

**DEPARTMENT OF POST GRADUATE STUDIES**

SCHOOL OF ONLINE AND DISTANCE LEARNING

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| ASSIGNMENT BRIEF: | 1. Citing relevant examples, what is development in line with the humanitarian world 2. What is the relationship between capitalism and humanitarian development? 3. Discuss any three theories related to development and discuss in line with humanitarian development 4. Discuss the relationship between environmental degradation and humanitarian development 5. It has been argued that for any society to realize humanitarian development, then it must address issues of gender and development. Citing relevant examples, what is your view on this issue? | |
| Guide to Students: | |  |
| 1. Maximum 7-15 pages Word Processor 2. Use Time New Roman 3. Font Size -12, and 1.5 Spacing | |  |
| Instructions to Students: | |  |
| 1. The assignment Must be handed in Without Fail by the Due Date 2. Ensure the Submission Form Date at Reception when you Handed It In. | | 1. Late Submission Will Not be Accepted Unless with Prior Agreement With the Course Lecturer/Tutor 2. All Assessable Assignments Must Be Word Processed |

**MODULE: HUMANITARIAN & DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**Questions.**

1. Citing relevant examples, what is development in line with the humanitarian world

Both colonialist and the contemporary meaning to development have greatly shaped the objectives and definitions of development in the phases of world growth. In the colonialist time development was only limited to infrastructural growth, political, and economic policies of the colonizers, while in the contemporary era, development means “creating an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives”, Mahbubul Haq. Example the “imperialist” do attest that development was a concept of “colonizing mission” brought by the western countries whereby after the World War II, many third world countries were aligned to development based on the western policies of donations and funding their growth and development’s with subsequent adoption of dependency within the state government.

In post WW-II era many scholars belief that development was a stepping stone for Americanism into superpower as the president of USA, on 20th January 1949, Truman’s speech clearly spelled that, America must work hard and use its industrial revolutions and scientific power to the growth and development of its power in the third world countries. It became imminent later that a nexus of policies and development agenda was being brought on to the world economic stage. This led to the development of tool for the analysis of what is the so call development and hence the gross national product; However, this was refuted by Mahbubul due to the fact that development was not something that can be statistically measured. The new tool into practice was the HDI which depicts the infrastructural aspects and well the human aspect of development as a result of aid from the western world. Concepts of freedom, choice, and empowerment, and participation, realization of human potential, sustainable development, justice and social inclusiveness became the part and parcel of the definition of development. However, the exertion and spread of the western culture of industrial revolutions coupled with imposed policies to development have always led to conflicts of the development in this post war era.

By late 1980s the name NGOs became increasingly sound and well renowned due to the fact that they were seen as the best humanitarian approach to lift the conflicting developing world from the lower level to a better standard. Humanitarianism then became the most appropriate means of donors and the powerful nations to exert their world power through funding development agendas in the third world. While some were able to mobilize their resources to aid development locally most NGOs funding are external. Many NGOs are seen as a power to change especially in both the non-state and state based political systems (Morris Suzuki-2000). They were and continues to be the agents of social movements to bring down dictatorship and poor leadership that is hampering development in the third world.

Humanitarianism and development can never be separated in the third world, this is due to the evident in many states in the Asian and African state where many nations have struggled under state of conflicts to develop through state bound implementations strategies. Conflicts has always been the major cause of lack of development and as well development is the major cause of conflicts, and purely they are cyclical in occurrence in many parts of the third world where development is still by and large dependent on policies from the western world. Example in the report on assessment of humanitarian impact in Somali and South Sudan by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the government of Denmark noted that so often development in the developing world have been met with various factors that has led to separation or division of ethnic lines and economic state of the nations. The reports further highlights that transition to occur in the humanitarian dependent mode to a sustained development in the affected communities, a mix of approaches need to be deployed; **MFA,** **Tasneem Mowjee et al, Nov, 2015 Coherence in conflicts; “Bringing humanitarian and development aid streams together”, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, BGRAPHIC, Denmark,** cited that a transition from humanitarianism to development in conflict affected communities or states requires mix of approaches, common framework for problems analysis, consistent and reliable funding, commitment and providing an enabling environment from state and non-state authorities, and avoiding the one size fits all approach of implementations. This is because conflict and development are mirrored outcomes of each other. Examples in the research paper, **Róisín Hinds, 16th February 2015, p-1,** **Helpdesk Research Report, Relationship between humanitarian and development aid,**  it reflects the belief that humanitarian need, poverty and state fragility are inter-related and often occur concurrent.

