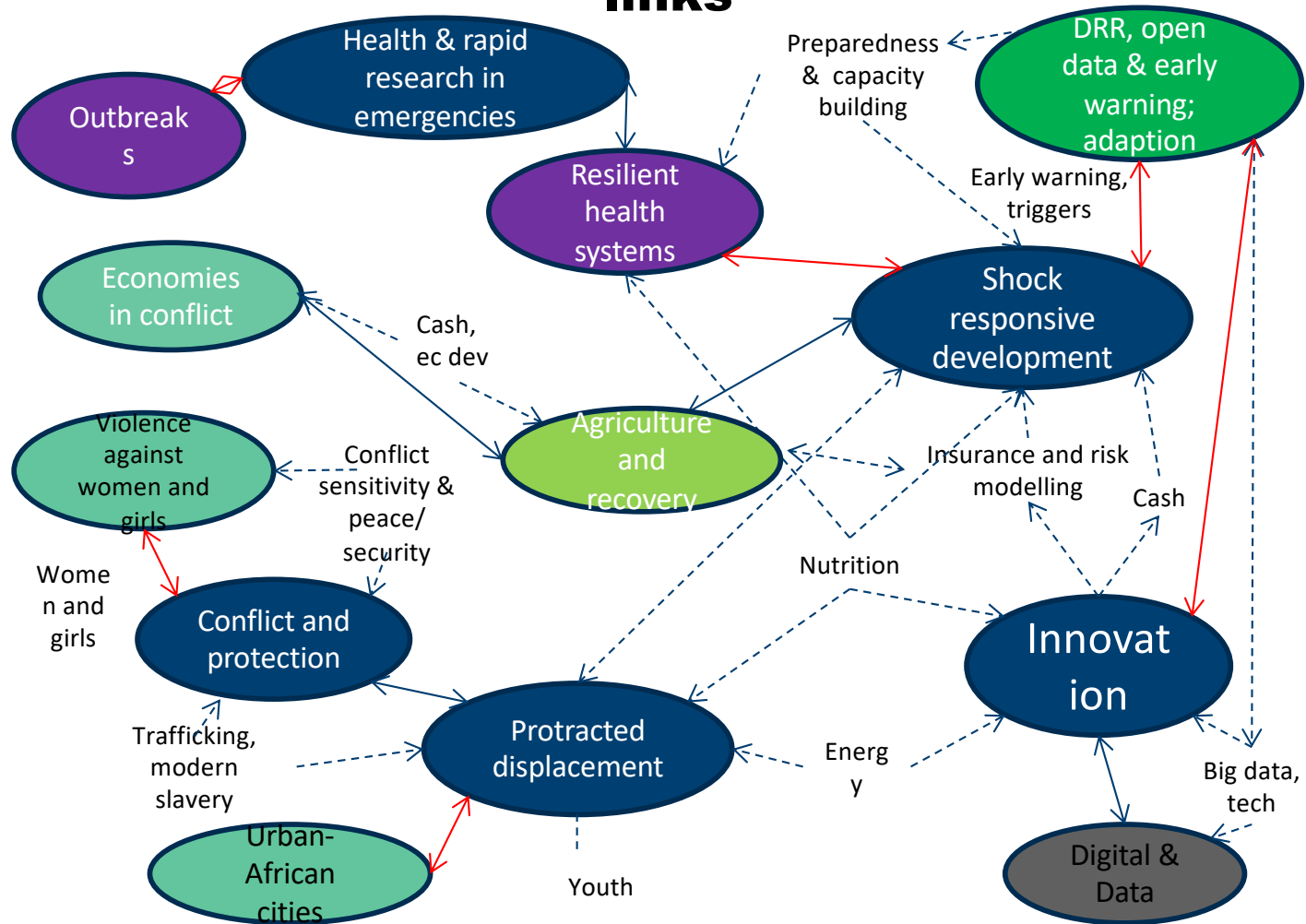
- Digital Transformation in humanitarian work (underway, but slow, contested)
- The ‘nexus’, or long-term service delivery in places that move in and out of conflict so we shift our instruments back and forth)
- Anticipatory financing
- ???

**BUT**.....despite lessons, many constraints

### How to address the problematic role of data and evidence in humanitarian work?

- Political – data and evidence often highly political, e.g. who is committing violations of IHL
  - Funding model – short term
  - Hard contexts - hard to collect good data, often no state/ONS,
  - Culture of rapid response (despite most money spent in protracted)
  - Emphasis on outputs and supply not outcomes, so not need evidence
  - Sharing and competition
  - Ethical issues
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## Research Review areas of focus- cross RED links



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## More than HRT – RED:

- Growth Research Team - Reducing Conflict and Improving Economic Performance [ReCIPE]
  - Agriculture Research Team: Supporting Pastoralism & the Agriculture in Recurrent & Protracted Crises (SPARC)
  - Social Protection in Protracted Crises (Basic)
  - Climate Energy and Water - M4H - Mobile for Humanitarian (300446)
  - Education – Education Research in Conflict and Protracted Crisis programme
  - Science for Humanitarian Emergencies and Resilience (**SHEAR**). Monitoring, assessment and prediction of natural hazardEarly action investments in resilience (El Nino, La Nina, Landslide, EQ – Cholera forecasting)
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