

# 2021 Conference Report

## *IHSA conference on humanitarian studies*



international  
**Humanitarian**  **Studies**  
association

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## 1) Introduction

### About IHSA

The International Humanitarian Studies Association is a network engaged with the study of humanitarian crises caused by disaster, conflict or political instability. Humanitarian studies concern how humanitarian crises evolve, how they affect people and their institutions, communities and societies, and the responses they trigger.

IHSA forms a platform for the different disciplines that address humanitarian studies. It offers a venue where these scholarly communities can meet and debate their different insights and understanding of humanitarian crises, in dialogue with policy actors and implementing agencies. IHSA equally welcomes academic scholars, consultants, policy researchers, and reflective practitioners among its membership. Every two years, IHSA organizes the [World Humanitarian Studies Conference](#).

### Previous Conferences

|      |                            |   |
|------|----------------------------|---|
| 2018 | The Hague, The Netherlands | The 5th IHSA conference took place from 27 to 29 August 2018, in collaboration with <a href="#">The International Institute of Social Studies (ISS)</a> , <a href="#">Erasmus University</a> and KUNO. The conference topic was: <b><i>(Re-)Shaping Boundaries in Crisis and Crisis Response</i></b> . You can find a complete list of all 2018 panel and paper abstracts <a href="#">under this link</a> . |
| 2016 | Addis Ababa, Ethiopia      | The 4th IHSA conference was organized from 5 to 8 March 2016. The conference was co-organised with Addis Ababa University, Bahir Dar University and the Center for Disaster Risk Management. The main theme of the conference was <b><i>'Changing Crises and the Quest for Adequate Solutions'</i></b> .  |
| 2013 | Istanbul, Turkey           | The third IHSA conference took place from October 24 to 27, 2013. The conference was jointly organized by Kadir Has University, the Centre for Peace and Reconciliation Studies at Coventry University, and the International Humanitarian Studies Association. The focus was on <b><i>'Human Security: Humanitarian Perspectives and Responses.'</i></b>   |
| 2011 | Medford, USA               | The second World Conference of Humanitarian Studies, organized by IHSA and hosted by Tufts University took place from June 2-5, 2011. The conference focused on <b><i>'Changing Realities of Conflict and Crisis'</i></b> .   |
| 2009 | Groningen, The Netherlands | The first World Conference of Humanitarian Studies was held in February 2009 in Groningen, the Netherlands, and was organized by the universities of Wageningen, Groningen (Netherlands) and Bochum (Germany). During this conference the International Humanitarian Studies Association was launched.  |

## 2021 Conference Theme

In 2021, the main theme of the conference was on ***New realities of politics and humanitarianism: between solidarity and abandonment.***

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a major impact on humanitarian needs and response in the last year and put solidarity to the test. The competition over vaccines, where poor and conflict-affected areas are at the bottom of the list to be served, shows us the naked reality of humanitarian politics and we fear this situation will compound humanitarian crises even more. While the volume and range of humanitarian activities is higher than ever, the traditionally dominant actors in international aid, i.e., the US, the UK, and the EU, are turning away from the notions of solidarity and respect for the rights of refugees or disaster-affected citizens enshrined in international law towards securitization and criminalization of migration. Together with ever more complex political arrangements, often imbued with populist authoritarianism, whether in Venezuela, India or Sudan, governments and warring parties are restricting what humanitarians can do on the ground. Are we witnessing the increasing abandonment of crisis-affected people and the humanitarian project? How can solidarity and principled approaches be brought back to the center of the humanitarian endeavor?

The drive for localisation, increasing use of cash transfers, rapid changes in the use of technologies, increasing attention for disaster risk reduction and changing approaches to accountability and participation continue to have major impact on the way humanitarianism is organized, implemented and how it impacts crisis-affected people and communities. As humanitarianism increasingly seeks to build on local capacities and people's resilience, questions can be raised as to what this means for the protection of vulnerable people.

The ambition of the conference was to provide a critical forum for discussing the changes within humanitarianism and what these changing political realities mean for the protection and assistance to crisis-affected populations.