In line with the afore mentioned gaps many scholars and academia’s admits that the best approaches requires decentralizing planning, analysis, and funding allocations (Steets 2001); establishing joint offices for humanitarian and development programmes (Otto and Weingärtner 2013); operationalizing framework that incorporates short term humanitarian response into long term development work (Buchanan-Smith and Fabbri 2005); and as well putting risk and vulnerability at the fore front of every humanitarian and development planning. Secondly the proposed approach to funding gaps includes making humanitarian funding long term and multi-year while being flexible, and having a strategic partnership instead of grants and resource pooling (Steets 2011; World Development Report 2014). Thirdly Christoplos 2006; Brusset et al. 2006 suggested local engagement and partnership to development, multi-lateral joint assessment and accountability, and lastly the ideology of providing humanitarian aid to refugees and displaced persons impedes development incorporations therefore, a transitional initiatives and solution alliance are to be sought to helps build relationship between bilateral and multi-lateral actors to support processes of finding lasting solution to recovery and rehabilitations of the displaced person and communities (UNDP and UNHCR 2013).

1. What is the relationship between capitalism and humanitarian development?

Capitalism is an economic term which means growth of human capital where production of goods and services depends on the development of human capital, this is complementing development in the contemporary theory which states development as an act of ameliorating poverty and enhancing freedom and access capabilities to achieve fullness of happier and economically stable living. This is widely supported by economic strand of thinking by Amartya Sen. As humanitarian development aims to bridge the gaps of lack of freedom to access and shrewd utilization of resources, it complement capitalism. These are both a clear process of immanent development other than intentional development govern by the state.

In his theory of economic strand Amartya Sen also emphasized that humanitarian development empowers community based productions while the populist self-help approach clearly supports capitalism in view that the human capital should be broadened by development and be given the highest priority to achieve full potential and freedom to enjoying long lives. This bases of capitalism and humanitarian development widely refutes the modernization theory of the west which doesn’t empower the development of human capital instead aims at ensuring the growth and development of the third world be dependent on the loyalty of third world and adherence to their policy of development.

Capitalism and humanitarian development are correlational in the sense that both are built on the principles of bourgeoisie and proletariat, which are the ability to own the power and process of productions of services and goods that brings the social changes in human development. This is the modern doctrine from the Cowen and Shenton, 1996 which states that capitalism and humanitarian development were process of social changes meant to check the imbalance due to social unrest created by intentional development. In his theory of great transformation, Polanyi argued that between 1700-1900 there a great transformation in market economies and nation states in Europe. He further added that much as capitalism was perceived as a destructive strategy to the nation’s state approach of development, it became widely accepted that a development based on capitalism is more sustained and provides a better global system on development.

It must also be noted that one of the major objectives of humanitarianism is development and empowerment of society which complement the capitalist theory. The idea of equity, equality, self-reliant, are clearly the motive that drives the humanitarian world into a strong capitalism approach of development, hence creating the sense of having three vision in understanding humanitarian and capitalism. One vision states humanitarian development and capitalism as a state of being of a desirable society, secondly both are a processes of social changes that societies undergoes through to attain transformation, and thirdly both are deliberate efforts to improve the communities.

The first of the three are the human centered approach to development and can be further explained using the Seer’s principles that puts humanitarian development and capitalism as an approach to justice, sustainability and inclusiveness. He continued by saying both humanitarianism and capitalism aims at nine states of being. These nine conditions were; 1) Both capitalism and humanitarianism leads to low level of material poverty, 2) low level of unemployment, 3) relative equality, 4) democratization of political life, 5) true national independence, 6) good literacy and educational levels, 7) relative equal status for women and participation by women, 8) sustainable ability to meet future needs, and lastly, 9) human security. Both Seer’s and Amartya Sen were non economist but their views were widely correct in that capitalism and humanitarian development are social processes for change and a change which is long lasting and sustainable in the development agenda.

