

Óbudai University
Bánki Donát Faculty of Mechanical and Safety Engineering

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE MANAGER
Specialised Training

Budapest, 2020.

I. Grounds for the request for the initiation of the Specialised Training

Although expectations envisioned a picture of a more peaceful, more secure, and more prosperous world after the Cold War, the 90s and then the decades after the turn of the millennium did not create those circumstances. At the end of the second decade of the new millennium, there are more than 60 ongoing military, civilian and multidimensional peace operations in the world under the auspices of some international organizations or on the basis of multilateral treaties. However, in addition to wars, the most serious category of social disasters, many other civilizational disasters (industrial accidents, mass migration, etc.) as well as natural disasters (floods, earthquakes, etc.) also contribute to the deterioration of the security situation in some countries and (sub)regions. Although we can talk about disasters of different nature, size and impact, what they usually have in common is that they have some negative impact on the population of a given place, which, in many cases, the particular state is not able to solve or only to a limited extent. In such cases, it is necessary to launch and operate humanitarian operations / responses quickly and professionally until the crisis is over. Although countries in a stronger economic position are better prepared for a potential disaster, its size and uniqueness can in many cases pose a serious challenge even for richer states with more advanced technology, infrastructure, and stronger institutional background. In order to deliver the response with the highest quality possible, the operation and the management of the humanitarian operations require highly qualified specialists with specific knowledge.

The aim of the Specialised Training is therefore to train highly qualified professionals with specific theoretical and practical knowledge to serve in humanitarian operations, who can respond effectively to the challenges posed by crisis situations and solve problems within their area of responsibility.

Curriculum and course unit descriptions

1. Curriculum

Semester	Course	Credit	Lessons	Evaluation
1	Introduction to Humanitarian Action	5	10	exam
	Humanitarian Assistance	4	10	exam
	Vulnerable Groups	5	10	exam
	Finances of humanitarian operations, financing humanitarian aid	4	10	mid-year evaluation
	Influence of Illegal activities to humanitarian operations	4	10	mid-year evaluation
	Communication, Negotiation techniques, Liaising	5	10	exam

	International Legal Protection Regime	3	10	mid-year evaluation
	<i>Total – Semester 1</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>70</i>	
2	Humanitarian Assistance and Security	3	10	mid-year evaluation
	The role of Religion in Conflicts and Cultural Communication	3	10	mid-year evaluation
	Migration	3	10	mid-year evaluation
	Nation-building and post-conflict reconstruction	3	10	mid-year evaluation
	Directing IDP Camps, Camp Coordination and Camp Management	3	10	mid-year evaluation
	Project Management in Practice	2	10	mid-year evaluation
	Civil-Military Co-operation and Basic Military Essentials	3	10	mid-year evaluation
	Thesis	10		
	<i>Total – Semester 2</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>70</i>	
	<i>Total – during full training</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>140</i>	

Type of training:

Specialised Training.

Language of the training:

Hungarian and English.

Aim of the training:

The aim of the practice-oriented training is to provide interdependent, up-to-date professional knowledge, marketable knowledge and practical skills to professionals working in jobs related to the ever-expanding field of humanitarian operations / response.

Location of the training:

Óbudai University Bánki Donát Faculty of Mechanical and Safety Engineering,
8 Népszínház Street, 1081 Budapest, Hungary

Training period:

2 semesters, with a total of 140 hours of lessons.

Entry requirements:

Any Bachelor or Master level diploma or equivalents (college or university diploma).

Fees and Funding:

Tuition fee (HUF 185.000 /Semester)

Programme leader:

Dr. habil János Besenyő, assistant-professor

Name of Qualification:

Having successfully completed the Final Exam, students receive a certificate: Humanitarian Response Manager.

Credits to be obtained:

60 credits

Main fields of the training:

Types of course units	Credit
Basic knowledge and core material	33
Specialised knowledge	17
Thesis	10
Total	60

Evaluation and assessment:

The course units (subjects) end with an exam or a mid-year grade. The conditions for admission to the exam are different for each subject: a research paper or an individual assignment is needed. The exam can be written or oral. During the completion of the second semester, a thesis paper (dissertation) must be prepared, then after obtaining the absolutorium, it must be defended at the final exam; successful completion of the subjects of the Final Exam are also needed for the certificate.

Recognition of previously obtained knowledge, course units (subjects):

The grade previously obtained in a similar course unit (subject) is counted in according to the general procedure of the university, namely, at the beginning of the semester, on the basis of the index and the course unit description, the instructor in charge of the subject makes a recommendation about the possibility for the recognition of the previously accomplished subject.