For a visual impression of the 2021 IHSA conference please watch the [after-movie here](#).

## 2) Description of the 2021 conference

The 6th International Humanitarian Studies Conference was organized in Paris, France, from 3-5 November 2021, by Sciences Po and the International Humanitarian Studies Association, with a significant involvement by the Center for International Studies (CERI) at Sciences Po.

You can find the full programme of the 2021 conference [via this link](#).

We had over **400 participants** from around the world. **190 attended in person** in Paris, while **250 joined online**. In 3 full days, there were **62 panel sessions** of 90 minutes, with up to 8 parallel sessions at the same time. In these sessions we had a total of **327 paper presentations**. Next to the regular panel sessions there were also **5 side events and 14 round tables**.



The conference offered **stands** for organisations to promote anything related to humanitarian studies. We also had **2 publishers** present at the conference: Routledge and Humanitarian Alternatives. We also like to offer space for art or other creative expressions. This year we welcomed a **photo exhibition** by Doctors without Borders, celebrating 50 Years of Humanity.



Due to covid travel restrictions in France and at the conference venue, most in-person participants this year were from surrounding European countries. The attendance overall this year was around **50% European**, the other 50 percent was (in declining order) from North America, Africa, Oceania, and Asia, with the smallest percentage being from South America.

Among the 400+ participants, the **representation of the practitioners versus academics was close to 50%/50%** for each category.

Below a selection of the organizations represented at the conference:

| Academic Institutions          | Practitioner Organisations                             |
|--------------------------------|--|
| University of Tokyo            | Danish Refugee Council                                 |
| Harvard University             | IOM  |
| University of Westminster      | Alternatives Humanitaires // Humanitarian Alternatives |
| Hashemite University           | Save the Children                                      |
| University of Lausanne         | Netherlands Red Cross                                  |
| University of Leeds            | Fondation Croix-Rouge Française                        |
| George Washington University   | World Vision   |
| University of Manchester       | CHS Alliance   |
| Yale University                | Médecins Sans Frontières                               |
| York University                | Unicef   |
| Erasmus University Rotterdam   | Target Aid   |
| Sciences Po                    | American Red Cross                                     |
| University of Bern             | Centre for Humanitarian Leadership                     |
| Lund University                | Oxfam Novib  |
| University of Ibadan           | Routledge  |
| University of Geneva           | Mercy Corps  |
| University of British Columbia | Sphere   |
| University of Helsinki         | OCHA Centre for Humanitarian Data                      |
| Ritsumeikan University         | Global Public Policy Institute                         |
| Gulu University                | German Development Institute                           |
| Brown University               | Translators without Borders /CLEAR Global              |
| Freie Universität Berlin       | Care International                                     |
| ODI                            | Plan International                                     |
| PRIO                           | MSF CRASH  |



### 3) Description of the format

#### *Format*

The conference format was the same as previous years. Each session lasted 90 minutes, with two before lunch and two after. We had a record this year with over 60 panels in total, this means almost each session had 8 parallel panels going on.

The IHSA conference has taken place in different geographical areas The format is set up as follows:

- 1) IHSA board members together with the local hosts (usually an academic institution together with a local NGO) develop ideas for the main theme and the sub-themes for the panel submissions
- 2) IHSA together with the local host put together a Scientific Committee consisting of experts from the field. Usually these are colleagues from the local host and IHSA board members. The bios of the 2021 Scientific Committee members can be found [under this link](#).
- 3) The scientific committee reviews all panel submissions that come, and agree on whether they will be approved or denied.
- 4) Panels that are approved will appear on the website and are opened for paper submissions.
- 5) Panels need a minimum of 3 papers per session to go ahead. One panel session is 90 minutes and fits a maximum of 5 papers, with more submissions, another slot will be allotted.
- 6) Panel organisers decide which panels are accepted to their session

All sessions were recorded and shared with participants (not publicly available), so participants are able to view the sessions they were not able to attend due to overlapping.

