

Short description of Minors and Majors in humanitarian health

Module #	Module title	Coordinator	Contents	ECTS #	Teaching Week/year
235	Major A of the Humanitarian health track: Humanitarian health in crisis situations	TBC	<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>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: at the end of this module, students will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement management or coordination of humanitarian health in emergency situation: 2. Assess populations' health needs including applying appropriate epidemiological methods in crisis situations; 3. 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...); 4. Apply epidemiological control tools and follow health indicators to evaluate and adapt a humanitarian operational plan. 	3	51, 2018
237	Major C of the Humanitarian health track: "Humanitarian health information management and operational research"	Gregg GREENOUGH	<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.</p> <p>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 identify 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, 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	49, 2018