

Syllabus MPH2 Minors and Majors of the humanitarian track (HH)

Module #	Module title	Coordinator	Contents	ECTS	Teaching Week/year
218	Minor A of the Humanitarian health track: « Environment of the humanitarian action »	Jean François MATTEI	<p>Minor A « Environment of the humanitarian action »</p> <p>The main objective of this module is to provide students with a common understanding of humanitarian action, going through its different aspects, and introducing them to the main concepts of humanitarian health.</p> <p>The course will cover topics such as history of humanitarian action, basic notions of international humanitarian law, project cycle and concern for quality, new challenges and raising issues. The module will be taught through interactive presentations and case studies, by experienced professional humanitarian actors.</p> <p>This module proposes a comprehensive introduction for public health professionals wanting to start or pursue a career in the humanitarian health field.</p> <p>By the end of this and the other humanitarian health modules, students should have developed a good understanding of the overall context and components of the humanitarian action, relate humanitarian health to public health in developing countries and thereby consider what could be their role in such a context, as public health professionals.</p> <p>Learning objectives: at the end of the module, the students should be able to: At the end of this module, students will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the overall framework of humanitarian action and its complexity 2. Clarify humanitarian health to public health in developing countries and thereby identify the public health professionals' role in such a context 3. Discuss the evolution of humanitarian action and ideas, and question its upcoming challenges 4. Describe the political, legal, social-cultural environment of humanitarian action 5. Define the different aspects of a humanitarian mission and the components of a humanitarian project 6. Identify the different phases of a project and to familiarize with key concepts and tools of the project planning process 	3	46, 2011
219	Minor B of the Humanitarian health track: « Understanding and analyzing the context of developing countries »	Françoise JABOT and François PETITJEAN	<p>Minor B « Understanding and analyzing the context of developing countries »</p> <p>This module aims to present the specific context of developing countries and the factors influencing the stability of health systems. Consequently, it implies the description of the main health issues, the framework of health systems (history of health policies, institutions and, their strategies for action) and typologies of health systems in different areas (Africa, Asia, Latin America...).</p> <p>Learning objectives: at the end of the module, the students will be able to:</p>	3	47, 2011

			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Synthesize the complex social, political, economic, geographic, and public health parameters that define the dynamic of a given humanitarian crisis 2. Analyze the strengths and weaknesses of health systems in developing countries by using appropriate tools in order to prioritize humanitarian health response actions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describing the context : policy, social and economic issues of the crisis and involved actors/institutions/organizations and their logics - Identifying roles and strategies of different actors and institutions - Defining a diagnosis of the situation: relevant data and indicators, synthesis and data analysis allowing formulating the statements 		
235	<p>Major A of the Humanitarian health track: Humanitarian health in crisis situations</p>	Pierre SALIGNON	<p>Major A Humanitarian health in crisis situations</p> <p>The international solidarity applies to different contexts. NGOs operate in emergencies situations or crises that can be very different: international conflicts, civil wars, natural disasters, technological disasters...</p> <p>Those events appear in social, political, economical contexts that have to be taken into account for the humanitarian emergency response to ensure efficacy, acceptability and thus security for the team. The implementation of humanitarian actions should take place after a thorough analysis of the specific country context.</p> <p>Multiple humanitarian organizations and stakeholders operate concurrently and mostly in a complementary manner. A particular attention has to be paid on coordination to avoid duplication of efforts and the waste of the resources.</p> <p>Whatever the causes of the crisis, the field work often produces repeated scenarios, even though each of it is specific to its context: refugee camps, epidemic risks, lack of drinking water or food, destruction of the local health system, brain drain or death of competent national health workers and other human resources. Therefore, implementers and decision-maker who take part in the humanitarian response should know how to master the most frequently encountered situations and be able to manage the technical aspects of the most common interventions.</p> <p>Learning objectives: <i>at the end of this module, students will be able to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement management or coordination of humanitarian health in emergency situation; - Assess populations' health needs including applying appropriate epidemiological methods in crisis situations; - Design humanitarian health actions that respond to assessed population health needs and list the priority problems identified on site (infectious risks in bringing together a population, influx of injured or sick people, supply of food and drinking water, dealing with psychological trauma...); - Apply epidemiological control tools and follow health indicators to evaluate and adapt a humanitarian operational plan. 	3	1, 2012
236	<p>Major B of the Humanitarian health track: "Strengthening health systems to prevent and manage humanitarian crises"</p>	François PETITJEAN and Françoise JABOT	<p>Major B "Strengthening health systems to prevent and manage humanitarian crises"</p> <p>It is essential to strengthen health systems in order to: anticipate crises, react in the most appropriate way to crises situations and, evolve favourably to emerge from crises.</p> <p>This module presents the key elements to take into account interventions either in the framework of a stable context or in the sorting out of crisis: the main intervention strategies to reinforce health systems are discussed. These strategies concern either the whole system organization (to promote an integrated system), main resources (health professionals, medicine, various founding) or public policies: targeted policies (e.g. mother and child), thematic ones (e.g. tuberculosis) or territorial ones.</p>	3	2, 2012