You can view the full programme [under this link](#).



### *Hybrid*

As the 2021 conference took place in the midst of a pandemic, we decided to organise a hybrid conference this year. A first for IHSA.

Compared with previous conferences there were fewer in-person participants; about two thirds of the regular number. However the overall participants and presentations were higher than all conferences in the past. Over 400 participants. This was mainly due to the fact that a lot of people were able to join online. Even without the pandemic, long-haul travel is expensive, the hybrid sessions opened up opportunities for participants who were not able to attend before.



Participants were able to both join and present the panels online. This meant that there was a great mix of people in each panel. . Sometimes the physical room would be full of speakers, sometimes all speakers were online, the same for the attendance of the panels.

### *Language*

Presentations were allowed in English, French and Spanish. The panel themes were also translated to these three languages. It turned out too costly to organise translation so we just organised live-translation for the keynote speeches from French to English and vice versa.

## **4) Conference themes**

The scientific committee of the 6th IHSA conference identified the following subthemes:

### **1) Health and the Environment**

While the Covid-19 pandemic has brought health to the forefront of political agendas worldwide, health issues go well beyond it, and are closely linked to global environmental problems. For instance, COVID-19 has been argued to be the result of increased interaction between human and animal habitats in a context of rapid urbanisation. Overall, there has been a rise of infectious disease in recent decades. Many of the root causes of climate change, such as deforestation, also increase the likelihood and duration of pandemics. The effects of climate change has multiple direct and indirect effects on health, health access, and the ability of actors to respond (direct life threat, psychological problems, emergence of new disease and rise of allergies, growing pollution, worsening of water and sanitary conditions etc.). In addition, climate change heavily impacts social and economic dynamics directly linked to health. The COVID-19 pandemic poses an additional threat in fragile and humanitarian settings as it can cause extra burden to already weak health systems, disrupt supply chains for medicine and basic supplies, and spread quickly in overcrowded spaces and shelters with insufficient hygiene and sanitation facilities. Covid-19 and associated restrictions weaken the resilience and coping

mechanisms of vulnerable communities in humanitarian crisis and deepen food insecurity crisis. The number of acutely food insecure people in countries affected by conflict, natural disaster or economic crises is predicted to increase. Recent estimates also indicate that more than 6,000 children could die every day from preventable



causes as a direct and indirect result of COVID-19 related disruption of health systems and decreased access to food.

The World Disasters Report 2020, published by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, relates 83 per cent of all disasters of the past decade to hazardous meteorological conditions exacerbated by climate change, like flooding, droughts or heat waves. Together, these disasters affected 1.7 billion people worldwide. Among several consequences, climate-induced disasters are a direct threat to health by causing diseases, serious injuries and death of people.

To better understand the links between health and the environment, the stream welcomes panels that explore linkages that present evidence and recommendations for holistic solutions that create synergies and tackle more than one crisis at all levels. We welcome panels that cover but not limited to: health and climate-induced disasters; climate change and pandemic recovery; comparison of C-19 with prior pandemics; the roles of philanthropic foundations, the business sector and local organisations in responding and rebuilding the health sector during COVID-19; innovative health interventions that improve humanitarian programming etc.

## **2) Localizing Humanitarian Studies**

This stream will host panels, roundtables and other activities at the conference that deal with four interrelated dimensions of ethics, research and research uptake in humanitarian action and humanitarian studies. These are:

### **Ethics of humanitarian action**

Humanitarian action has long been reigned by an ethics derived from the humanitarian principles, norms and the structuration of the International Humanitarian Law (IHL). Increasingly, we see challenges to these ethics and that humanitarian principles, more oriented towards the behaviour of the organizations adopting them,

can not provide all answers. Even the very core of the principle of humanity (the desire to relieve suffering wherever it may be found) is being questioned: are lives indeed being treated as equal within humanitarian practice? We also see alternative ethics, for example based on justice, solidarity or feminism, being proposed and the question is how these relate to the classical ethics of humanitarianism. How does new knowledge or prominent debates (e.g. concerning climate change) and subsequent insights influence debates on humanitarian ethics? And what can be learnt from developments in Global International Relations and Post-Western approaches? How is ethical deliberation organized around new questions at all levels (individual, operational and institutional) ? The question is also how humanitarians operate in the moral minefield of humanitarian action and uphold a culture of ethics. What are the various formal and informal processes, mechanisms, structures etc within agencies that foster or hamper ethical practice?

