Question 1: Roles of humanitarian agencies in conflict zones around the world.

This essay focusses on how roles of humanitarian agencies in conflict zones around the world has increased and how they help victims.

There has been an increasing recognition in the relationship of both humanitarian aid and development aid in conflict areas. This is partly due to the growing number of humanitarian aid and development aid around the world. Most of these catastrophes are usually human-made, caused by civil wars. As a result, many resources that formerly went to the longer-term development aid must now be diverted to first aid measures; and in sequence, efforts of longer-term development projects have been destroyed.

For example, many different organisations are working in the field of development aid, and conflict transformation such as international, intergovernmental agencies such as the UN agencies. An example is the World Food Program. With these Humanitarian Agencies in conflict zones around the world, people can get a better lifestyle and their number of problems may decrease drastically. Humanitarian aid organisations base their work on international laws.

In particular the Universal of Declaration of Human Rights states that the number of personnel the organisations maintain in the field varies substantially. The large international NGOs easily reach numbers in the hundreds if not thousands. The borders between humanitarian aid and development work tend to dissolve increasingly as the same organisations engage in both. Therefore, emergency aid provides relief to victims who are unable to deal on their own with the emergency food, medical aid, shelter, and many others. In a later stage, it might mean assistance with physical reconstruction, resettlement of refugees and reintegration of former combatants, whereas some of these activities have a direct bearing on conflict. It can end the war and help victims to go ahead to live peacefully.

In some cases, the presence of humanitarian aid and developments organisation may play a more general protective function. The development co-operations entail many activities, for example, technological support, rural development, livelihood support projects and these may have only an
indirect impact on conflict. Regarding conflict and peace, humanitarian agencies in conflict zones around the world, might contribute to good governance, respect of human rights and the reform of police and judicial apparatus, by training personnel, and counselling those responsible for such reforms.

Additionally, they engage in the avoidance of conflict-related activities such as the promotion of cultural work and media for example support of independent journalism, of cultural activities such as theatre, music and of ethnic pluralism in the media. Then, they sensitise people by organising arms buy-back programs, education of voters, support of national conferences. Education of victims by those humanitarian agencies in conflict zones around the world, help victims to come to grips with the past. More specifically, research is currently being carried out on the outcomes and impact resulting from development co-operation through dealing with conflict.

According to me, all the humanitarian agencies in conflict zones around the world abide by roles and act to aid all those in need.