Conditions of Graduation:

The condition for admission to the final exam is to obtain the absolutorium. The absolutorium is issued by the higher education institution to the student who has fulfilled the study and exam requirements prescribed in the curriculum, with the exception of the preparation of a dissertation, and has obtained the prescribed credits.

Composition of the Final Exam:

The Final Exam consists of the defence of the dissertation and the oral exams of the subjects prescribed in the curriculum. The Final Exam must be taken by the student one single day, continuously. The Final Exam is an oral exam, the preparation time is at least 20 minutes per subject.

Course units of the Final Exam:

- Introduction to Humanitarian Action
- Humanitarian Assistance
- Vulnerable Groups

Result of the Final Exam:

The average of the grades obtained for the dissertation and the oral part of the Final Exam, considering the number of subjects taken, is as follows:

$$Z=(SZD+Z1+Z2+..+Zm)/(1+m).$$

Certificate classification:

Based on the results of the Final Exam, the certificate must be classified as follows:

Outstanding	5,00
Excellent	4,51 - 4,99
Good	3,51 - 4,50
Satisfactory	2,51 - 3,50
Sufficient	2,00 - 2,50

2. Course unit descriptions

1. Introduction to Humanitarian Action

- Types of Humanitarian Crises.
- Complex Emergencies.
- The Beneficiary.
- Sustainable Development Goals: Post-2015 Agenda.

- Humanitarian Accountability: SPHERE, Good Enough Guide.
- Humanitarian Leadership Theory.
- Bilateral and multilateral donors.
- UN organizations.
- EU, EC organizations.
- Red Cross.
- Institutions and governance.
- The rise and generations of NGOs.
- Coordination of humanitarian action:
 - UN OCHA
 - EC ECHO, EC Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development
 - Humanitarian Reform
 - Cluster system
 - Other coordination systems
 - Regularization, SPHERE, etc.

2. Humanitarian Assistance and Security

- Code of conduct for humanitarian work.
- Personal safety awareness.
- Communication and orientation.
- Security management and planning.
- Vehicle and traffic safety.
- Health and fitness.
- Communication and liaison in the mission area (national and international organizations).
- Event and crisis management.
- Natural disasters.
- Security challenges, hostage simulation.

3. Vulnerable Groups

- Vulnerable social groups (colour, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, lifestyle, gender, etc.).
- Prejudice, discrimination, verbal and violent crime (hate communities and their ideologies, etc.).
- Normative international law and Hungarian law.
- Protection of minorities (authorities, NGOs, methodologies, good and bad practices).
- Case Studies.

4. Finances of Humanitarian Operations, Financing Humanitarian Aid

- Financing humanitarian action.
- Institutional fundraising
 - Grant application writing and management.
- Private fundraising.

- Budget planning.

5. The Role of Religion in Conflicts and Cultural Communication

- Religious Aspects of Intercultural Communication.
- Rules of conduct, sensitivities, relationship-building protocols typical of cultural media influenced by the Islamic religion.
- Specific examination of the religious element in conflicts imported into Europe.
- Presentation of the impact of religion on culture and society, general principles in the Islamic world and the regional differences.
- Basics of safe orientation and networking in an Islamic cultural environment.

6. Communication, Negotiation Techniques, Liaising

- The basic units of communication, the relationship among them, the theory of direct control communication, their comparison from the point of view of a modelled fieldwork.
- The communication intent – to formulate the message – to use a one-way message and multilevel content subordinated to one goal.
- The relationship of communication intent with the media – the media law: Freedom of Expression, Freedom of Speech, and Freedom of the Press, and their limits in high priority situations.
- Working with the press - the right to information and withholding information in direct situations - the surgical principle of consideration: a compromise decision - the emergence of a “useful is what is good for the majority” guideline in media communication.
- Press material, press release, interview, communiqué - genres in changed circumstances; separate application of each genre to different actors.
- Charisma, the use of personal authenticity without manipulation - the final question: whether lying is permissible to avoid a panic situation.
- Contact with the media - a transition between expert credibility and inexperienced vocabulary.
- Real-time and one-way communication situation; real-time and simultaneous communication situation.
- Description of media surfaces; assigning them to different purposes; the usefulness of certain forms of media.
- Creating a complex media plan for a model situation under different circumstances.
- Luck and misfortune: success (achieving the communication goal).
- Situational exercising.
- Special rules of conduct in foreign cultures.
- Communication and negotiation strategies in foreign cultures.
- Smoothing communication disorders and conflicts.
- Protocol rules in diplomacy and everyday life in particular target countries.
- Relationship building - keeping in touch.
- Interpreter management.