### **Ethics in research**

Research encounters in humanitarian studies are subject to ethical reviews and have to abide by ethical standards. Are the standard ethical practises applicable in conflict-affected areas, and how do we deal with dilemmas that may arise? How about the ethics implied in fieldwork and research methodologies, especially in participatory methods and other techniques to bring views from actors in crisis-affected countries to the fore?

### **Teaching and humanitarian learning**

Teaching on humanitarianism and humanitarian learning has been rapidly growing. The IHSA website provides a directory of more than 200 programmes. How do teaching programs deal with the ethics of humanitarianism and humanitarian studies? Which ethics related pedagogical models do academic institutions concerned with humanitarian studies apply and to what effect? How do humanitarian actors and systems learn and change (or

not)? How are new forms of education, including e-learning and MOOCs changing the educational landscape, and are new collaborations evolving to use education to strengthen humanitarian capacity in crisis-affected areas? How can humanitarian learning best be facilitated?

#### Ethics in humanitarian studies

Humanitarian studies or the analysis of humanitarian crisis, actors and sector in a disciplinary approach – and adjacent fields of disaster studies and refugee studies – are increasingly criticized for being centred on the global North. Scholars at the World Humanitarian Summit formulated commitments to break through the hierarchies and inequalities within humanitarian studies, and this stream aims to follow-on to these commitments. In this, in addition to conceptual and analytical contributions, we are especially interested in empirical findings from the Global South, and how these shape (or fail to shape) global humanitarian discourse and practice. Panels are encouraged that deepens our understanding of the political economy of academia including financial flows, publication cultures, access to resources and how this impacts the position of researchers from crisis-affected countries in the Global South in knowledge production processes and the perceived ‘quality’ of knowledge products, as well as the ethical implications of these dynamics.

### **3) Political Economy and Politics of Humanitarianism**

This stream welcomes panels centred around a political economy approach which addresses the political nature of humanitarian crises, the politics of provision of aid or its withdrawal, as well as the politics of humanitarian governance. This stream includes debates around the politicization of International Humanitarian Law, barriers to the negotiation of humanitarian access, the instrumentalization of humanitarian principles, and the politics surrounding humanitarian action in conflicts.

Ultimately the stream asks: What are the political issues at the heart of humanitarian crises? What, indeed, constitutes ‘political’ in the humanitarian context? And how do aid actors engage with and within this political environment?

Key questions include (but are not confined to): How has the politics of humanitarian governance changed over time? How important and relevant is the practice on *témoignage* – when and how should humanitarian actors speak out? How important is the concept of securitisation when studying humanitarian crises and aid actors? Are we in fact in an era of humanitarian abandonment? Where is accountability located in any humanitarian intervention remains an open question. And how has the legal context within which humanitarian actors work has changed?

Issues which may be explored based on the above questions in this stream may include political negotiations and the state – aid – society relationships. The political economy of state ‘interference’ in aid, the securitisation of aid, and anti-aid narratives. The politics of accountability to affected populations and how accountability links to developing aid narratives? How the political involvement of national, regional and international governments impacts the legal environment of humanitarian space. Issues around the theme of criminalisation of aid may be explored, as well as the human rights agenda and its interlinkages with humanitarian action. Additional legal issues may include legal jurisdiction; the ‘lawyering’ of humanitarian action; legal barriers to aid provision; and counter-terrorism laws.

All these themes are bound to affect the governance of humanitarian action, but in what ways? That is what the stream ultimately hopes to explore in all its multiple facets.