Secondly the historical process of social change discusses relationship between capitalism and humanitarianism under the internal and external forces driving the economic development. Adam Smith was quick to say the “hidden hands” in the development of the markets. He means within the society are the vicious cycle of dynamics under the society propensity and cultural factors that enables society to unite for a change while making profits through investments and the profit from the investments to add more investments and on and on…..while externally the regulator to development appear to be of pro-market forces and protectionism. Whereby the pro-marketers enforces change benefiting themselves while the protectionism resist the enforcements being brought. This is what Polanyi interpreted as two competing movements of capitalist and those affected by capitalism. Until 1970s protectionist were more successful but by 1980s the pro-marketers have over taken the economic development far ahead due to its better attractions of the markets productions and legislations with minimal interference from the protectionist.

Thirdly the vision of deliberate efforts to development were seen as drawing public trust towards their objectives. Meaning the people desiring the development should gain the trust in you for them to accept the changes that would love to experience. This is the motive of trusteeship in the world of humanitarianism and capitalism. Even for social change, movements, and pressure groups and so on. They would only accepts to participate in issues and development agenda they trust they are not being scammed and abused. Therefore, both humanitarianism and capitalism have won the trust of many affected societies in promoting their development than the state bound intentional development based on the trust the society have built onto their outlook and performances towards development that aims at ensuring minimal material poverty, better educations, high expectancy to live, freedom, capacity, and access to basic necessities, human security and other forms of social developments.

1. Discuss any three theories related to development and discuss in line with humanitarian development

Development can be looked in three ways; one as infrastructural aspect of advancement according to Colonialist, to the Capitalist it’s a trickle down of wealth, while the Socialist termed it a bottom up approach of bridging the gaps between the rich and the poor. Dating back to as far as 1945 post World War II, there are many theories to development according to modern industrialization; however, the most widely accepted theories of development in relation to humanitarianism can be discussed under the Modernisation, Freedom, Dependency, Globalisation, and World System theories of development.

First of all humanitarianism stem from the principles that there is inequality to social services as a result of conflicts, politics, and development issues itself. A situation whereby human needs, development, and advancement in industrialization is not people centered will cause a state of humanitarian needs. Since turning into the nineteen century, westernization has always led to dependency and a one direction focus to innovations for developments termed the *“The traditional versus the modernization and the periphery depending on the core” (Keynes Theory of Economic, 1920, p22).* As a result humanitarian assistance was a notion that came into existence to help bring about social movements empowered by communism to achieving a social development goal.

However, based on the **Theory of Modernization** that came into existence shortly after WW-II, It’s widely noted that this an Americanism state of development which later gave rise to three bearings into the development of humanitarianism. First the theory proposed that the post war advances in development was due to the American emerging as the world leaders to do reconstructions of the devastated nations such as the British, Germany, and Europe in an attempt to implement Marshall Plan. Secondly the spread of the western world communist from Russia (former Soviet Union) to china and Korea respectively. And thirdly the disintegration of the European colonial empire into Asia, Africa and Latin America which was meant to enable the nascent nations develop a new political system of leaderships hence promoting their development.

Based on these foregoing assumptions, the modernisation theory and postulate asserts that in the modern societies there were a state of transfer of welfare from the better off communities to the needy through a state of social structural differentiation and function’s. However, this lacked integrations, and coordination as a whole into the political development landscape (Smelsers). This is similar to the bases of humanitarianism in the current world system of development. Humanitarian partners are believed to be an agents to transformation from the state of being worse off to a state of being better off. As argued by Coleman, the modernization theory brings about differentiations, secularizations, and enhancement of capacity of the political systems.

Levy 1976 p207 also cited that modernizations is about homogeneity in process whereby the more a society is modernized the more they resembles one another. It’s about Europeanism and Americanism. This is again similar to modern humanitarian policy of development whereby as they act as social change agents they exerts their influence on society to change to a state where they do things in their ideals. Yet most of these humanitarian organisation are western based, hence the promotion of pure European and American ways of development. In his economic theory, Rostow also added that for such a community development to take place five stages are required; the traditional society, the precondition to take-off, the take-off, the maturation stage, and the mass consumption stage. Explaining further if the problem facing Third World countries resides in their lack of productive investments, then the solution lies in the provision of aid to these countries in the form of capital, technology, and expertise. An explanation

The **Freedom Theory of Development** in an attempt to explaining development and underdevelopment did not condemn the postulations of the modernisation theorists or the contentions of the dependency theorists nor the Marxist arguments, but took another position.

