



ISSN: 0975-833X

Available online at <http://www.journalcra.com>

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF CURRENT RESEARCH

International Journal of Current Research
Vol. 14, Issue, 01, pp.20310-20318, January, 2022

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24941/ijcr.42750.01.2022>

RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE ETHICS OF RESILIENCE IN HUMANITARIAN WORK IN URBAN MADAGASCAR FOR A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

¹Rakotondramanana Andry Lova Herizo, ²Andrianarizaka Marc Tiana, ³Randriamiharisoa Mamy Alfa and ⁴Rakotomalala Fanja Tiana Claudia

¹Doctor in Management Sciences, Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Letters and Human Sciences, DYOGLM Laboratory, University of Antananarivo, Madagascar

²Doctor in Cognitive Sciences and Applications, Faculty of Letters and Human Sciences, University of Antananarivo, Madagascar

³Senior Lecturer, Doctor HDR Faculty of Economics, Management and Sociology, University of Antananarivo, Madagascar

⁴Doctor in Management Sciences, Department of Management Sciences, University of Antananarivo, Madagascar

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 07th October, 2021

Received in revised form

16th November, 2021

Accepted 14th December, 2021

Published online 28th January, 2022

Keywords

Vulnerability, Humanitarian, Ethics, Resilience, Beneficiaries, Sustainable development.

*Corresponding author:
Yoshinori Nakai

ABSTRACT

Humanitarian aid is currently experiencing a major economic and organizational crisis. Initially direct aid has been prioritized and standardized with a view to efficiency, making it counter-productive and exposing it to numerous criticisms. This is why we are currently witnessing a refocusing on the ethics of action, one of the most explicit symptoms of which seems to be the increasing attention paid to building the resilience of the vulnerable for socially sustainable development. Based on the hypothesis that ethical humanitarianism plays an important role in building the resilience of beneficiaries towards sustainable development, this work attempts to assess the extent to which ethical humanitarianism contributes to the resilience of the vulnerable. This work attempts to assess the impact of ethical humanitarianism on the level of resilience and development of beneficiaries through a sample of 300 beneficiaries.

Copyright © 2022. Rakotondramanana Andry Lova Herizo et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Citation: Rakotondramanana Andry Lova Herizo, Andrianarizaka Marc Tiana, Randriamiharisoa Mamy Alfa and Rakotomalala Fanja Tiana Claudia. "The ethics of resilience in humanitarian work in urban madagascar. for a sustainable development", 2022. *International Journal of Current Research*, 14, (01), 20310-20318.

INTRODUCTION

Humanitarian action is defined as assistance provided by a single actor or a group of actors at various levels of an international aid system. It is governed by a certain number of principles. It has been implemented for the benefit of populations whose living conditions have been disrupted to the point where their physical integrity has been compromised, either by nature (disasters) or by the actions of other people (internal or international armed conflicts) (Philippe Ryfman¹ 1999).

Traditionally, much of the humanitarian effort in disaster or crisis situations has been focused on life-saving emergency interventions. However, individuals and communities facing simultaneous or repeated hardships such as economic crises, epidemics, or natural disasters accompanied by the destruction of homes or productive assets are more effectively supported when humanitarian action also addresses underlying vulnerabilities and builds capacity to cope with future shocks. With this in mind, this research focuses on assessing the importance of humanitarian ethics in the resilience of beneficiaries. After an unprecedented humanitarian crisis, humanity is now facing a radical change in the management of humanitarian actions.

¹Philippe Ryfman, « *La question humanitaire* », 1999.

There is a growing interest in the ethics of resilience in humanitarian action for sustainable development. But the question that arises is how does ethical humanitarianism contribute to building the resilience of the vulnerable for socially sustainable development?. Resilience is defined as the capacity of a population, a system or a society to cope, adapt and absorb a shock (Hyogo², 2005). Early recovery is an approach that responds to recovery needs that arise during an emergency humanitarian phase, using humanitarian mechanisms that are linked to development principles. It enables people to use the benefits of humanitarian action to seize opportunities for development, resilience, and establishing a sustainable process of recovery. The vision of resilience, as the capacity of a system to absorb a shock, would refer to a one-time assistance defined with the aim of restoring existing social patterns before the disaster. While humanitarian emergencies are about saving lives, reducing human suffering and preserving human dignity, in some cases and as a complement, development responds to structural issues that impede economic and social development. In order to verify that respect for ethics in humanitarian aid plays an important role in the resilience of beneficiaries towards sustainable development, this study will be based on the statistical analysis of the results of an opinion poll carried out on a sample of 300 beneficiaries of humanitarian aid in urban areas³.

CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK:

The concept of resilience was born in the physical sciences and entered the humanitarian space at the beginning of the 21st century. Its starting point is the ambition of NGOs to improve the impact of their activities on the most vulnerable populations. Resilience, in the humanitarian sense, is defined as the capacity of a population, a system or a society to face, adapt and absorb a shock. Resilience is an endogenous capacity, it interacts with two other complementary and controversial terms that have entered the humanitarian space: vulnerability and adaptation of societies. Resilience is thus understood as a whole, where vulnerability factors and adaptive capacities of entities are mixed. The development of the humanitarian concept in recent years has led to a return to the fundamentals with ethics and its importance in the success of aid programs. There is often confusion between humanitarian principles and ethics. Sidgwick (2017) defined the "ethics method" as "any rational procedure by which we determine what individual human beings 'ought' - or what is 'right' - for them to do, or to seek to achieve through voluntary action. It provides tools for deliberation in the search for how and why to act in accordance with the most fundamental values and always putting the human person at the center of its interest. Indeed, the restoration of fundamental dignity is one of the common principles of humanitarianism. Humanitarian principles are codes of conduct for humanitarian actors, whereas ethics implies taking into account the other, the beneficiary of aid within the humanitarian framework. Ethics presupposes that the other is not a means, nor a tool, nor a means to an end, but on the contrary an end in itself, and one must recognize his capacity to decide his own destiny. Among the underlying principles, we note the appearance of the

concept of resilience, which can have several possible definitions. Nevertheless, it is useful to show the many requirements that underlie humanitarian action in areas as varied as they are complementary. First of all, in a sense that ethics in humanitarian action contributes to the resilience of beneficiaries, the notion of professionalism becomes imperative. The legitimacy of the action rests first and foremost on the identification of needs and their evaluation. The skills of the humanitarian agent are required for the proper management of international funding and to avoid any abuses. Transparency and good governance are also qualities that the humanitarian agent should have. Second, in order to ensure the development of beneficiaries, an interactive link exists between resilience and sustainability. Resilience is a means and sustainability an end to any development action. Regardless of an NGO's immediate performance, the fundamental question is one of sustainability. There is an interactive relationship between resilience and sustainability where resilience is a means to sustainability (Lallau, 2011⁵). Equity is operationally linked to humanitarian actions. The constant search for equity among beneficiaries in particular is essential to avoid disputes and unrest that delay operations or even discredit them. The principle of equity consists of reducing and eliminating socially unacceptable inequalities but accepting those that benefit the poorest. Finally, it is essential to take into account the cultural dimension in order to best adapt actions to real needs and in the implementation of aid: distribution and monitoring. This requires resilience actors to be open to otherness. These different theories linking, in the humanitarian field, ethics and resilience for sustainable development will be the basis on which the following results will be analyzed.

RESULTS

The existence of a government-wide humanitarian aid policy and/or strategy is critical to the development of coherent humanitarian responses that comply with humanitarian aid principles and good practices such as ethics. The results will focus, first, on the opinions of the aid recipients surveyed regarding the aid programs they have received in terms of compliance. Then, an assessment of the level of resilience of the recipients will be presented.

Respect for ethics: Ethical compliance will be measured through consideration of the beneficiaries' environment, prioritization of local resources, mobilization of beneficiaries, respect for equity and accompaniment.

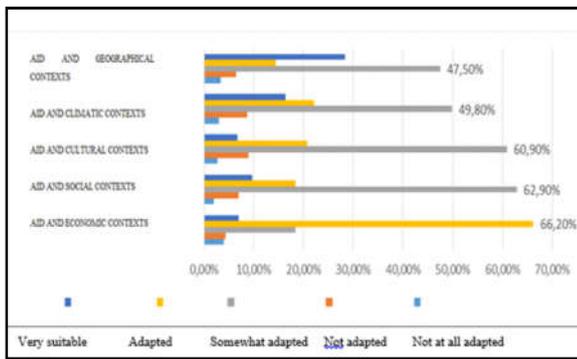
Consideration of the beneficiaries' environment: Firstly, the 5 items measuring the consideration of the adaptation of the aid offered to the needy families in relation to their socio-economic, cultural, climatic and geographical environment, according to the results of the analysis of the answers provided by the latter, are considered reliable because the coefficient of Cronbach's Alpha admits a value of 0.729 close to 1. In addition, the p-value of 0.001 of the chi-square test, lower than the risk of error of 5%, establishes the dependence of the opinions of the beneficiaries on the level of consideration of their environment by the humanitarian organizations through their assistance.

²Hyogo, «*La résilience comme impératif d'adaptation*», le cadre d'actions de Hyogo pour 2005-2015, Japon, 2005.

³Description en annexe

⁴Henry Sidgwick, «*The methods of ethics*», in Jonathan Bennett, 249 pages, 2017.

⁵Lallau, «*La résilience, moyen et fin d'un développement*», 2011.



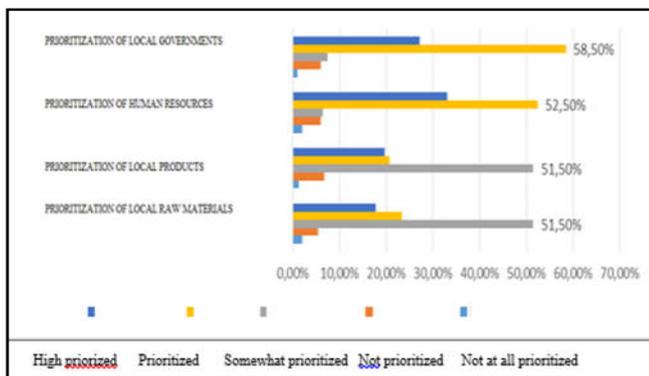
Source: Author, 2021

Figure 1. Assessments of environmental consideration by humanitarian agencies

According to figure 1, which illustrates the impressions of the respondents, we can generally say that the consideration given by humanitarian organizations to the environment of vulnerable families through their assistance is seen as fairly appropriate, especially in the socio-cultural environment, where a little more than 60% of the respondents share this position. However, according to the same graph, the assistance they receive is considered to be adapted to the economic context by 66.2%.