#### **4) Technology and Innovation**

The digital landscape is rapidly evolving, from the use and normalization of Big data analytics to understand voting patterns and disease transmission, biometrics to register refugees and recipients of assistance, blockchain technologies to advance financial inclusion, and the internet of things to monitor smart homes and

smart cities. Especially in a post-COVID-19 pandemic age, digital processes and gadgets likewise shape and reshape the ways that humanitarians respond to and interact with those affected by crisis and conflict, and how individuals and communities interact with, resist, and reshape humanitarian response. These include the use of mobile assessments, mobile health (m-health) applications and interventions, cash transfers, educational technologies targeting children and youth, and interactive voice response (IVR) as well as remote mapping, drones, wearables, and artificial intelligence. Their increasing use have raised questions related to privacy, data responsibility, digital dignity, and how humanitarians should prepare for cyber attacks.

We welcome panels from academics, practitioners and innovators focused on the ways that digital technologies, data, and the innovation agenda are changing the relationships between key stakeholders in humanitarian response, and enlarging our understanding of who counts as a humanitarian and what counts as humanitarian aid. They also change the political economy of aid.

We invite panels and papers about the processes of data, datafication, the digitization of responses, and the rise of a humanitarian data economy. We particularly solicit contributions on logistics and supply chain management. We also welcome contributions on normative frameworks used to govern new technologies; the relationship between technology and governance; and new methodologies to understand the impact of the digital landscape on humanitarian response. Finally, with respect to crosscutting perspectives, we welcome panels on humanitarian ethics (including the relationship between technology and decolonising aid), gender-based approaches to technology, evolving rights-based approaches to humanitarian technology, how digital inclusion can or should be included in the localization and SDG agendas, the rising prominence of 'effectiveness' as a key principle of humanitarian action, the politics of 'digital bodies', and initiatives around accountability and transparency.

#### **5) Migration, Displacement and Refugees**

This theme focuses on global refugee and migration movements and policy, including the rights of migrants and refugees at any stage in their journey and the politics of protection and assistance. It also covers the

governance of mobility, and of displaced and refugee settlements. Complex migratory movements in fragile and unstable situations often involve exploitation and abuse of refugees and asylum seekers along their journeys in contexts that are poorly regulated by formal legal mechanisms and institutions.

Although forced migration is often conceptualized as temporary and destined to end in return, it is now obvious that political and economic crises tend to last many years and create protracted refugee or displacement situations. In addition, people may migrate as a result of structural crises in their countries of origin and to meet aspirations. The theme also aims to cover the range of causes and drivers of migration; including for example conflict and famine but also climate-related destruction of ecosystems. Refugee contexts are also changing in that many now reside out of camps, a situation that offers opportunities and new challenges. Migration and settlement to urban areas is accelerating in many African and Asian contexts, requiring new approaches and alliances with for example the business community.





Humanitarian, refugee and migration policies are changing too, for example with the new Global Compacts on migration and refugees, and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) of 2016. The policies aim to create opportunities for more effective responsibility sharing, more comprehensive responses, and more

entitlements for displaced persons to enable economic self-reliance. But they also may impose limitations on the way people on the move have in the past managed their plight, a dynamic about which we know very little apart from anecdotal evidence.

This thematic stream invites panels that examine the challenges that refugees, migrants and host communities face in places of origin, along the journey and in areas of destination. We also invite panels that present findings

on the impacts of policies designed to manage migration and refugee flows, and the provision of protection and assistance. We encourage panels that focus on regional as well as global realities, on the consequences of strengthened border control mechanisms, and detention or returns policies.

### Plenary opening session and keynote speakers

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <i>Welcome by</i>   |   |
|   | <a href="#">Dorothea Hilhorst</a> , IHSA President and Professor of humanitarian studies at the International Institute for Social Studies of Erasmus University      |
|  | <a href="#">Alain Dieckhoff</a> , Director of the Center for International Studies and CNRS Research Professor at Sciences Po   |
| <i>Keynote speeches by</i>  |   |
|  | <b>Anne Gueguen</b> is the Deputy Secretary General of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs in France  |
|  | <b>Michel Agier</b> is Senior Researcher at the French Institute of Research for Development and Professor at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris |



**Julienne N. Anoko** is a social-anthropologist (PhD) and the Social Sciences/RCCE Focal Point of the WHO Regional Office for Africa in the Emergency Preparedness and Response Programme

The opening session was held in English and in French. The full recording of the event can be found on the [IHSA Youtube Channel](#).