The theory acknowledge the Patrick Chabal’s argument that colonial states of Africa were in haste to demand independence from their colonial masters, and this remain contributing factors to their underdevelopment by the fact that “African States were not only impatience but also not accommodative”. It insists that the development experienced during colonialism had not reached a level where it can be sustainable. The theory further avers that, during colonialism there were good roads, portable water, constant electricity supply, quality education, progressive industrialization and among others. Even though those developments were accidental as most dependency theorists posit, but they were the kinds of development anticipating in any society. But those developments kept on decreasing gradually since the departure of the colonial masters.

The Africa States’ underdevelopment is tied to the issues of: Africanism, Nationalism, Tribalism and Ancestralism, as well as other forms of Nepotism. In fact, African selects who should bring the desired development. It is pathetic to note that, African is anti-development to herself on the ground that she values no development engineered by her compatriot. A notion which led to high development and founding of may humanitarian development partners with an aim to bridge the gaps between the socialist and communist but which is heavily depending on donor funding for the capitalism and general developments in African state. Whereas America, embraces and welcome whoever can bring development in the name of America. Government and individuals in developing countries hardly encourage and invest in people who unveil themselves to be encourage and invested in rather, encourage those who could assist them win election and perpetrate their selfishness.

Critiques to this Freedom Theory of Development is that it didn’t see internal and external factors as the only basis for development and underdevelopment as put forward by the modernisation and dependency theorists respectively rather, “freedom” and “confidence” in individual to bring the desired development irrespective of skin, region, nation, tribe, religion or background. Example the theory insists that, if TWCs especially Africa must develop, must invest in “talents” rather than elections, invest in discovery rather than private pocket, and give attention to merit and proper placement instead of connection in order to increase standard and strengthened her weak institutions. America, China, Japan, France, England amongst most developed countries invested in talents and they made it. But Africa investing in anachronistic politics, violent elections, private pockets, selfishness and greediness and remains underdeveloped.

According to the **Theory of Dependency** as far as1950s from the research of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean -ECLAC-. One of the most representative authors was Raul Prebisch. The principal points of the Prebisch model are that in order to create conditions of development within a country especially third world countries, it is necessary: The government must work hard to have tighter internal control of financial values, economy, labor forces, trade and commerce, and its strategies for political allies on bilateral financial framework for economic developments. However, contrary to modernisation theory, The Dependency theory explains underdevelopment from the perspective of external factors. The theory insists that the contact of the TWCs with America and Europe actually caused underdevelopment in the TWCs. It is another dimension of colonialism. This allows political usurpation whereby the political sovereignty of a state is hardly identified. Therefore, enhances economic exploitation through repatriation and capital flight, as well as cultural degradation and subordination.

The theory avers that, what caused underdevelopment in the TWCs caused development in the developed countries. It insists however, that, if the TWCs must develop, they must delink from the shackles of westernization and free themselves from the consequences of their contact with developed nations. The dependency theory is justified on ground of “uneven” international relations in the international system. On the contrary, the theory ignores the major problems (internal factors) of underdevelopment in developing countries today.

1. Discuss the relationship between environmental degradation and humanitarian development

“Destruction of livelihoods and deforestation as a result of brick production for humanitarian operations in Darfur. Dried up wells due to over-drilling for water by humanitarian organizations in Afghanistan. Ruined livelihoods from an over-provision of fishing boats and consequent fishing stock depletion in post-Tsunami Sri Lanka. Failure to meet waste treatment standards leading to environmental contamination in Haiti and the largest outbreak of cholera in recent history”. These examples illustrate how humanitarian or peacekeeping actors, by failing to take environmental issues into consideration, undermine their purpose: to save lives and preserve and restore human livelihoods. To ensure a sustainable environment we must live by the faith and shrewdness of our mind.

