

Complex Emergencies And Humanitarian Responses

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DAISY ORLANDO

Politics, Power, Ethics Greenwood Publishing Group
 Inhaltsangabe: Abstract: The past two decades have seen a significant increase in frequency and intensity of complex emergencies and natural disasters, leading to a rapid transformation in the policy and the institutional context of humanitarianism. Humanitarian assistance, which once covered a very narrow set of basic relief activities carried out by a small group of relatively independent actors, has expanded significantly to an ever-widening and much more complex range of rehabilitation work. This includes the definition of aid as being a starting-point for addressing poverty or being a tool for peace-building in internal conflicts. A growing diversity of non-humanitarian actors in the field, such as various profit agencies, governmental and non-governmental armed forces, also changed the picture of humanitarian aid and the perception of its character. This transformation has created a broad variety of standards for performance in the field, and led to increasing uncertainties on the quality of humanitarian responses and its accountability. Humanitarian catastrophes, like the Rwandan genocide, finally forced humanitarian agencies to think beyond traditional relief assistance based on the delivery of food, shelter or basic health care, and take a deeper reflection on how they actually perceive their own role and accountability in the humanitarian sphere. In 1997, the Sphere project was launched to develop inter alia a so-called Humanitarian Charter, which tries to put relief aid on a legal basis provided by international law. It emphasizes humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality and expresses agencies commitment to act in accordance with them. These principles provide an ethical framework, which defines and delineates the humanitarian space within which NGOs are supposed to operate. Sphere and its commitment to these traditional principles have both supporters and critics within the humanitarian system, especially when it comes to its usefulness in addressing the complexity of political factors surrounding an emergency situation. Humanitarian assistance has always been a highly political activity, as it involves engaging authorities in conflict-affected countries or relying on financial support that can be driven by a donor's political considerations. Nowadays, relief organizations seem to remain even less in control of their working environment due to expanding peacekeeping and military-led missions of the [...]

Contributions Or Complications in Rwanda Oxford University Press

This thesis draws heavily on the personal experience of the author in areas of conflict, and particularly in Bosnia. It examines the limitations of operational neutrality, and the ineffectiveness of humanitarian operations which are carried out solely on the basis of consent from warlords and factional authorities. It concludes that humanitarianism and politics cannot be separated when dealing with humanitarian crises which have political

causes.

Textbook of Global Health World Health Organization

The authors explore ways in which warfare creates hunger. The cases of Angola, Sudan, Tigray, Eritrea, Mozambique and Somalia illuminate the nature of complex emergencies in situations of war. Other chapters focus on the reforms required of the UN's machinery, reassess the role of relief in time of war, and ask how the international community should respond to the new circumstances of post-Cold War international interventions.

The politicization of humanitarian aid and its effect on the principles of humanity, impartiality and neutrality Routledge

A health coordinator in the field is required to quickly assess the needs of a population in a humanitarian emergency, initiate start-up procedures, and coordinate the response over a period of months or longer. The efficiency and effectiveness of this process depends on the experience, knowledge, and skills of the coordinator. **Essentials of Public Health and Medical Coordination in Complex Humanitarian Emergencies** provides a practical overview for health coordinators in assessing, coordinating, and implementing medical and public health responses in disaster and conflict environments. The book aims to achieve this in two parts. Part one covers foundational information such as the role of the coordinator; project assessment and start-up; standards, protocols, and guidelines; project strategy and accountability; and basic epidemiological measurements and tools. Part two goes on to discuss the implementation of programs and services like nutrition, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), management of chronic disease, community health promotion, sexual and reproductive health, health information systems and disease surveillance. With the addition of useful appendices and case studies, **Essentials of Public Health and Medical Coordination in Complex Humanitarian Emergencies** is a resource for those in the medical, public health, and international humanitarian aid sectors who care about the health of populations at risk. Details essential foundational knowledge as well as protocols, guidelines, and standard procedures for lead international agencies such as the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, SPHERE, and the Inter-agency Working Group. Written by author who has coordinated emergency response in conflict environments such as Kosovo, Central Asia (Tajikistan), Afghanistan, Darfur, Gaza and the OPT, Somaliland, Syria, and Iraq. Elaborates on the actual tasks and skills related to field work in coordinating and implementing a response for complex humanitarian emergencies.