Round tables are sessions that take place at the same time as the regular panels in our schedule (90 minutes each). With the main difference that the speakers in the session have been directly invited by the round table organisers themselves. Side events usually take place outside of the regular conference schedule, for example during a lunch session or in the evening. See below the full overview of side events and roundtables at the 2021 conference.

|   | Roundtables   | Organised by  |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | <a href="#">MSF &amp; Documenting History: One Approach to Research, Methodologies, &amp; Education on Humanitarian Dilemmas</a>  | MSF   |
| 2 | <a href="#">Is the International Humanitarian System 'Gaslighting' the Global South?</a>  | Centre for Humanitarian Leadership                                |
| 3 | <a href="#">The Politics of Accountability and Accountability Narratives: A Retrospective on the MSF Speaking Out Case Study: "MSF and the War in the Former Yugoslavia 1991-2003."</a> | MSF   |
| 4 | <a href="#">Are we making aid work better for people affected by crisis?</a>  | CHS Alliance  |
| 5 | <a href="#">Lost in Quantification? Armed Conflict Databases and Humanitarian Practices</a>   | Frederic Ramel & Rodrigo Mena                                     |
| 6 | <a href="#">Batman Saves the Congo: How Celebrities Disrupt the Politics of Development</a>   | Alexandra Budabin   |
| 7 | <a href="#">Towards Equitable Research Collaborations</a>   | Dorothea Hilhorst & Rodrigo Mena                                  |
| 8 | <a href="#">Safety and Security for University Staff, Students and Research Participants</a>  | Rodrigo Mena, Dorothea Hilhorst, Marta Welander and Linda Johnson |



|    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 9  | <a href="#">Can We Create Humanitarian Space Online? Understanding and Tackling the Harmful Effects of the 'Information Disorder' in Humanitarian Contexts</a> | Sandrine Tiller  |
| 10 | <a href="#">The Ethics of Humanitarian Technology: Looking Back &amp; Taking Stock</a>   | Katja Lindskov Jacobsen, Larissa Fast, Ning Wang, Kristin Bergtora Sandvik and Nathaniel Raymond |
| 11 | <a href="#">Humanitarian Innovation: Have We Come Full Circle?</a>   | Robin Mays, Paul Currion, Kristin Bergtora Sandvik, Stuart Campo                                 |
| 12 | <a href="#">Young Asylum-Seekers, Age Determination and Migration Control</a>  | Antoine Burgard  |
| 13 | <a href="#">Amidst the Debris – Humanitarianism and the End of Liberal Order – A Book Discussion</a>   | Juliano Fiori, Fernando Espada, Andrea Rigon, Bertrand Taithe and Rafia Zakaria                  |
| 14 | <a href="#">Decolonising Global Emergency Care: Leverage Hiding in Plain Sight</a>   | Anisa Jafar, Gabrielle Prager, Jack Ingham   |

|   | Side events  | Organised by              |
|---|--|---------------------------|
| 1 | <a href="#">General Assembly for IHSA Members</a>                | IHSA                      |
| 2 | <a href="#">How to Get Published</a>                             | Routledge                 |
| 3 | <a href="#">50 Years of Médecins Sans Frontières</a>             | MSF                       |
| 4 | <a href="#">2021 Research Awards Ceremony</a>                    | Fondation Croix Rouge     |
| 5 | <a href="#">Presentation of Humanitarian Alternatives review</a> | Humanitarian Alternatives |