According to the Brundtlan commission in 1987, the poverty being seen in the less industrialized countries would fuel their urge for depending on survival means that would degrade their environmental resources. The commission added that the rate of dirty technology in the less developed nation would increase fivefold meaning if the growth of population and industrialization in these developing world continues, it would render depletion of their natural resource and eventually the likelihood of a limit to growth of population in the next 100 years. This argument is widely supported by the Montreal agreement in 1998 in which 22 states agreed to reduce the CFCs by 50%. The agreement was accelerated by more 80 states to promote the reduction by 2000 so as by the year 2006, there would be a reduction in the number of ozone holes in the atmospheric space. Example in many rural settings whom in most cases lives on humanitarian assistance, their means of survival is heavily dependent on the exploitation of natural resources in a manner which is hazardous to its replenishment. Therefore, in understanding the effects of poverty onto environment we do not merely look at densities of population but rather their economic activities in the environment in relation to their survival.

From the foregoing observations it’s critical that humanitarian actions and planning for community livelihood support needs to mainstream environmental issues into programs and as early as possible integrate environment as part of their programming to allow for sustainable use of natural resources at large. This kind of stewardship reduces conflict drivers and increases resilience to development. Timely planning, identifying key needs and issues, together with cross-sectoral integration of environmental issues before and during humanitarian action can help make that difference. Example in states of emergencies where humanitarian needs is high the core objectives are providing a lifesaving response which always takes the dimension in which links between environmental planning and fundamental priority is postponed or overlooked and yet after a while the same population who had suffered from the emergencies becomes victim of their own actions onto the natural resources. Hence the failure to integrate environmental planning in the preparedness phase of humanitarian response had a tremendous consequences on the recovery and reconstruction of the community resilience.

In conclusion the recommended principles behind is that, humanitarian actions especially in the developing world should draw a distinction between primary commodities production and manufacturing. While primary commodity production such as agriculture which is meant to support livelihoods usually results in exhaustion of the soil fertility, it’s advisable to devise a substitute to such productions. Examples the production of cooking oil should not solely depend on groundnuts but other forms of natural resources. Similarly in the manufacturing process, the technology used should be that which is clean and non-exhaustive or degrading in nature. Manufacturing plant should reduce as much as possible the amount of pollutants and carbon foot print so that associated impacts are less experience in the population being served.

As a bases for improving the general outcomes of humanitarian development in relation to environment, a system-wide accountability and responsibility; mainstreaming environment at system and field level; advocacy and evidence; and funding environment action is enhanced in humanitarian context. Humanitarian partners must seek to hold leaders accountable to environmental protections through increased political commitment, financial, and human resources dedicated to environment in humanitarian actions. Secondly, mainstream environment at system and field levels through development of proposals, analyses of context, documents impacts, adapt better approaches, strengthen its sustainability at all levels in the humanitarian program cycles. Thirdly, advocates for an evidence based approaches on what has and has not worked in every context of humanitarian actions. Lastly, provision of adequate and explicit funding to environment sustainability through environmental policy proposals, strengthening knowledge of practitioners to include in their proposals environment impacts funding.

Finally the relationships, challenges posed, and the impacts anticipated as a result of humanitarian actions to environment above doesn’t mean in the developed world environment degradation is less profound than in the developing world. The form of environmental degradation experienced in the world is rooted in the country’s nature of economy. Meaning in the developing world the process is less amenable and little intervention is always less poise due to the fact that it is more as a result of desperation and profligate consumption.

1. It has been argued that for any society to realize humanitarian development, then it must address issues of gender and development. Citing relevant examples, what is your view on this issue?

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) has been a critical issues in many humanitarian crisis situation and is escalated by large scale shocks, climate change, armed conflicts, and displacements. VAWG has taken different forms in the wake of the ongoing crisis on development in the world and especially in African states where political ambitions and power dynamism has impacted negatively on women and men in every society. The two most common forms of this violence are Intimate Partner violence, and sexual violence from non-partner. The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that one in three women will directly experience either or both of two forms of VAWG.

In many societies women are seen as men’s property and in which they must remain submissive to and abide by the rights to deliver every services she’s deemed required. However, this is not true! Many women have been forced into sex without their will even though married and the negative result is her high child bearing and increased risk to trauma which violates her freedom and peace of mind in the family she belongs to. Example in South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somali women are seen as marriage property who should be subjected to all forms of dehumanization due to the fact that she has been “bought” for by livestock wealth and her rights to object any commands becomes zero in the husband home. She is bound to sex, harassment, humility, and all sorts of treatment under the marriage act of the family, as well she must not possess power and rights to any properties (land, money, healthcare, and education). In some tradition a girl is forced to early marriage as a sign of keeping the culture intact and obeying the elder’s fortune to future prosperity, all which are violating the UN declaration of Elimination of violence against women and all forms of discrimination in principles.

