



## Week 5

### **Directing, Programming, Coordinating Humanitarianism & Development**

*Week 5 addresses matters of **directing (1), programming (2), & coordinating (3) humanitarianism & development**. ‘Directing’ means managing, governing, as well as controlling operations and aiming something in a particular direction, at a certain group. ‘Programming’ is the process of planning on, scheduling, and implementing a programme. ‘Coordinating’, finally, means bringing the various elements of a complex activity or programme together into one harmonious and efficient relationship. How these three components are relevant, if not vital, to humanitarianism & development will be the focus of this week, tackling both their conceptual and practical dimensions.*

#### **1. DIRECTING HUMANITARIANISM & DEVELOPMENT**

- The field of humanitarian and development aid has changed over time by structuring itself around an ‘aid chain’ involving global donors, global NGOs and small agencies located in recipient countries.
  - Research has shown that aid management has been influenced by the relationship that humanitarians & development experts have with international donors.
  - One must thus analyse the role and the influence of control mechanisms in evolving humanitarianism & development.
- To analyse transformations, the idea of ‘control regime’ can be used, defined as the combination of accountability and performance with sets of norms and values.
- In challenging times and despite increasing needs, the humanitarian and developmental systems still save and transform lives.
- Robust leadership plays a crucial part in this process.
- Humanitarian leaders must act quickly and impartially while keeping emphasis on the ‘big picture’, the external environment, and future and organisational change.
- In particular, humanitarian leaders and directors must possess leadership skills that enable them to build trust, support needs and priorities, and bring all humanitarians together to deliver better results for populations.



#### **SUMMARY LOCALISATION IN HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP**

PROFILING NATIONAL  
 NGO ENGAGEMENT  
 IN INTERNATIONAL  
 HUMANITARIAN  
 COORDINATION  
 STRUCTURES IN  
 THE MENA REGION

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► **For more information, please consult the ProQuest eBook and additional readings.**

## 2. PROGRAMMING HUMANITARIANISM & DEVELOPMENT



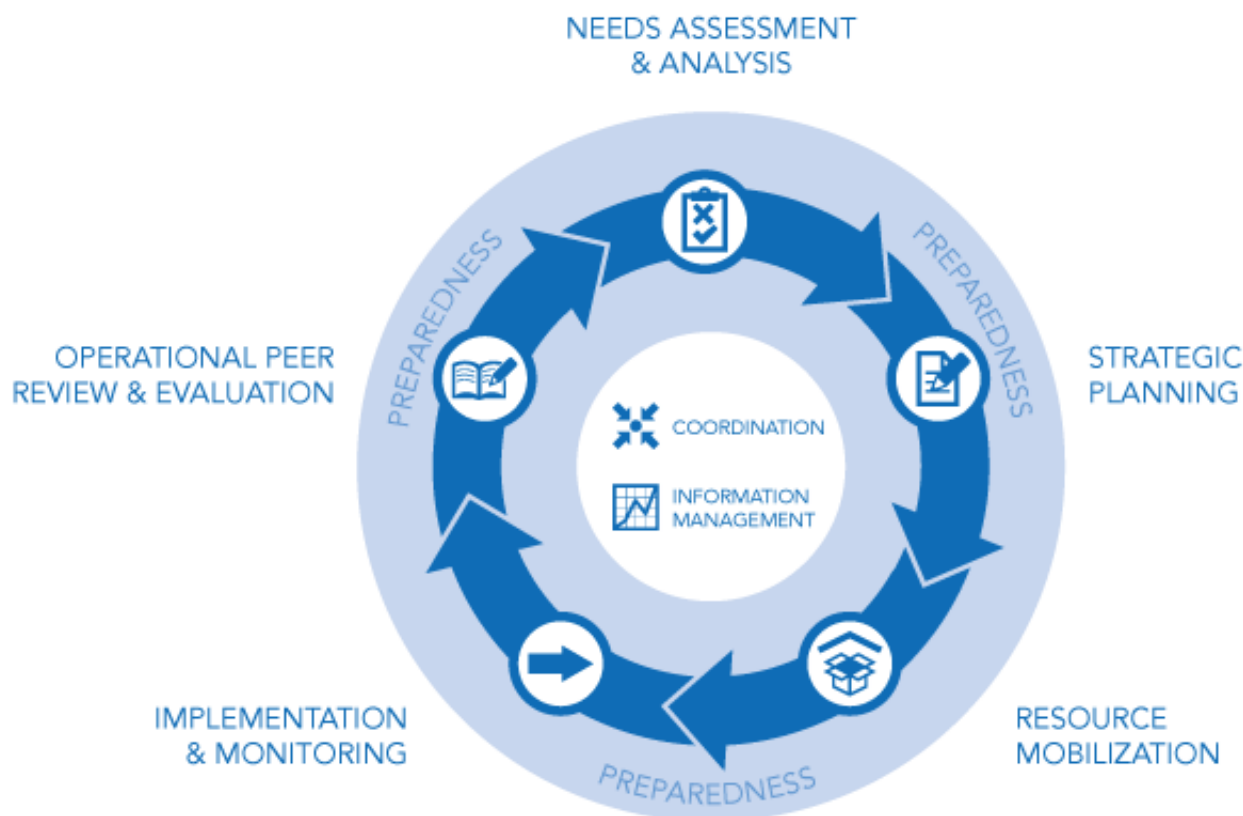
of 5 elements coordinated in a unified manner, with one step building on the previous and leading to the next.