U.S. Foreign Policy and the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse Cornell University Press

The incidence and severity of catastrophes around the world are growing. This study argues that the United States needs to prioritize and focus its efforts and take a more robust role in responding to catastrophes to safeguard U.S. interests and promote global stability. Humanitarian management of disasters should be recognized as an issue that speaks to core interests and values of the United States. The ability—and, increasingly, the propensity—of “natural” disasters to cascade into “complex emergencies” underlines why it is inappropriate to separate “natural” from “man-made” disasters in discussions of global

crises. Human decisions frequently exacerbate the effects of disaster agents, as, for example, when earthquakes tear through areas that either should not have been populated in the first place or should have been retrofitted once the area's vulnerability became clear. In this sense, all disasters are "man-made," and the dichotomy between acts of war and acts of God is largely false. Unfortunately, catastrophe response organizations—both within the United States and abroad—mostly have not incorporated this thinking into their practices. Responding to Catastrophes seeks to integrate thinking about the nature of—and response to—future catastrophes into the policymaker's decisionmaking process.

The Search for 'coherence' Between Political and Humanitarian Responses to Complex Emergencies Overseas Development Institute (ODI)

If you thought the point of war was to win, this book will make you think again. David Keen questions the model of war as a contest between two sides aiming at political and military victory, and he also rejects the contrasting view that war represents a collapse into anarchy, mindless violence and ethnic hatred. Rather than a contest or a collapse, war is analysed as a system that has significant functions and that yields complex economic, political and psychological benefits. Some may be more interested in prolonging a war than in ending it. War may help elites to derail democracy and suppress dissent; it may be profitable for government and rebel actors; and it may allow armed groups to enjoy a sense of power over unarmed civilians. This book argues that understanding the complex functions of wars alongside other forms of human disaster, such as famine and ethnic strife, is essential if we are to reduce suffering and move towards lasting peace agreements. *Complex Emergencies* will be essential reading for students of development, political economy, political science and international relations.

Improving National Capacities for Response to Complex Emergencies Harvard University Press

This paper evaluates how the U.S. government coordinates its responses to post- Cold War complex emergencies. Given that the U.S. may choose to be involved in future responses, it argues that the U.S. must adapt its bureaucratic procedures to take account of the new reality of internal conflicts. This adaptation will entail changing the policy-making process to permit timely anticipation of and effective response to humanitarian crises. The aim is to improve policy planning and implementation, increasing US policy coherence and effectiveness while avoiding the pitfalls that have come to typify these operations in practice. The paper begins at the root of the coordination problem: the tasks required on the ground and the actors who can perform these tasks. This assessment highlights the complexity of these emergencies and points out the formidable challenges of coordination at the national policy level. This analysis illuminates four requirements for improved policy coordination. The paper next considers three cases -- Somalia, Haiti and Bosnia -- to compare how the U.S. government coped with unfolding events. The paper concludes with specific recommendations for improving coordination within the U.S. government.

War and Hunger CSIS

Years of tremendous growth in response to complex emergencies have left a mark on the humanitarian sector. Various matters that once seemed settled are now subjects of intense debate. What is humanitarianism? Is it limited to the provision of relief to victims of conflict, or does it include broader objectives such as human rights, democracy promotion, development, and peacebuilding? For much of the last century, the principles of humanitarianism were guided by neutrality, impartiality, and independence. More recently, some humanitarian organizations have begun to relax

these tenets. The recognition that humanitarian action can lead to negative consequences has forced humanitarian organizations to measure their effectiveness, to reflect on their ethical positions, and to consider not only the values that motivate their actions but also the consequences of those actions. In the indispensable *Humanitarianism in Question*, Michael Barnett and Thomas G. Weiss bring together scholars from a variety of disciplines to address the humanitarian identity crisis, including humanitarianism's relationship to accountability, great powers, privatization and corporate philanthropy, warlords, and the ethical evaluations that inform life-and-death decision making during and after emergencies.

Complex Emergencies and Humanitarian Response Academic Press

This book is a long overdue assessment of the role of the UN specialized Agencies in peacekeeping operations. Special emphasis is given to that most vexed category, 'complex emergencies', involving entrapped or victimized civilian populations and a plethora of UN national military and NGO actors. While based on the full range of recent history, the contributions to this volume are forward looking and policy-oriented, bringing a hard edged practicality to complex and hitherto under-examined issues.