Prioritization of local resources: Secondly, the prioritization of local resources is considered to be a key value in the ethical action of humanitarian organizations. To this end, four items were used to measure the extent of this prioritization. The responses provided by the respondents show the reliability of the four items, according to the value of 0.862 of Cronbach's Alpha, which is close to 1, and the p-value of 0.001 of the chi-square test, which establishes the dependence of the opinions of the respondents on the assessment of the prioritization of the local resources of the beneficiaries through the support provided by the organizations⁶.

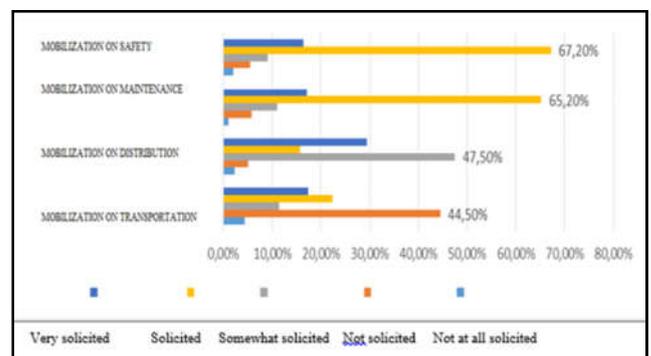
Figure 2 shows that, in general, more than 50% of respondents agree that humanitarian organizations should prioritize the use of human resources or the involvement of local communities in their support to needy families. On the other hand, in terms of supplying the victims, more than the majority of the respondents approve that the aid programs prioritize the use of raw materials and local products which in one way or another strengthens the socio-economic situation and the psychological state of the aid recipients.



Source: Author, 2021

Figure 2. Prioritization of local resources by humanitarian agencies

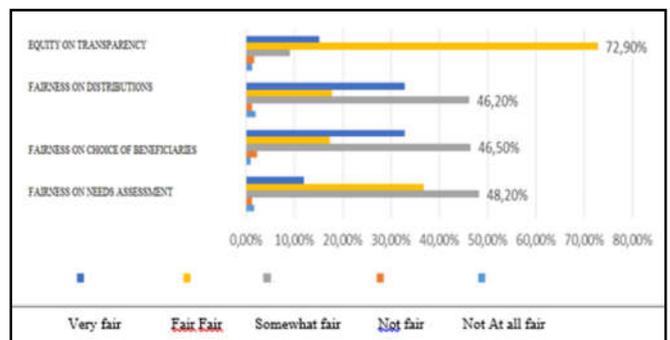
Mobilization of beneficiaries: Our study in the mobilization of beneficiaries by humanitarian organizations uses a battery of 4 items, judged reliable according to the value of Cronbach's Alpha coefficient of 0.754, focused in the participation of transport and distribution of aid and also in the maintenance and security of the latter. The opinions of the respondents are judged to be dependent on their involvement in these 4 activities according to the chi-square test⁷. As a result, figure 3 shows that humanitarian organizations mobilize beneficiaries, particularly in terms of securing aid and maintaining it, which is a concern of more than 6 out of 10 people. However, the reluctance of organizations to involve beneficiaries in the distribution and transportation of aid, certainly to avoid possible misappropriation or other malicious acts, is felt by the respondents, 47.5% of whom note that beneficiaries are not solicited in the distribution and 44.5% of whom find that beneficiaries are not solicited in the transportation of aid intended for them.



Source: Author, 2021

Figure 3. Beneficiary Engagement by Humanitarian Agencies

Respect for equity: The measurement of equity is essential when we talk about the ethics of humanitarian organizations in their assistance to needy families. Therefore, 5 items were used in our research to evaluate the respect of equity in the evaluation of needs, the choice of beneficiaries as well as the distribution of aid and the transparency of communications conducted by humanitarian organizations. The reliability of the answers collected through this battery of measures is ensured by the value of 0.842 of Cronbach's Alpha and the significant p-value of the chi-square test which shows the dependence of the opinions of the respondents on the evaluation criteria of the respect of equity allow us to identify the trend of the appreciations in the figure 4⁸.



Source: Author, 2021

Figure 4. Equity Compliance by Humanitarian Agencies

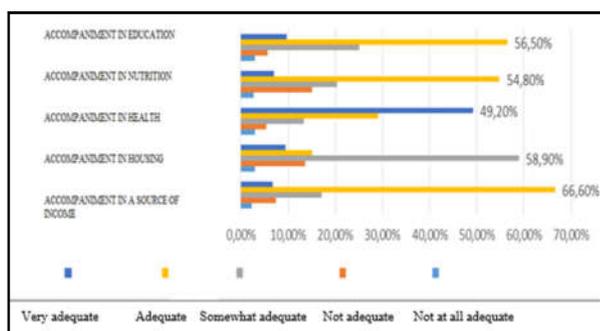
⁶ Dependence is highly significant. chi2 = 312.36, ddl = 12, 1-p = >99.99%.

⁷ Dependence is highly significant. chi2 = 565.52, ddl = 12, 1-p = >99.99%.

⁸ Dependence is highly significant. chi2 = 305.56, ddl = 12, 1-p = >99.99%.

