

The LSHTM team has been, and remains keen to undertake a prospective study in Kosovo, East Timor, Somaliland, Angola and possibly Bosnia, in order to monitor, in an ongoing way, the dimensions highlighted above. It was suggested that the research cover a sufficient range of case studies to demonstrate *variations between contexts*, but that it not undertaken too many case studies to make it unwieldy and infeasible. The rationale for a *prospective study* was that it would be possible to focus on the immediate emergency and response to it, identify changes which had taken place in the year or two thereafter, and that one could also look at longer-term post-emergency developments (3-5 years; revealing insights in terms of reconciliation and development). It was felt that such analyses would be more insightful than cross-sectional studies at a single point in time in the evolution of post-conflict response. Tracer policies and cross-cutting themes could be examined over these transitional periods. The project will also seek to identify how we know which phase we're in at a point in time, and what the implications are of seeing continuity or dichotomies between phases.

Additional countries which will be invited to participate by contributing analyses and experience will include:

1. Rwanda
2. Cambodia
3. Sierra Leone
4. Liberia
5. El Salvador
6. Guatemala
7. Chechnya

It is envisaged that additional partner institutions will join the initiative and undertake to establish an active partnership with one or more of these countries. Through the network and collaborative research process ideas will be exchanged and a common framework pursued.

Audiences for the action-research and knowledge generation activities were identified and included the following:

- Country level: Ministry of Health, local institutions, programme managers, professional organisations, research groups
- NGOs: international and local
- Donors: local and international

The meeting agreed that key objectives for all such activity were to:

- Generate understanding of what constitutes good practice
- Identify contributors to achieving good practice
- Develop tools, methods and guidelines of value in promoting good practice
- Make insights available through networking and sharing

10. Other proposed activities

It is important to *establish what other initiatives exist* in this field and to ensure complementarity between them. Two identified areas of complementarity include the CERTI initiative which has been supported by USAID but has wide membership open to those interested, and the World Bank post-conflict initiative.