Responses to Complex Humanitarian Emergencies and Natural Disasters DARA

This book explores the emerging phenomenon of complex humanitarian emergencies and the evolving policies of the United States in responding to these emergencies. In addition, Andrew Natsios examines the relationship of disaster response to U.S. foreign policy and national interest, and makes suggestions for improving both relief strategies and systems for designing those strategies. To these issues Natsios brings his first-hand experience in numerous key positions. Mr. Natsios provides case study analysis from these experiences over the past five years to illustrate the arguments presented in the book, particularly regarding Somalia, Angola, Sudan, Panama, and Kuwait and Kurdistan following the Gulf War. As former president George Bush indicates in his foreword to the volume, this book will make a substantive contribution to continuing and enhancing vitally important work. Of great interest to scholars, researchers, and policy makers in the areas of contemporary American foreign policy and humanitarian activities abroad.

Crisis Management Beyond the Humanitarian-Development Nexus Pan American Health Org

In addressing humanitarian crises, the international community has long understood the need to extend beyond providing immediate relief, and to engage with long-term recovery activities and the prevention of similar crises in the future. However, this continuum from short-term relief to rehabilitation and development has often proved difficult to achieve. This book aims to shed light on the continuum of humanitarian crisis management, particularly from the viewpoint of major bilateral donors and agencies. Focusing on cases of armed conflicts and disasters, the authors describe the evolution of approaches and lessons learnt in practice when moving from emergency relief to recovery and prevention of future crises. Drawing on an extensive research project conducted by the Japan International Cooperation Agency Research Institute, this book compares how a range of international organizations, bilateral cooperation agencies, NGOs, and research institutes have approached the continuum in international humanitarian crisis management. The book draws on six humanitarian crises case studies, each resulting from armed conflict or natural disasters: Timor-Leste, South Sudan, the Syrian crisis, Hurricane Mitch in Honduras, the Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami in Indonesia, and Typhoon

Yolanda. The book concludes by proposing a common conceptual framework designed to appeal to different stakeholders involved in crisis management. Following on from the World Humanitarian Summit, where a new way of working on the humanitarian-development nexus was highlighted as one of five major priority trends, this book is a timely contribution to the debate which should interest researchers of humanitarian studies, conflict and peace studies, and disaster risk-management.

Needs Assessment and Decision-making in the Humanitarian Sector Cambridge University Press

Includes statistics.

A Critical Assessment of Responses to Complex Humanitarian Emergencies Routledge

Extract from] Humanitarian action in war by Roberts, A. ;

Improving national capacities for response to complex

emergencies by Lute, D.E. ; Mechanisms for crisis response :

dilemmas of humanitarian action by Väyrynen, R. ; Humanitarian

response the consequences of intervention by Oakley, R.B.

Social Networking, Social Media and Complex Emergencies Polity

Humanitarianism: Keywords is a comprehensive dictionary designed as a compass for navigating the conceptual universe of humanitarianism.

An Annotated Bibliography Health in Humanitarian Emergencies

Legal principles governing refugee issues and new challenges /

Ngonlardje-Kabra Mbaidjol ; Legal dimensions of responses to

complex humanitarian emergencies / by Arthur C. Helton ; First

periodical meeting on international humanitarian law, January

19-23, 1998 / Chairman's report ; Forging peace : policing the

new world order / Michael J. Dziedzic ; Clearing the bureaucratic

minifields : the CIMIC/USAID-DART relationship in Bosnia / Michael

E. Hess, Robert Gersony ; Landmines, peacekeeping and

technology / Daniel H. Hayton ; Mine action : towards a

framework for co-ordination / John A. MacInnis ; Forging peace :

protecting those who serve / Walter Gary Sharp ; Healthcare

challenges for the military in complex humanitarian crises /

Robert Leitch ; Promoting stability and reconstruction in the acute

and chronic phases of complex humanitarian emergencies :

suggestions from health care perspective / Jennifer Leaning ;

Military health system 2020 fact sheet / Patrick D. Sculley ;

Harmonizing the military with other agencies and local

populations in complex emergencies / Dan Schroeder, Karl Farris

; Formaliting relations between DoD and OFDA in complex

humanitarian crises / Anita Parlow ; The comprehensive

campaign plan : a humanitarian/political/military partnership in

total asset planning for complex humanitarian emergencies /

Arthur E. Dewey, Walter S. Clark ; U.S. military planning for

complex humanitarian emergencies : the troubled planning

environment / Walter Clarke ; Operations in complex

humanitarian crises : provide comfort / Richard Naab ; Joint

peacekeeping operations and humanitarian assistance : a

discussion of the United Nations Assistance Mission to Rwanda,

its achievements and shortcomings / Gregory Alex.