It is highlighted through the illustration of the beneficiaries' opinions below, more exactly the 72.9% fairness on the transparency of the aid communications of the humanitarian organizations while less than the majority of the respondents find quite fair the practices or strategies adopted in the choice of the beneficiaries, the evaluation of the needs of the victimized families and the distributions of the aid

Accompaniment: With regard to the evaluation of the ethics of humanitarian organizations in their assistance to families suffering from shock, five items evaluating follow-up and support in terms of income and housing assistance, health and nutrition and education form our measure of this variable. The results obtained are considered reliable according to the value of Cronbach's Alpha coefficient equal to 0.759 and the significant p-value of the chi-square test affirms the significant dependence of the opinions of the interviewees on their assessment of the support offered⁹. The trends in opinions regarding this evaluation are illustrated in figure 5 and allow us to see that the majority of beneficiaries recognize the support offered and consider it satisfactory in terms of income generation, children's education and nutrition, and even very adequate in terms of health support according to 49.20% of respondents. However, a little more than half of the respondents, i.e. 58.9%, consider the support provided by humanitarian organizations in terms of housing for needy families to be insufficient.



Source: Author, 2021

Figure 5. Accompagnement offert par les organismes humanitaires aux bénéficiaires

Level of resilience of beneficiaries: The motivation and adaptability of the beneficiaries, their development after the aid and the sustainability of these developments are the items that allow us to assess the level of resilience of the beneficiaries.

Mesure de la motivation: According to the previous results, four items, all of which are considered reliable, are used to measure this motivation. The motivation of the recipients of aid from humanitarian organizations is almost total if we refer to the statistics in Table 1, a contingency table of the respondents' opinions on the criteria for evaluating motivation below where the vast majority representing more than 90% are unanimous. The chi-square test with a significant p-value of 0.0479 below the risk of error of 0.05 shows a dependence between the opinions of the respondents on the elements measuring their motivation¹⁰. Thus, the factorial analysis of the correspondences or AFC allowed us to have a better view of

the opinions of the respondents on their motivations with a level of coverage of 99.63% of all information, through the perceptual map exposed in figure 6 below: Exploring figure 6, we can confirm that, given that the red squares represent the number of respondents in relation to their surface area, the beneficiaries are motivated to join the programs offered by the humanitarian organizations and to comply with the rules required by the latter. It should also be noted that once integrated into the programs, many of them declare that they are more interested in the future. The motivation to maintain the assistance offered by the beneficiaries is also expressed through this illustration of the opinions of the respondents, as very few declare that they are not in favor of it, given the proximity of the small area of the red square to the non-motivation of the maintenance of the assistance acquired.

Capacity to adapt: Resilience emphasizes the capacity of populations affected by shocks to react and adapt. This is a major advantage of the concept: it allows us to move away from a miserabilistic approach, of passive populations that owe their salvation only to external intervention. It is in this sense that the measurement of the capacity of needy families to adapt to the aid or assistance offered by humanitarian organizations was carried out in this research through 5 items and where, according to the previous results, one item representing the criteria for access to education is considered unreliable as a test of adaptation. This situation shows that education is still a secondary priority for needy families. The opinions of the respondents regarding their ability to adapt to the other types of offers of the organizations are judged to be dependent on the latter according to the significant p-value of the chi-square test and that the statistics in table 2 show that the adaptation to the offers by the beneficiary families is judged to be easy by more than the majority in terms of housing, health and nutrition aids. The factorial analysis of the correspondences through the perceptual map exposed in figure 7 representing the 99,83% of the initial information allows to better illustrate the opinions of the respondents of their capacity of adaptation to the aid provided by the humanitarian organizations. The small red square and the large red square illustrating respectively the number of respondents who find it very easy to adapt to the offers and the number of respondents who find it easy to adapt to the assistance offered are in the figure in the vicinity of adaptation to housing and access to nutrition and health. Consequently, we can say that the assistance offered is not considered as a hindrance to the recovery of needy families after the shock they have suffered, given their ability to adapt.

Evaluation after aid: The effectiveness of any project depends above all on the final state or situation of the project's intervention area. In our case, it is necessary to analyze the situation of the needy families after the aid or assistance offered by the humanitarian organizations in order to draw the value of the latter. It is worth mentioning that some information on this subject has already been presented at the beginning of the presentation of the empirical results of our thesis, more precisely in the section on the characteristics of the sample. The enrichment of this information is essential in order to be able to better observe the level of resilience of aid recipients. Also, 5 items are put to the tests of evaluation of the scope of the aid and assistance provided by the organizations to the beneficiaries more precisely of their way of life in matters of sources of income, the capacity of housing to accommodate the family, the accessibility to health, nutrition and education of the children.

