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

**Actors in Humanitarian Interventions / Coordination**

**Part I: Module Setting the Scene**

**Time allocated: 10-15 minutes**

**Part II: Module Actors in Humanitarian Interventions /Coordination**

**Time allocated: 45 minutes preparation + 90 minutes panel discussion**

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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 issue (s) / Points of reference** |
| 1. *Participants are able to* identify similarities, complements and differences between actors involved in humanitarian interventions
 | * 1. *Participants are able to* list main actors in humanitarian interventions
 | * Bringing out main actors -> grouping
	+ Organizational entities for which humanitarian action is their primary mandate/mission;
	+ Groups that play a critical role in humanitarian response, but humanitarian action is not their core function
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| * 1. *Participants are able to* examine the characteristics that allow them to better understand specificities of different actors
 | * Frameworks for stakeholder analysis (2)
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| 1. *Participants are able to* identify roles and responsibilities in prevailing coordination systems that may be in place in an acute /protracted crisis
 | * 1. *Participants are able to* describe coordination mechanisms that may be in place to ensure a coherent and coordinated response during humanitarian crises
 | * First responsibility with local/national authorities
* Regional specific coordination mechanisms
* Cluster Approach
* Humanitarian civil-military coordination
* Other, e.g. IASC, between certain organizations
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| * 1. *Participants are able to* describe different levels of coordination in humanitarian interventions and discuss their advantages, challenges and limitations
 | * Spectrum of coordination (ALNAP 2015)
	+ Complete autonomy, communication, cooperative coordination, collaborative activities, merger
* Political & technical challenges of coordination from perspective of an affected country
* Humanitarian civil-military coordination
	+ Natural disasters, disease outbreaks, etc.
	+ In times of armed conflict
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