			<p>Learning objectives: at the end of the module, the students will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and implement intervention strategies to strengthen health systems in crisis situations addressing weaknesses at system level, policy level or health intervention level 2. Identify tracks of action, in reference to the recognized strategies, programming interventions 3. Discuss and proposing the most efficient strategies in a contextualized intervention 4. Implement and monitoring an action plan. <p>Methods</p> <p>The courses imply the contributions from managers and coordinators of national and international health programs as well as faculty. A workshop is dedicated to the comparison between various intervention strategies.</p>		
237	<p>Major C of the Humanitarian health track: “Humanitarian health information management and operational research”</p>	<p>Gregg GREENOUGH</p>	<p>Major C “Humanitarian health information management and operational research”</p> <p>In this module, students will discuss the rationale for humanitarian research, become familiar with the roles of academia, non-governmental organizations, and multi-lateral organizations in evidence-based humanitarian practice and understand the practical challenges to performing rigorous epidemiologic study in insecure environments. The module discusses process and outcome indicators that measure humanitarian program effectiveness and impact and their implication for the coordination of relief in the broader context of a humanitarian crisis.</p> <p>Establishing population denominators is essential for interpreting health outcome measures for policy and humanitarian relief programming. During conflict and disasters, migration and rapid population fluxes occur. The module will explore the application of epidemiology, demography, and other disciplines to estimating these challenging populations and the role emerging technologies can play in these applications.: i.e. various quantitative population-based sampling methods employed in humanitarian settings, particularly in measuring consensus indicators of mortality and morbidity; nutrition and food security; access to health services, water and sanitation; and the incidence of communicable diseases and related statistical tools.</p> <p>Learning objectives: at the end of the module, the students will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clarify the rationale for humanitarian research and evidence-based humanitarian practice and explore the process of humanitarian research – from hypothesis generation to final product – and understand the practical challenges to performing rigorous epidemiologic study in insecure environments. 2. Apply methodologies available for estimating changing populations in crisis zones due to migration and rapid population fluxes, design quantitative population-based sampling methods for humanitarian consensus indicators and understand their limitations. 3. Conduct quantitative and qualitative researches in humanitarian contexts to inform program decision and generate evidence-based humanitarian practice, measuring program effectiveness and impact, and their implication for the coordination of relief in the broader context of a humanitarian crisis. 4. Discuss the ethical principles of engaging human subjects in humanitarian research and the potential pitfalls and unforeseen consequences of research on vulnerable populations. <p>Methods: Lectures, group work, case studies, laboratory exercise, practice with methods of population estimation, including on the ground methods, technologic applications, and secondary data sets.</p>	3	3, 2012