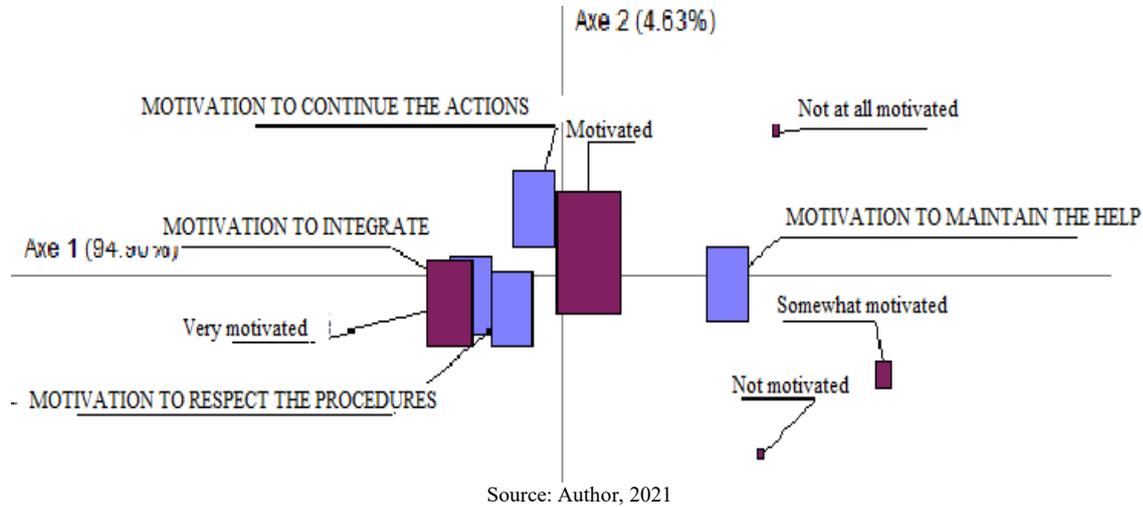
⁹ La dépendance est très significative. $\chi^2 = 547,05$, $ddl = 16$, $1-p = >99,99\%$.

¹⁰ La dépendance est significative. $\chi^2 = 21,17$, $ddl = 12$, $1-p = 95,21\%$.

Table 1. Aid recipients' views on their motivations for assistance

Opinions/Motivation	Not at all motivated	Not motivated	Somewhatmotivated	motivated	Verymotivated	TOTAL
Integratewithaid programs	0,70%	0,70%	3,00%	58,90%	36,80%	100%
Complywithprocedures	0,70%	1,00%	3,70%	59,90%	34,80%	100%
Continue with actions	1,00%	0,70%	3,30%	62,90%	32,10%	100%
Maintainskills	1,30%	1,30%	7,70%	65,20%	24,40%	100%
Overall	0,90%	0,90%	4,40%	61,70%	32,00%	100%

Source: Author, 2021



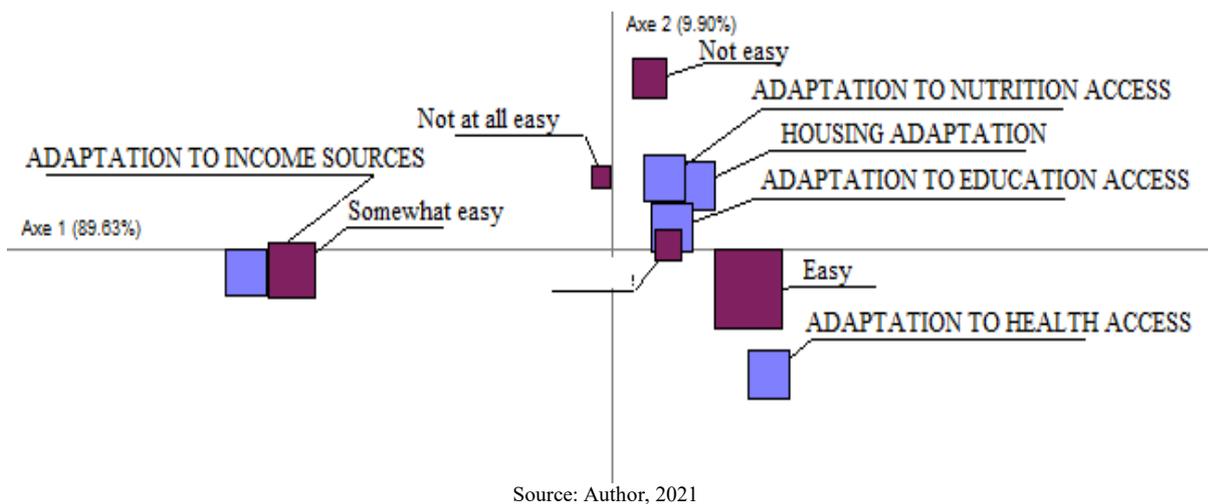
Source: Author, 2021

Figure 6. Perceptual map of aid recipients' opinions on their motivation

Table 2. Aid recipients' opinions on their ability to adapt to aid or assistance provided by humanitarian organizations

Views on Adaptation/Types of Offerings	Not at all easy	Not easy	Somewhat easy	Easy	Very easy	TOTAL
Sources of Income	4,7%	9,4%	62,1%	18,1%	5,7%	100%
Housing	5,7%	18,4%	14,4%	52,5%	9,0%	100%
Health Access	3,3%	6,4%	10,4%	70,9%	9,0%	100%
Access to nutrition	5,0%	18,1%	16,4%	51,8%	8,7%	100%

Source: Author, 2021



Source: Author, 2021

Figure 7. Perceptual map of aid recipients' opinions on their ability to adapt

Table 3. Beneficiaries' opinions on evaluation criteria after humanitarian aid

Opinions/Criteria evaluation after aid	Not at all sufficient	Notsufficient	Somewhatsufficient	Sufficient	Verysufficient	TOTAL
Sources of income	2,3%	17,7%	60,5%	15,7%	3,7%	100%
Access to health	3,0%	5,7%	17,1%	62,9%	7,4%	100%
Access to nutrition	3,3%	19,4%	21,4%	52,5%	3,3%	100%
Access to education	7,0%	14,0%	15,7%	52,8%	10,4%	100%
Overall	5,8%	13,8%	24,8%	50,1%	5,6%	100%

