**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 |
| * 1. *Participants are able to* examine the characteristics that allow them to better understand specificities of different actors | * Frameworks for stakeholder analysis (2) |
| 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 |
| * 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 |