7. International Legal Protection Regime

- Introduction to International Humanitarian Law.
- Introduction to International Human Rights.
- Refugee law, the right of Internally Displaced Persons.
- Rules of conduct for humanitarian work.

8. Humanitarian Assistance

- The practice of humanitarian aid.
- Search and rescue.
- Natural disasters.
- Emergency medical assistance.
- Water, sanitation and hygiene.
- Shelter.
- Camps.
- Nutrition, food aid.
- Non-food Items (Livelihood).
- Logistics.
- Linking relief to rehabilitation and development.
- Prolonged crises, the stay-go dilemma, the case of North Korea.
- Humanitarian aid simulation.
- Search and rescue and medical assistance simulation.

9. Influence of Illegal Activities to Humanitarian Operations

- Introduction to Criminology I. (prevention, crime, victimization, law enforcement, criminal law, justice, BV, reintegration).
- Introduction to Criminology II. (criminal and victim statistics, knowledge acquisition, methodology).
- Characteristics of (international) organized crime.
- Some specific crimes: corruption (crime, international and domestic criminal law, measurement prevention, etc.).
- Smuggling of prohibited goods and people (modus operandi, international and domestic criminal law, measurement, prevention, victim protection, etc.).
- Domestic slavery (see above).
- Violent and perpetrative crimes against women and children and their victims (coercion, prostitution, running, child trafficking, pedophile networks, relationship violence, organ trafficking, etc.).
- Child soldiers and children forced into crime (see above, & rehabilitation, reintegration).
- Trafficking in human beings.

10. Migration

- History of migration.
- Theories of migration.
- Sociology of migration.
- Migration and security for issuing and receiving countries.
- The system of relationship between issuing and receiving countries.
- The process of global migration, its actors, basic concepts.
- Typology of migration.
- Presentation of root causes and regional specificities.
- Logistics and networks for irregular migration.
- International and national institutional systems of regular migration (law, offices, procedures).

11. Nation-building and Post-conflict Reconstruction

- Ethnicity, nation and nationalism (concepts, ideologies).
- The political and social process of becoming a nation in Europe and in other major civilizations.
- Integration and separation, exclusion, minorities and minority policies.
- Nationalism as a force for social mobilization.
- Nationalism as a source of social and political conflict.
- The MENA region and Afghanistan.
- Conflicts since the turn of the millennium.
- Domestic and foreign policy factors, settlement attempts and prospects.
- Case studies: Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Libya, Algeria, Egypt, and Tunisia.

12. Directing IDP Camps, Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- Concepts related to camp coordination and camp management, related strategies, organizations dealing with and cooperating with them.
- Issues related to camp coordination: concept, operation, overall strategic and operational coordination between camps, definition of strategy, definition of standards, contingency plans, information management.
- Issues related to the administration of camps: the role, activities and responsibilities of national and local authorities, forms and issues of cooperation with them.
- Issues of planning and establishing camps: principles, standards, conditions necessary for the establishment of camps: technical, environmental, economic, cultural and social, services, other means, availability of goods, etc.
- Camp management / operation: principles, standards, issues of setting up and operating camps, areas of activity (food, water, education, information gathering, processing, refugee registration, liaison with local communities, cooperation, guarding, security issues, operation of camps, development, aid, etc.).
- Case studies.

13. Project Management in Practice

- Project planning details (planning realistic humanitarian projects, analysing target groups, setting goals, defining tasks and tools, etc.).
- Basic concepts and methodology of project management, implementation and evaluation, monitoring.
- Project management practice.
- Review of domestic and international tender systems, getting to know their structure.
- Application preparation methodology, information acquisition methods.
- Background elements for compiling applications.
- The practice of writing applications.

14. Civil-Military Co-operation and Basic Military Essentials

- The place and role of civil-military relations (CIMIC/CMCoord) in operations.
- Components of CIMIC/CMCoord capability.
- The relationship of the CIMIC/CMCoord to related operations.
- Principles of the CIMIC/CMCoord.
- CIMIC/CMCoord operational environment and application.
- Planning of CIMIC/CMCoord operations.
- CIMIC/CMCoord in military decision-making processes.
- Civil-military relations in the Hungarian Armed Forces.
- Military basics.

Thesis project:

Discussion of the choice of topic. Formulation of the hypothesis, data collection techniques. Methods of data collection and processing. The structure of the dissertation, the main parts. Title, introduction, completion. Thesis sentence. Properties of the paragraph. The checking. Effective wording and power of the sentence. Methods of process analysis. Reasoning.