Source: Author, 2021

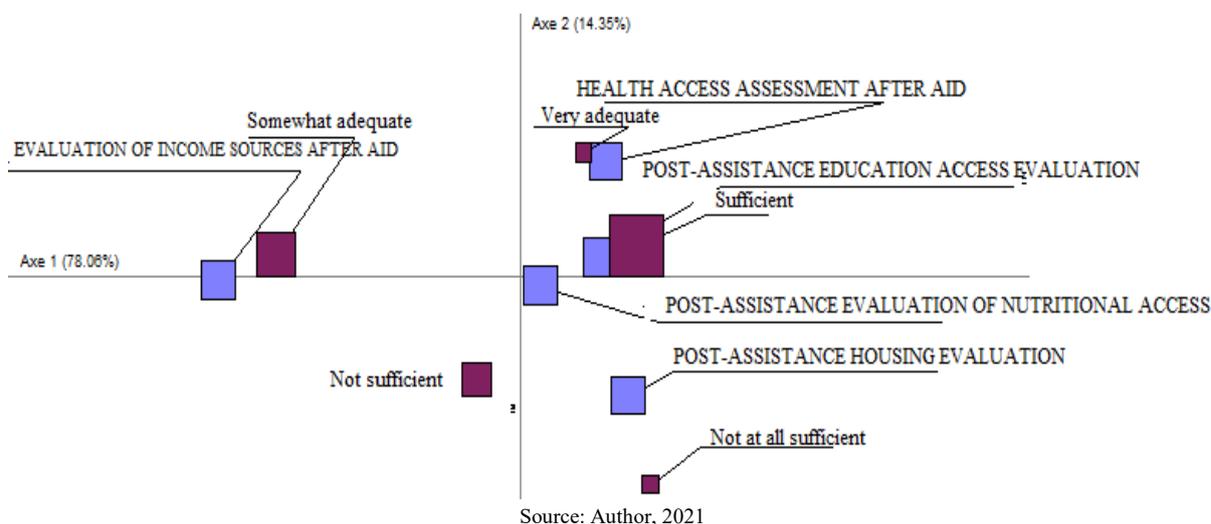


Figure 8. Perceptual map of beneficiaries' opinions of their situations after aid from humanitarian organizations

Table 4. Beneficiaries' opinions on the sustainability of development resulting from aid and assistance from humanitarian organizations

Opinions/ Sustainability in terms of	0 to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4years	4 to 5years	TOTAL
Source of income	34,8%	6,1%	6,1%	2,2%	50,8%	100%
Access to health	34,8%	8,7%	3,7%	2,0%	50,8%	100%
Access to nutrition	34,8%	10,4%	2,3%	1,7%	50,8%	100%
Overall	34,8%	8,7%	3,7%	2,0%	50,8%	100%

Source: Author, 2021

Table 5. Summary of models Resource consideration and household adaptation

Model	R	R-two	R-twoadjusted	p-value
1	,866 ^a	,750	,735	,000

a. Predictors: (Constant), RESSOURCE_LOC_QT Source: Author, 2021

Table 6: ANOVA consideration of resources and household adaptation

Model	Sum of squares	ddl	Medium square	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	26,438	1	26,438	52,717	,000 ^b
	Residuals	149,451	298	,502		
	Total	175,889	299			

a. Dependent variable: CAP_ADAP_BENEF_QT, b. Predictors: (Constant), RESSOURCE_LOC_QT Source: Author, 2021

Table 7. Coefficients of the simple regression model between NGO consideration of local resources and beneficiaries' adaptive capacity

Model	Non-standardized coefficients	standardized coefficients		t	Sig.
		B	Standard deviation		
1	(Constant)	1,875	,230		
	RESSOURCE_LOC_QT	,395	,054	,388	8,167

a. Dependent variable: CAP_ADAP_BENEF_QT Source: Author, 2021

Table 8. Summary of models considering local resources and adaptive capacity and motivation programs

Model	R	R-two	R-twoadjusted	p-value
1	,848 ^a	,719	,709	,000

a. Predictors: (Constant), MOBIL_BENEF_QT Source: Author, 2021

Table 9. ANOVA of program consideration of local resources and beneficiaries' adaptive capacity

Model	Sum of squares	ddl	Medium square	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	26,817	1	26,817	83,371	,000 ^b
	Residuals	95,853	298	,322		
	Total	122,670	299			

a. Dependent variable: MES_MOTIV_QT, b. Predictors: (Constant), MOBIL_BENEF_QT Source: Author, 2021

Table 10. Coefficients between beneficiary mobilization through programs and motivation

Model		Non-standardized coefficients		standardized coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Standard deviation	Bêta		
1	(Constant)	,252	,378		,667	,505
	MOBIL_BENEF_QT	1,068	,117	,468	9,131	,000

a. Dependent variable: MES_MOTIV_QT Source: Author, 2021

Table 11. Summary of equity compliance and motivation models

Model	R	R-two	R-twoadjusted	p-value
1	,990 ^a	,981	,981	,000

a. Predictors: (Constant), RESPECT_EQUI_QT Source: Author, 2021

Table 12: ANOVA on equity compliance and motivation

Model	Sum of squares	ddl	Medium square	F	Sig.
Regression	193,840	1	193,840	15324,070	,000 ^b
Residuals	3,770	298	,013		
Total	197,609	299			

a. Dependent variable: MES_MOTIV_QT, b. Predictors: (Constant), RESPECT_EQUI_QT Source: Author, 2021

