Research for Health in Humanitarian Crises

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Nutrition cluster meeting
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OUR MISSION

To improve humanitarian outcomes through partnership, research and innovation.

1. ENABLING PARTNERSHIP
We enable people to work effectively together on research and innovation programmes.

DRIVING RESEARCH & INNOVATION
We invest in the highest quality research and innovation to address pressing humanitarian challenges.

TRANSFORMING PRACTICE
We commit to sharing quality research and innovations within our stakeholder communities to improve humanitarian policy and practice.
R2HC Programme Partnership
Aims to improve health outcomes by strengthening the evidence base for public health interventions in humanitarian crises

- encouraging world class research through fostering collaboration between operational humanitarian agencies and research institutions

- bridging the gap between research and practice in relation to public health interventions in humanitarian crises.
What do we actually do?

Manage **annual calls** for research proposals and occasional **special calls** for short-term rapid research and oversee contracted grants.

Support **effective partnership management**.

Engage with humanitarian stakeholder community to **ensure research uptake**.
Engaging communities of practice: informing humanitarian response

- Identify research priorities
- Conduct/collaborate in research
- Generate research products
- Promote uptake organisationally, within clusters & through COP
- Ensure improved practice implemented

- Identify research priorities
- Ensure research findings inform policy dialogue
- Develop/update policy guidance
- Disseminate guidance through Member States, cluster system and humanitarian networks

- Collate & disseminate research outputs through networks & communities of practice (COP)
- Commission studies, synthesise findings, translate knowledge
- Influence Sphere standards
- Convene thematic communities of practice
- Engage key humanitarian actors and platforms
- Utilise Funding Committee influence & connections

- Conduct research, create evidence
- Recommend changes/improvements
- Generate publications, grey literature
- Disseminate findings at key forums & through COP
- Conduct research to corroborate evidence

- WHO, UN agencies; clusters; thematic CoPs
- R2HC
- Elrha networks
- Research community
- Humanitarian practitioners
Funded lead organisations

- WHO
- JHU
- WVI
- CDC
- MSF
- Colorado
- ACF USA
- ACF France
- Durham Uni
- HRU, Georgia
- IMC UK
- IRC
- Yale
- Anglia Ruskin
- McMaster
- MGH
- War Trauma
- WRC
- Queen Margaret
- Columbia
- Tufts
- Uni New South Wales
- UCL

Legend:
- Call 1
- Call 2
- Call 3
- Call 4
- F&N
## Calls 1-4: by research location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Projects</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
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<td>Jordan</td>
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### Multi-country studies

- DRC: 1 project
- Mexico: 1 project
- Georgia: 1 project
- Guinea: 1 project
- Philippines: 1 project
- Niger: 1 project
- Nigeria: 1 project

<table>
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![Bar chart showing project numbers by call](chart.png)
FOLLOW-UP OF SEVERELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN: EFFECTIVENESS OF A COMBINED NUTRITION PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTION ON HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

ACF-France & ICDDR-B

Assessing cost-effectiveness and long-term impact of a brief combined nutrition/psychosocial intervention (in comparison to a stand-alone nutritional treatment) on the growth and development of children with SAM aged 6 to 24 months in the Saptari District of Nepal.
EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SAFE DRINKING WATER IN SAM TREATMENT

ACF-US and Johns Hopkins

Evaluating effectiveness of introducing water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions such as safe drinking water into SAM treatment in Pakistan. Point-of-Use water treatments have potential to decrease exposure to disease and increase speed of recovery of children in SAM treatment.
DISPLACEMENT, MIGRATION, AND HEALTH IN SOUTHERN SOMALIA

UCL & Concern Worldwide

Qualitative study to enhance understanding of the causes and impact of displacement and migration on the health of internally displaced people in southern Somalia during the 2017 emergency.
World Vision & Johns Hopkins

Comparing effectiveness of food vouchers to effectiveness of mixed transfers - consisting of food vouchers and unconditional cash transfers - for preventing acute malnutrition and supporting health behaviours and food security, with a focus on pregnant and lactating women and children under 5.
Aiming to determine if acutely malnourished children (6-59 months) treated under the combined protocol meet the Sphere recovery standard of 75% in a nutrition clinic in Karaan District, Somalia.
Way forward

How can R2HC collaborate with the nutrition cluster to:

• generate increased number of high quality research proposals addressing priority nutrition issues?
• incorporate learning from research into humanitarian practice?