**Session 22-23**

**First Semester**

**( Open for All)**

**Skill Based Course( Deptt of Home Science)**

**Nutrition in emergencies and disasters**

**Credit Value-2**

**Objectives**

This course is designed to:

* Familiarize students with various natural and manmade emergencies and disasters having an impact on nutrition and health status.
* Understand the special nutritional concerns arising out of these situations.
* Understand strategies for nutritional rehabilitation management of the health of emergency affected population.

**Contents -**

**1. Natural/Manmade disasters resulting in emergency situations**

- Famine, drought, flood, earthquake, cyclone, war, civil and political emergencies.

- Factors giving rise to emergencies situation in these disasters.

- Illustration using case studies from Indian subcontinent.

- Nutritional problems in emergencies in vulnerable groups

- Causes of malnutrition in emergency situations.

- Major deficiency diseases in emergencies

- Protein - Energy Malnutrition

- Specific deficiencies

**2. Communicable diseases: Surveillance and treatment.**

- Control of communicable diseases in emergencies- Role of immunization and

sanitation.

**3. Assessment and surveillance of Nutritional status in emergency affected**

**Populations**

* Scope of assessment of malnutrition in emergencies
* Indicators of malnutrition. Clinical signs for screening acute malnutrition

-Anthropometric assessment of nutritional status. Indicators and cut offs indicaling

seriously abnormal nutrition situation: Weight-for-height based indices, MUAC, social indicators.

-Organization of nutritional surveillance and individual screening.

**4. Nutritional Relief and Rehabilitation**

-Assessment of food needs in emergency situations.

- Food distribution strategy - Identifying and reaching the vulnerable group

Targeting Food Aid

-Mass and Supplementary Feeding

-Therapeutic Feeding

-Special foods/rations for nutritional relief

-Local production of special foods

-Local foods in rehabilitation

-Organization of mass feeding/general food distribution,

-Feeding centers,

-Transportation and food storage,

-Sanitation and hygiene,

-Evaluation of feeding programmes,

-Household food security and nutrition in emergencies

6. Public nutrition approach to tackle nutritional problems in emergencies.

**References**

1. Goyet, Fish. V.: Seaman, J. and Geijer, U. (1978): The Management of Nutritional Emergencies in LargePopulations, World Health Organisation, Geneva.
2. Refugee Nutrition Information System (RNIS): Newsletters UN ACC/SN Sub-committee on Nutrition.
3. Field Exchange, Newsletters by Emergency Nutrition Network, Dept. of Community Health and General Practice, Ireland.
4. SCN News. Newsletters by UN ACC/SCN Sub-committee on Nutrition.
5. Bradley, A., Woodruff and Arabella Duffield (July, 2000): Assessment of Nutritional Status in Emergency Affected Populations - Adolescents, Special Supplement, UN ACC/SN Sub-Committee on Nutrition.
6. Steve Collins, Arabella Duffield and Mark Myatt (July, 200): Assessment of Nutritional Status in Emergency Affected Populations - Adults, Special Supplement, UN ACC/SCN sub-committee on Nutrition.
7. World Disasters Report - Focus on Public Health, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.
8. The Management of Nutrition in Major Emergencies WHO - in Collaboration with UNHCR, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and WFP.
9. Disasters - International Public Nutrition and Emergencies: The Potential for Improving Practice. Special Issue Vol. 23/4. Dec. 1999.

**Session 22-23**

**First Semester**

**( Open for All)**

**Skill Based Course( Deptt of Home Science)**

**NGO MANAGEMENT**

 **Credit Value-2**

#### Objectives

To Develop and understanding of evolution, growth and development of Non-Government organizations

To Learn the legal frame work for establishing NGO’s

To Enhance skills and techniques of project evaluation / Resource Mobilization

To Acquire specific knowledge on project Management

To Learn the concept of team building, peoples participation and self-understanding

#### Content

**1. Concept of NGO**

-Meaning of NGO and GO

-Difference between government organization(GO) and Non-government Organization (NGO) Principles of NGO

-Characteristics of good NGO Structure and

-functions of NGO Classification of NGO

-Origin and development ofNGO

#### - Legal Frame Work for Establishing NGO

#### -Legal – rational structure of Non profits

-Trust and Societies with special reference to Trust and Registration Acts Foreign

-contributions and Regulation Act (FCRA)

-Statutory obligations, Income Tax Exemption (80-G, 12-A and 35 NC) Rules and Regulations – Resource Mobilization

-Methods and Techniques of fund raising International, national and local levels

- Schemes for NGO’s under various Ministries of Government of India NABARD and Human Rights Commission

#### 2. Project and Management in NGO

- Concept, objectives, principles and Types of projects Project - implementation and management

- Project planning matrix, project cycle management, identification and formulation of Detail project Report (DPR) with reference to action AID

- Monitoring and Evaluation – Network Analysis Programme (Project) Management and Review Techniques (PERT), Critical Path Method (CPM), Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) – Tools and Techniques, Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Challenges (SWOC) analysis.

**3. NGO Management**

- Organizational types and structures Ngo management competencies

-Team Building – concept and significance, Role of effective team building in management of NGO’s

- People’s participation – concept, meaning and objectives, role of people’s participation in community development.

- Understanding Self – Formulation of Self-concept, Dimensions, Components Self-Assessment : Analysis & Action plan.

**4. Policies and Programmes-**

- Government laws, partnership model, Governing Schemes through ministries /Department / Bodies, government grant-in-aid

- New regulations for NGO and government control -National policy on voluntary sector under five year plans.

#### References

1. Clark John. (1991). Voluntary Organizations: Their Contribution to Development. London: Earth Scan

2. Dorothea Hilhorbat. (2003). the real world of NGO’s, Discourses, Diversity and Development. New Delhi: Zed books Ltd.

3. Jain R.B. (1995).NGO’s in Development Perspective. New Delhi: Vivek Prakasan

4. Joel, S.G.R., and Bhose. (2003).NGO’s and Rural Development – Theory and Practice. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company

5.John M. Riley. (2002). Stakeholders in Rural Development – Critical Collaboration in State – NGO Partnerships. New Delhi: Sage Publications

6. Julie Fisher. (2003). Governments, NGO’s and the Political Development of the Third World. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.