Table 13. Fairness and Motivation Factors

Model		Non-standardized coefficients		standardized coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Standard deviation	Bêta		
1	(Constant)	-1,086	,042		-26,004	,000
	RESPECT_EQUI_QT	1,309	,011	,990	123,790	,000

a. Dependent variable: MES_MOTIV_QT Source: Author, 2021

Table 14. Summary of equity compliance and motivation models

Model	R	R-two	R-twoadjusted	p-value
1	,964 ^a	,929	,929	,000

a. Predictors: (Constant), ACCOMPAGNEMENT_QT Source: Author, 2021

Table 15. ANOVA fairness and motivation

Model	Sum of squares	ddl	Medium square	F	Sig.
Regression	162,710	1	162,710	3901,930	,000 ^b
Residuals	12,427	298	,042		
Total	175,137	299			

a. Dependent variable : DURA_DEV_QT, Predictors: (Constant), ACCOMPAGNEMENT_QT Source: Author, 2021

Table 16. Fairness and Motivation Factors

Model		Non-standardized coefficients		standardized coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Standard deviation	Bêta		
1	(Constant)	-,786	,075		-10,469	,000
	ACCOMPAGNEMENT_QT	1,344	,022	,964	62,465	,000

a. Dependent variable: DURA_DEV_QT Source: Author, 2021

As mentioned at the beginning of this section, the item on the evaluation of the scope of the organizations' aid on housing was not considered reliable for the objectivity of this expertise, so the answers to the 4 remaining items allowed us to focus the results of our analyses first on the significant dependence established by the chi-square test¹¹, of the opinions of the respondents to the criteria for evaluating the situation of the beneficiaries after the aid and then the trends in the opinions of the respondents as a result of the factorial analysis of the correspondences. Table 3, a contingency table of respondents' opinions about their situation after the intervention of humanitarian organizations following the shocks they experienced, shows that overall the impacts were quite positive according to 50.1% of respondents. 62.9% expressed that access to health was sufficiently assured following the aid provided and more than the majority were also convinced that their access to nutrition and education was sufficient.

The perceptual map of beneficiaries' opinions shown in Figure 8, which is the result of the factorial analysis, confirms this change in the situation of families receiving aid after the intervention of the two humanitarian organizations, if we look only at access to health, nutrition and education, which are considered sufficient. The proportionality of the red squares to the number of respondents confirms the trend in opinions.

Sustainability of development: Humanitarian action, which aims to save lives, alleviate suffering and preserve human dignity during and after crises, faces a wide range of challenges in meeting the needs of populations in and recovering from crisis. To address these humanitarian challenges, actors in the field need to employ solutions that combine humanitarian and development assistance to ensure a more successful transition from humanitarian emergencies to long-term development. This is one of the directions in which we have focused the assessment of the level of resilience of aid recipients in Table 4.

¹¹ Dependence is highly significant. chi2 = 357.09, ddl = 16, 1-p = >99.99%.

Also, as mentioned earlier, five items were used to measure this level of resilience through the sustainability of development, but the two items relating to the sustainability of improvements in housing and education were not considered reliable. As a result, the analysis of this developmental sustainability focused on sources of income, nutrition and health. The statistics in the contingency table above speak for themselves and show that the aid provided by humanitarian organizations can either last for a fairly long period of 4 to 5 years for sources of income as well as access to nutrition and health according to just half or 50.8% of the respondents, or for a fairly short period of time not exceeding one year according to another group of respondents representing 34.8% of the respondents. The relevance of this information is justified by the chi-square test, which expresses the dependence of the opinions of the respondents on the sustainability of development in terms of income, accessibility to nutrition and health of the beneficiaries of aid, according to the value of the p-value of 0.003 below the risk of error of 5%.

DISCUSSION

In order to verify that the respect of ethics in humanitarian aid plays an important role in the humanitarian transition from emergency action to development, it is judicious to highlight, first of all, that if humanitarian organizations prioritize local resources in the implementation of their aid, the beneficiaries adapt easily in their use. The value of the coefficient of determination R-two in the summary table of the model below expresses immediately that 75% of the variation in the ability of beneficiaries to adapt to the aid offered is due to the variation in the consideration of the programs of their local resources, manifested in a general way either by the use of raw materials or local products or by the integration of human resources and local communities in the organization and management of the aid provided. The p-values or sig. all below the risk of error of 0.05 in tables 5 and 6 of the model summary and the ANOVA affirm the significance or validation of the model expressing the explanatory effect of the consideration of local resources in the adaptation of households at risk to the support of aid programs.

Furthermore, exploration of Table 7, the coefficient table of the simple regression model between consideration of local resource programs and beneficiary resilience provides a significant p-value from Student's T-test of the explanatory variable contribution analysis. One more result that shows the need for consideration of the environment of the beneficiaries of humanitarian agencies to ensure the involvement of needy families in resilience. Secondly, it seemed appropriate to look at the effect of the mobilization of beneficiaries by the programs not only on their ability to adapt but also on their motivation. The results of the simple regression analysis between the two variables in question point to the positive effects of the explanatory factor. Indeed, from the model summary table in Table 8, the value of the coefficient of determination R-two expresses significantly (p-value of 0.000 less than 0.05) that 71.9% of the motivation of poor families to resilience is due to the variability of their mobilization from programs put forward by humanitarian organizations. The analysis of variance or ANOVA to test the significance of the model studied also provides a p-value or sig. of 0.000 confirming the explanatory effect of beneficiary mobilization in their resilience.