The Medical and Public Health Response diplom.de

THE CRITICAL WORK IN GLOBAL HEALTH, NOW COMPLETELY

REVISED AND UPDATED "This book compels us to better

understand the contexts in which health problems emerge and

the forces that underlie and propel them." -Archbishop Emeritus

Desmond Mpilo Tutu H1N1. Diabetes. Ebola. Zika. Each of these

health problems is rooted in a confluence of social, political,

economic, and biomedical factors that together inform our

understanding of global health. The imperative for those who

study global health is to understand these factors individually

and, especially, synergistically. Fully revised and updated, this

fourth edition of Oxford's Textbook of Global Health offers a

critical examination of the array of societal factors that shape

health within and across countries, including how health inequities create consequences that must be addressed by public health, international aid, and social and economic policymaking. The text equips students, activists, and health professionals with the building blocks for a contextualized understanding of global health, including essential threads that are combined in no other work: · historical dynamics of the field · the political economy of health and development · analysis of the current global health structure, including its actors, agencies, and activities · societal determinants of health, from global trade and investment treaties to social policies to living and working conditions · the role of health data and measuring health inequities · major causes of global illness and death, including under crises, from a political economy of health vantage point that goes beyond communicable vs. non-communicable diseases to incorporate contexts of social and economic deprivation, work, and globalization · the role of trade/investment and financial liberalization, precarious work, and environmental degradation and contamination · principles of health systems and the politics of health financing · community, national, and transnational social justice approaches to building healthy societies and practicing global health ethically and equitably Through this approach the Textbook of Global Health encourages the reader -- be it student, professional, or advocate -- to embrace a wider view of the global health paradigm, one that draws from political economy considerations at community, national, and transnational levels. It is essential and current reading for anyone working in or around global health.

Integrating Anthropology and Public Health in Complex

Humanitarian Emergencies UNICEF

The Communication and Complex Emergencies Project is a collaboration between the University of Adelaide's Applied Communication Collaborative Research Unit (ACCRU) and the Australian Civil-Military Centre (ACMC). Its main objectives are to highlight the role of communication, including new and social media, in complex emergencies and in support of humanitarian assistance. The work focuses on 'what we know' and in doing so maps out a broad array of knowledge while focusing on the functions, strengths and limitations associated with various forms of media, from social networking and social media to radio, television, print and video.

Caring for Those in Crisis

"The aim of this thesis is to look at and understand the way the international community responds to complex humanitarian emergencies, with Rwanda as a case study. It explores the ways in which the international community can play a role in contributing to, or exacerbating the conflict at the centre of the complex humanitarian emergency. In particular the author looks at the importance of civil society and institutions and how they respond to complex humanitarian emergencies. The responses are discussed in terms of various approaches and models, each with a different area of focus, such as power sharing, constitution building, security and poverty. The thesis then examines approaches that deal with a complex humanitarian emergency overall, such as the 'disaster situation' framework. By placing the case study of Rwanda within the context of the framework, it identifies crucial areas where the international community can potentially exacerbate the conflict. The two major problems in terms of international community responses (while far from the extent of the problems) lie in the way that the international community responds far too late. By not intervening in good time and appropriately before the conflict escalates to a point where genocide can occur, the conflict becomes more complex and requires a more complex and intrusive response. The second is the failure to sufficiently acknowledge the importance of local

civil society in the conflict and the important role it plays, particularly where the conflict stems from ethnic, racial, religious, and other such tensions. However, while the international community attitude has changed on paper since the 1994 Rwandan genocide, the situation in Sudan illustrates that there is still a long way to go before it changes sufficiently in practice to

deal with conflicts appropriately to avoid further tragedies such as the Rwandan genocide"--Abstract.

Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action

Health in Humanitarian Emergencies Cambridge University Press

Gender, Emergencies and Humanitarian Assistance

Includes statistics.