## 5) Outputs, publications and partnerships

Previous special issues per conference

|      |  |   |
|------|--|---|
| 2018 | The Hague, The Netherlands -<br><i>(Re-)Shaping Boundaries in Crisis and Crisis Response</i> | Politics, humanitarianism and migration to Europe - <a href="#">International Migration – Special Issue</a> |
| 2016 | Addis Ababa, Ethiopia -<br><i>Changing Crises and the Quest for Adequate Solutions</i>       | Humanitarian Governance - <a href="#">Disasters – Special Issue</a>   |
| 2011 | Medford, USA -<br><i>Changing Realities of Conflict and Crisis</i>                           | Evidence-based Action in Humanitarian Crises - <a href="#">Disasters – Special Issue</a>                    |
| 2009 | Groningen, The Netherlands -<br><i>Conference on Humanitarian Studies</i>                    | The social dynamics of humanitarian action - <a href="#">Disasters – Special Issue</a>                      |

### 2021 IHSA Conference Participant Publications (or publications linked to the panel)

| Author(s)/<br>Editor(s)   | Link to Panel/Paper on<br>IHSA website   | Citation and link to publication (journals, articles,<br>blogs etc)   |
|---|--|---|
| Ritchie, Holly  | <a href="#">Frugal innovations and technology: aiding self-reliance and resilience amongst crisis affected groups?</a> | Ritchie, H. (2022) <a href="#">An institutional perspective to bridging the divide: The case of Somali women refugees fostering digital inclusion in the volatile context of urban Kenya</a> , <i>New Media and Society</i> (Special Issue) 24(2):345-364 |
| Stibral, Adriana<br>Zadeh-Cummings,<br>Nazanin<br><br>Clarke, Matthew | <a href="#">Practical Leadership through Education</a>   | Stibral, A., Zadeh-Cummings, N., and Clarke, M. 2022. <a href="#">‘Mastering Humanitarianism? A survey of postgraduate humanitarian courses.’</a> <i>Higher Education</i> .   |

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| Beata, Paragi   | <a href="#"><u>The nexus of data protection and counter-terrorism measures in the context of aid projects implemented in the Global South by EU/EEA-based NGOs</u></a> | The Art of Screening: Civil surveillance and the use of digital tools as a preventive measure in the context of aid work. <i>Surveillance and Society</i> , under review  |
| Gloria Frisone,<br>PhD EHESS,<br>Fondation croix<br>rouge française,<br>Paris | <a href="#"><u>Territorial and social inequalities in aging prevention for elderly immigrants in Seine-Saint-Denis (France)</u></a>                                    | Frisone G., en publication, <a href="#"><u>L'isolement des immigrés vieillissants en Seine-Saint-Denis</u></a> , Les papiers de la Fondation, Fondation croix rouge française   |
| Cunningham,<br>Andrew (editor)  | <a href="#"><u>The Politics of Negotiating with Authoritarian Regimes</u></a>  | Forthcoming edited volume with the Routledge Humanitarian Studies Series: <i>Authoritarian Practices and Humanitarian Negotiations</i> (mid-2023).<br>Presenters contributing chapters: Claudia Astarita, Kouta FUTSUKI, Imri Schattner-Ornan, ALVARO DE ARGUELLES, Maximilian Bertamini, Kristoffer Lidén, and Kristina Roepstorff   |
| Liebling, Helen.,<br>Barrett, Hazel. &<br>Artz, Lillian.                      | <a href="#"><u>The Safety of Strangers: humanitarian protection in South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda</u></a>   | Submitting article entitled: Social Justice Impact of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and/or Torture amongst South Sudanese Refugees Living in Settlements in Northern Uganda in <i>International Journal of Law and Psychiatry</i> .  |
| Ngila Kikuni,<br>Ibrahim  | <a href="#"><u>Bridging the gaps between knowledge and action in Disaster Risk Reduction</u></a>   | Ngila Kikuni, I. et Munenge Mudage, F., <a href="#"><u>La protection des personnes handicapées en temps de conflits armés au Nord-Kivu : défis et perspectives</u></a> . Cet article a été sacré gagnant de la 3ème édition du Concours Régional de Rédaction en Droit International Humanitaire organisé par le Bureau Régional du Comité International de la Croix-Rouge (CICR) en Côte d'Ivoire. |
| Rosier, Morgane<br>& Savard,<br>Marie-Claude                                  | <a href="#"><u>Implementing the Grand Bargain on the ground: Lessons and Reflections from the Pacific</u></a>  | Rosier, M. and Savard, M.-C. (forthcoming). <i>Yumi stanap strong</i> : la localisation de l'aide en contexte de COVID-19 au Vanuatu. <i>Canadian Journal of Development Studies / Revue canadienne d'études du développement</i> .   |