Table 9, the coefficient table of the simple regression model between the mobilization of beneficiaries through the programs on the motivation of the value of the p-value of the Student's t-test on the nullity of the coefficient of the prediction variable mobilization of beneficiaries confirms this prediction effect because the p-value displayed of 0.000 is less than the risk of error of 0.05, thus rejecting the null hypothesis of the test. In the third place of this process of validation of the hypothesis, we proceeded in the same way to the analysis of simple regression to evaluate the explanatory power of the respect of the equity of the humanitarian organizations in the programs of support that they offer to the needy families, concerning the motivation of the latter. In Table 11, the first indicator of the model, namely the coefficient of determination R-two, shows a value of 0.981, which is very close to 1 and is significant (p-value below the risk of error of 0.05), highlighting that respect for equity according to the opinions of the households surveyed is one of the most significant levers in the path of resilience for families at risk. The p-value of 0.000 in Table 12, the ANOVA table conducted to assess the overall significance of the model, reinforces this predictive effect of respect for equity in the programs on beneficiaries' motivation. Indeed, feeling reassured by the respect of equity, the beneficiaries of aid from humanitarian organizations are fully committed to following the organizations.

As for the coefficient of the variables in the model or equation of the simple regression model, it is found from Table 13, a table of coefficients below that the p-value or sig. from Student's T-test on the analysis of the significant contribution of the predictor variable "respect for fairness" by aid programs is well below the 0.05 risk of error thus again confirming the leverage effect of "respect for fairness" in the resilience of families at risk. In the fourth and final stage of the verification of our hypothesis, the same technique of simple regression analysis was still used to find out whether the existence of a program to accompany the beneficiaries allowed for certain efficiencies in the aid provided that more or less ensured the sustainability of donations. It is thus observed from the value of the coefficient of determination R-two presented in coefficient table n°14 that the variation in the effectiveness of the aid provided to poor households by the health organizations is significantly explained at the rate of 92.9% by the support system of the aid programs for the beneficiaries¹². The result of the Student's t-test on the value of the coefficient of the prediction variable "accompaniment of the beneficiaries" presented in the table of coefficients n°16 expresses again by the value of the p-value of the test the significant contributions of this strategy on the sustainability of the aid. The various results generated from the simple regression analyses of the predictors of beneficiary households' resilience validate that humanitarian ethics play an important role in the humanitarian transition from emergency action to development.

CONCLUSION

All humanitarian action is inseparable from ethics because humanitarianism must be endowed with moral principles that serve as guidelines throughout the development process in the short, medium or long term. This is confirmed by the results of

¹² p-values des tests de Fisher sur la significativité globale du modèle sur R-deux et ANOVA sont égales à 0,000 inférieures au risque de d'erreur de 0,05

this research, which is focused on the evaluation of the importance of respecting humanitarian ethics in the resilience of beneficiaries. Indeed, the opinion survey carried out on a sample of 300 beneficiaries of humanitarian aid in urban areas showed that respecting ethics in humanitarian work plays an important role in the humanitarian transition from emergency action to development.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ballet J., Dubois J-L., et Mahieu F-R., « *A la recherche du développement socialement durable: concepts fondamentaux et principes de base* », Dossier 3 | 2004 Les dimensions humaine et sociale du Développement, Durable, p.15
- Brodiez and Dumons, "*Faire l'histoire de l'humanitaire*", 2009.
- Claire Pirotte, « *Entre urgence et développement* », Fnac: pratiques humanitaires en questions, 1997.
- Henry Sidgwick, « *The methods of ethics* », in Jonathan Bennett, 249 pages, 2017.
- Hyogo, « *La résilience comme impératif d'adaptation* », le cadre d'actions de Hyogo pour 2005-2015, Japon, 2005.
- Lallau, « *La résilience, moyen et fin d'un développement* », 2011.
- Philippe Ryfman, « *La question humanitaire* », 1999.
- Paul Prévost, « *Le développement local : Contexte et définition* », recherche IREC 01-03, (IRECUS), 2003.
- Reymond Philippe, Margot Jonas, « *Les limites de l'aide humanitaire* », 2007.
- Wachsberger J., « *Les quartiers pauvres à Antananarivo* », Autrepart, n°51, 112-138, 2009.

APPENDIX

Table 17. Descriptive Statistics of Sample Identity

Variables	Fashion	Modalities	Frequency (%)	Lower terminal IC (95%)	Upper terminal IC (95%)
GENRE	Woman	Female	57,33	51,74	62,93
		Male	42,67	37,07	48,26
RANGE AGE GROUP	31 to 40 yearsold	20 to 30 yearsold	25,42	20,48	30,35
		31 to 40 yearsold	38,46	32,95	43,98
		41 to 50 yearsold	19,73	15,22	24,24
		over 50 yearsold	16,39	12,19	20,58
NUMBERS OF DEPENDENTS	3 à 5	3 à 5	61,54	56,02	67,05
		5 à 7	10,70	7,20	14,21
		Les than 3	23,75	18,92	28,57
		more than 7	4,01	1,79	6,24
LEVEL OF EDUCATION	high school	Other	1,00	0,00	2,13
		Never	1,67	0,22	3,13
		Primary	20,40	15,83	24,97
		middle school	23,41	18,61	28,21
		high school	50,17	44,50	55,83
		university	3,34	1,31	5,38

Source: Author, 2021