The above setbacks due to gender disparity in access, utilizations, and decision for resource has in the last two decades led development partners, government and UN agencies at the Vienna Conference and Declaration to focus much attention on responding to this form of inequality in every society. *This is due in great part to the efforts of women’s and feminist movements, which have been at the forefront of awareness-raising, advocacy, and programmes to address VAWG. As a result, development and humanitarian organizations are increasingly understanding the iterative link between their activities and VAWG, including the impact of their work on the incidence of VAWG in the communities where they work, and how VAWG and the fear of VAWG affects women’s and girls’ participation in – and the success of – their programmes. They are gradually understanding that the social and political impact of all kinds of change, including their programming, affects gender relations, and VAWG may increase or decrease as a result, at least in the short-term, creating ethical issues for development policymakers and practitioners.*

Humanitarian development is much more concern with bridging the gaps experienced due to gender disparity. This can be through both informal and formal economy as viewed by different scholars in the humanitarian context of development. However, in many developing states these gaps in gender disparities are always never paid attention to, neither do the government have a control over especially in the informal sector economy of development. Both men and women are treated differently on development issues in every society. Example in all aspects of social activity, including access to resources for production, rewards or remuneration for work, distribution of consumption, income or goods, exercise of authority and power, and participation in cultural, political and religious activities. In some men are underserved while in some women are underserved.

According to DFID Report, 1999 gender inequality is the major cause of poverty. This is further supported by the UNDP report which indicates the gender related development index of a country in the world is less than the gross development index compared. This is an indication that without integration of gender into development agenda, the national gross product would not be improved. Example globally 2/3 of the world illiterate population are women and this is about 70% of the world population. And in any society women are not treated equally to men, at the same time economically, while women represent 41% of the labor sector their wages are by far 30-40% less than that of men in the same situations; meaning even if they are employed, they are always at the dead end type of jobs.

In an evaluation report, 2006-2008 by World Bank on gender mainstreaming and integrations, it recommended that partners in all sectors must actively engage states commitment to gender support to develop a framework for gender mainstreaming, accountability and measurement using workable indicators as envisioned in the 2001 Country Gender Strategy, develop a results framework, and finally broaden the requirement for gender integration at project level’s. Overall, responding to gender mainstreaming in development requires the analysis of the context and ensuring that measures are context specific due to the fact that not every women experienced each form of VAWG in the same way. Taking women’s agenda to the heart of critical researching what girls and women needs is paramount than just integrating women issues into development programmes.

Taking into account roles, cares and supports needed following this forms of violence is vital especially that for recovery and rehabilitation physically and psychologically, there is need to provide protections, financial support, counseling, and legal proceedings to the victims. However, most states lack the will, the drive, and the capacity to fully endorse and implement such proceedings that can end the disparity causes in many societies. This is not just a short term objectives, it’s a strategic objectives which must be developed at all levels of a response; individually, community level, NGOs level, and government levels. Partners for development should ensure coherence and participatory planning of projects targeting gender mainstreaming especially civil societies whose core values and vision is on gender equality, objectives for the achievement of gender equality should be clear and takes account of differing cultures and traditions with respect, lobbying for long term funding’s than short term financing systems, establishment of well-developed partnerships for implementations, and ensuring consistent political commitment to implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of gender programmes.

As a recommendation Lisa Vetten acknowledge that empowerment of women economically by the humanitarian partners reduces the chances and incidences of VAWG, while Schuler et al….on the contrary states many women has suffered VAWG as result of economic stability due to the fact that men have always been superior while women are inferior in any aspects of development at all levels. Lisa Vetten believes that this form of disparity can be viewed on two sided point; 1) from the public health view as women health are always lost in struggle for their rights, while on the other hand 2) the economic views of the neo-liberal that women care and treatment following abuse is economically traumatizing to the government and the whole nation. Both of which presents a huge developmental gaps and detrimental effects to the health of a society at large. In conclusion working as a whole by inclusions, with participation, and through proactive actions, the development and gender gaps realized will be reduced and gender equity would be achieved as set in the SGD, of the UN declarations.

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