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| Funke, Carolin & Dijkzeul, Dennis  | <a href="#"><u>Inclusion of Disadvantaged Groups in Humanitarian Action and Disaster Risk Reduction</u></a>             | Funke, Carolin and Dennis Dijkzeul (2022) <a href="#"><u>From Commitment to Action: Towards a Disability-Inclusive Humanitarian Response in South Sudan</u></a> . IFHV Working Paper Vol. 12, No. 1, February 2021, pp. 1-94.   |
| Cetinoglu, Talita and Yilmaz, Volkan   | <a href="#"><u>Rethinking Cash Assistance within Humanitarian Response</u></a>  | Cetinoglu, Talita, and Volkan Yilmaz (2020). "A Contextual Policy Analysis of a Cash Programme in a Humanitarian Setting: The Case of the Emergency Social Safety Net in Turkey." <i>Disasters</i> , April. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1111/disa.12438">https://doi.org/10.1111/disa.12438</a>       |
| Sofie Lilli Stoffel, Kirstin Kreyscher   | <a href="#"><u>Hierarchies and Exclusion in Humanitarianism</u></a>   | Sofie Lilli Stoffel and Kirstin Kreyscher, " <a href="#"><u>Children as agents in crises: re-assessing adult-child power dynamics in humanitarian action</u></a> ", <i>Humanitarian Alternatives</i> , no. 19, March 2022, pp. 8–20,  |
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Kerrie Holloway

[Ebola and accountability](#)

Report:

<https://odi.org/en/publications/the-democratic-republic-of-congos-10th-ebola-response-lessons-on-international-leadership-and-coordination/>

Kerrie Holloway

[The humanitarian 'digital divide'](#)

Policy brief:

<https://odi.org/en/publications/bridging-humanitarian-digital-divides-during-covid-19/>



## 6) Conclusion

This conference took place under the shadow of the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic underlined the importance of the field of humanitarian studies. Whereas crises used to be considered as exceptional events taking place in limited time and space, COVID-19 has underlined a key message from humanitarian studies, namely that crises are often large, protracted and intertwined with the continuation of normality. There is ample evidence now that climate-induced disasters will put increasingly large populations at risk of humanitarian crises.

Attention to humanitarian studies is growing and the field is maturing into a full-fledged academic domain. There are multiple journals on disaster, conflict, and crisis response, Master and PhD programmes are being organized all over the world, and the 12 years of IHSA shows there is a steady community of academics and practitioners at the core of the field.

Looking ahead, we can expect humanitarian studies to grow and develop further with more sub-specializations. Apart from traditional fields like humanitarian law, we see groups forming around feminist humanitarian studies, technology studies, ethics, among others. Adjacent fields such as disaster studies and forced migration studies, could be seen as part of humanitarian studies, while they also constitute strong academic fields of their own. Ensuring that these fields stay in conversation and that knowledge travels beyond the boundaries of groups will continue to be an important focus of the international humanitarian studies conferences.

An ongoing aim for IHSA has been to make humanitarian studies more global, and foster where possible humanitarian studies within areas that frequently experience crises, affecting the academe as much as other domains of life. Continued dialogue, meaningful partnership and the development of participatory and inclusive methodologies will surely be part of the debates of the coming years. In a similar vein, IHSA will continue to critically consider how practitioners, academics and professional researchers can work together to produce relevant knowledge on humanitarian crises and crisis response.