**Health Emergencies in Large Populations (H.E.L.P.) Course**

**Practical Ethics in Humanitarian Action**

**Time allocated 90 minutes**

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| **Educational Objectives: What should participants be able to do at the end of the course** | **Enabling Objectives: The interim steps that build on each other and lead to the final educational objectives** | **Core issues** |
| 1. *Participants are able to* identify ethical dilemmas /issues during acute and protracted crises and use a coherent approach to reach a consensus and decision on the best way forward when faced with an ethical dilemma | * 1. *Participants are able to* explain what an ethical dilemma is | * Defining ethical dilemma |
| * 1. *Participants are able to* describe the process of ethical decision making in practice see also module Programme Cycle Management | * Case study: Applying the Humanitarian Health Ethics Analysis Tool (HHEAT) tool for ethical decision making * Deliberative way of decision making in a group, discussing different ethical positions, to come to a solution/ way forward |
| * 1. *Participants are able to* explain different elements for consideration during the reflection about ethical dilemmas and identify how these might lead to contradicting decisions | * Guiding Principles:   + Humanity, respect, sympathy, etc. * Norms: Laws, regulations, codes of conduct * Ethics resources   + Ethics theories   + Values and principles in humanitarian action     - Core humanitarian principles /fundamental principles     - Code of conduct for the International RC/RC Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief       * 4 fundamental principles       * 6 additional principles     - Professional ethics       * Medical ethics, nursing ethics, public health ethics, …..     - Ethical principles of health care in time of armed conflict and other emergencies   + Institutional ethics   + But, also virtues… * Consequences (intended, unintended) * Diversity of cultures and opinion / moral and ethical values of the context   + Absolute limits |
| 1. *Participants are able to* explain why it is important to consider ethical dilemmas in a response | * 1. *Participants are able to* explain what the consequences may be when ethical dilemmas are not properly addressed | * Consequences of unaddressed ethical issues * Consequences of an ethically and/or cultural unsound decision |

In the modules ‘Non-communicable Diseases’’ and ‘’Mass Casualty Management’’, examples have been included about ethical dilemmas (questions for the participants) -> referring to the HHEAT tool for ethical decision making that is introduced in the ‘’Practical Ethics in Humanitarian Action’’ module