

Community of Practice

Do No Harm

History of the Do No Harm

1994-1996

15 case studies
phase – how and why aid program affected conflict dynamic

1996-1997

Feedback phase – 23 feedback Workshops - test pattern identify in the case studies

1997-2001

Implementation phase - test DNH Approach by 12 organisations operating in conflict zones

Since 2001

Mainstreaming DNH in many organisations, countries

2006-2012

New Learning: help practitioners to overcome their challenges and documenting challenges

What is Do No Harm?

- 1) Understand the context in which it is working, especially the dynamics of relationships between and among groups in that context.
- 2) Understand how the details of its interventions interact with that context. This includes not only the outcomes of the interventions, but also:
 - a) Details of its programs (selection of beneficiaries/participants, sites and timings of programs, etc.)
 - b) Details of its operations (hiring, procurement, security, etc.)
 - c) Specifics of its policies (criteria-setting for both programs and operations).
- 3) Act upon this understanding to minimize the negative impacts of its interventions on the context and maximize positive impacts.



6
LESSONS
FROM THE
DO NO HARM

THE WELLBEING OF THE PEOPLE



WE ARE TRYING
TO HELP



**BUT HOW
CAN WE BE
SO SURE THAT
WHAT WE DO
IS RIGHT?**



IN EVERY CONFLICT
THERE ARE

2 **DIVIDERS** and **CONNECTORS**

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DIVIDERS

ARE FACTORS
WHICH CAUSE
CONFLICT



កត្តាបែកបាក់

WHEREAS
CONNECTORS
BRING PEOPLE
TOGETHER



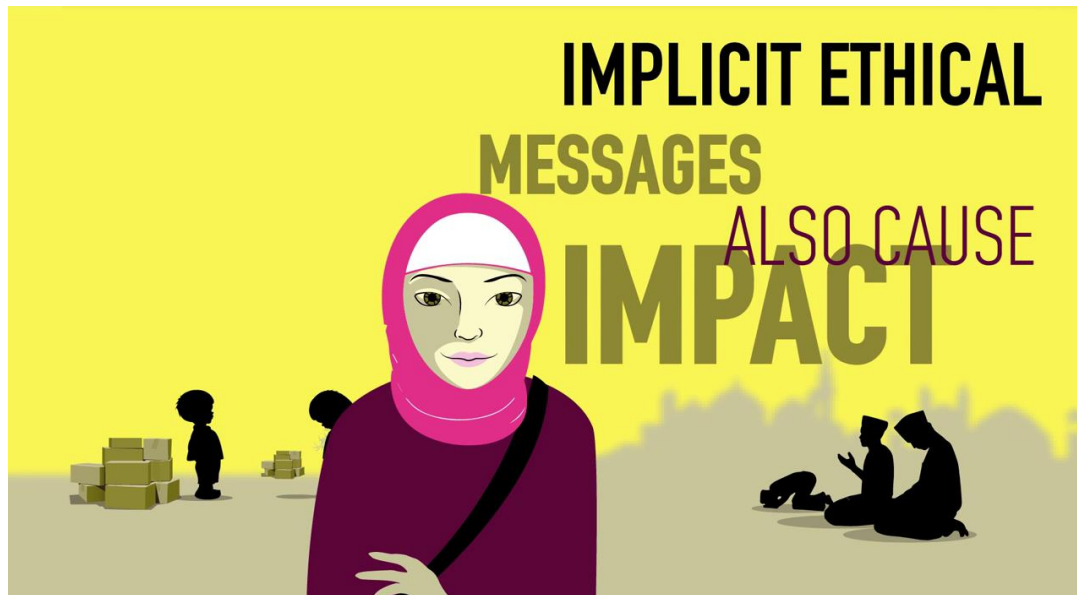
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ASSISTANCE
HAS AN IMPACT

on both **DIVIDERS**
and **CONNECTORS**





DETAILS MATTER

5

WHY

WHEN

WHAT

WHERE

HOW

WHO



THERE ARE
6 ALWAYS
OPTIONS

**PROGRAMMES
CAN BE ALTERED**

**TO ELIMINATE
NEGATIVE
IMPACTS**



**IMPROVING
POSITIVE
CONTRIBUTIONS TO
PEACE**



The Do No Harm Seven-Step Process Diagram

The Do No Harm Process



Do no Harm framework