- Successful implementation of the HP has been dependent on effective emergency preparedness.
- It has also relied on the coordination with national & local authorities, humanitarian actors, and information managers.
- The HPC components are as follows:
  - ~ Needs assessment and analysis.
  - ~ Strategic response planning.
  - ~ Relevant resource mobilisation.
  - ~ Implementation and monitoring.
  - ~ Operational review and evaluation.

- In support of most humanitarian and developmental programming, a variety of models has been developed so far.
- The most well-known among these is the Humanitarian Programme Cycle.
- This HPC is a coordinated series of actions undertaken to help prepare for, manage, and offer concrete responses.
- It consists



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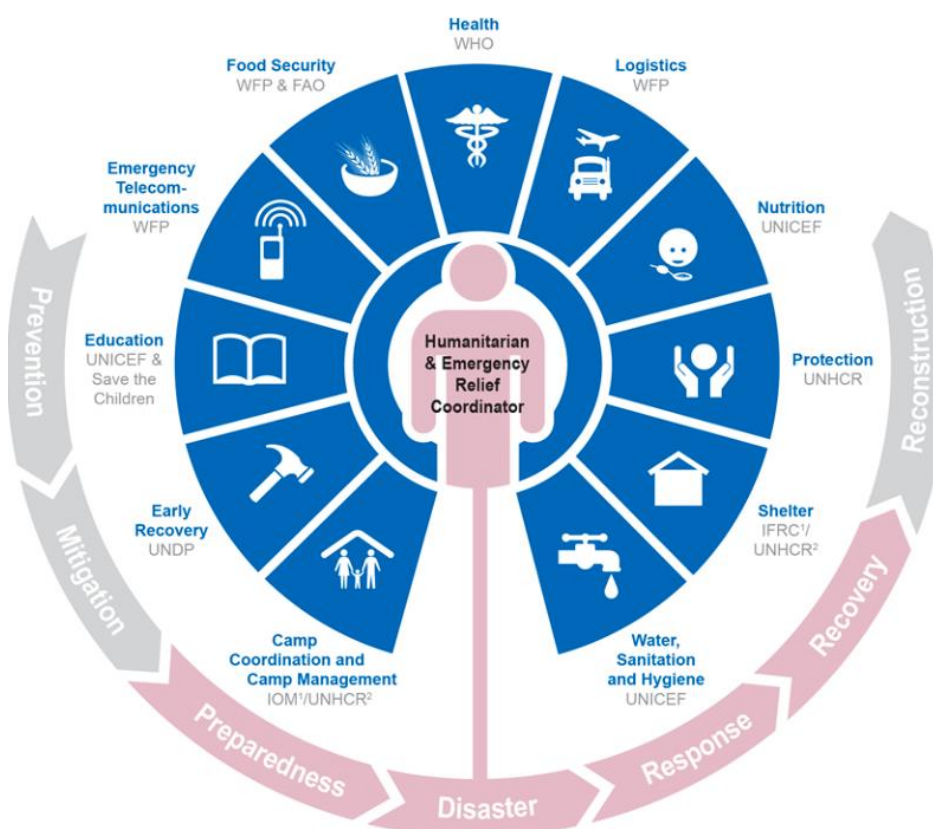


Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC)

### 3. COORDINATING HUMANITARIANISM & DEVELOPMENT

- Humanitarian coordination involves bringing together all humanitarians to allow for a coherent and principled response to humanitarian emergencies.
- The main objective is to assist populations when they most need relief or protection.
- Humanitarian coordination seeks to improve effectiveness of humanitarian responses by ensuring better predictability, accountability, as well as partnership.
- Coordination involves assessing situations and needs, and on agreeing on priorities.
- It means developing common strategies to address issues such as negotiating access.
- It consists for humanitarian actors in mobilising funding and additional resources.
- Furthermore, it means clarifying consistent public messaging about humanitarian & developmental objectives and actions.
- Eventually, it consists in monitoring humanitarian and developmental progress.

► *For more information, please consult the ProQuest eBook and additional readings.*



### BIBLIOGRAPHY

The below-reading materials can be found on ProQuest through your VLE platform (Online Library).

#### ProQuest eBook

- Kevin M. Cahill, *History and Hope: The International Humanitarian Reader* (Fordham University Press, 2013), pp. 270-302 / 303-319.

#### Additional readings

- The Humanitarian Programme Cycle (Inter-Agency Standing Committee – IASC, 2015).
- Localisation in Humanitarian Leadership. Profiling National NGO Engagement in International Humanitarian Coordination Structures in the MENA Region (ICVA, 2021).