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| **Module No. FOUR** | **Module Name: NUTRITION IN EMERGENCY** |
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| Deadline | 31.07.2019 |
| Program | Diploma in Food Security and Nutrition in Humanitarian Emergency |
| Course Coordinator | Lucy Chege |

**Question ONE:** Discuss the role of humanitarian coordination in the emergencies

The role of humanitarian coordination in emergencies is to coordinates humanitarian response to expand the reach of humanitarian action, improve prioritization and reduce duplication, ensuring that assistance and protection reach the people who need it most.

OCHA plays a key role in operational coordination in emergencies. This includes assessing situations and needs; agreeing common priorities; developing common strategies to address issues such as negotiating access, mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress

Also, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) is the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance during emergency by none UN actor headed by a UN agency – WFP to lead the Emergency Telecommunications and Logistics Clusters

**Question Two:** Differentiate between monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation are the two management tools that help in keeping a control on the business activities as well as raising the level of performance.

**Monitoring** refers to an organized process of overseeing and checking the activities undertaken in a project, to ascertain whether it is capable of achieving the planned results or not.

While **evaluation** is a scientific process that gauges the success of the project or program in meeting the objectives.

The difference between monitoring and evaluation can be drawn clearly on the following premises: -

Monitoring is a routine process, that scrutinizes the activities and progress of the project and also finds out the deviations that occur while undertaking the project.

While evaluation is a periodical activity that makes inferences about the relevance and effectiveness of the project or program.

Monitoring is observational in nature. While evaluation is judgmental.

Monitoring is an operational level activity, performed by the supervisors. On the other hand, evaluation is a business level activity performed by the managers.

Monitoring is a short-term process, that is concerned with the collection of information regarding the success of the project.

Conversely, evaluation is a long-term process, which not only records the information but also assesses the outcomes and impact of the project.

Monitoring focuses on improving the overall efficiency of the project, by removing bottlenecks, while the project is under process. Unlike, evaluation stresses on improving the effectiveness of the project, by making the comparison with the established standards.

Monitoring is usually carried out by the people who are directly involved in its implementation process. In contrast, evaluation can be conducted by internal staff of the organization, i.e. managers or it can also be carried out by independent external party, who can give their impartial views on the project or program.

**Conclusion**

In the development projects, monitoring and evaluation play diverse roles, in the sense that monitoring is an ongoing process, whereas evaluation is performed periodically. Further, the focus of the assessment also differentiates the two, i.e. monitoring is all about what is happening, evaluation is concerned with how well it happened.

The primary difference between monitoring and evaluation is that while monitoring is a continuous activity, performed at the functional level of management, evaluation is a periodic activity, performed at the business level. To get some more differences on these two, check out the article presented below.

**Question Three:** Discuss three factors that would make a program to collapse

There are various potential causes to a programme to collapse. The common and most important of all and, if dealt with fully and completely, can help to avoid programme failure are as follows:

These are the Project Scope, Leadership and governance, Stakeholder engagement issues, Team issues. Also important is retaining the skills already available within an organisation and developing existing and new talent through project management training.

Failure TO PLAN EFFECTIVELY

Although it’s an obvious step, effective planning is a project management success factor that simply can’t be overlooked. Effective project planning involves writing out your plan and setting a realistic time frame, estimating costs, determining milestones, documenting deliverables, and defining project scope. One way to help you plan effectively is to utilize a project management platform to keep you organized. Thorough planning ensures you make your deadlines, stay organized, and stay within your budget.

Poorly defined PROJECT SCOPE

Defining scope is conceivably the most important part of the upfront process of defining a project. If there are no clear definition of what is being delivered, the boundaries of the project, the chances for success is zero.

Managing scope is one of the most critical aspects of managing a project. However, if you have not done a good job of defining scope, managing scope will be almost impossible.

Inadequate/disregarding RISK MANAGEMENT

When it comes down to it, we all know that projects don’t go as planned and regularly fail. If you don’t plan for setbacks you are asking for disaster. Create a risk log with an action plan and keep it in a location where your team members and stakeholders have access to it. Keeping all your information in a central database will allow your team members to easily find information and help bring new members up to speed on projects. Having a solid risk management plan in place will also allow you to take immediate action if you see the warning signs of failure headed your way.

**Question Four:** Compare food aid and livelihood support in terms of approaches and sustainability

Food aid is usually provided to support specific poverty alleviation groups and for disaster prevention activities, targeted on specific beneficiary groups or areas.

While livelihoods support in turn deals with practical priorities for actions that are based on the views and interests of those concerned, it creates enabling environment that influences the outcomes of livelihood strategies.

Food aid is based on targeted criteria, and freely distributed to victims of natural or man-made disasters and is never sustainable since it ends when the prevailing conditions ends leaving people more vulnerable and is un sustainable.

While Livelihood approaches generally seeks to help Households in various ways to generate income as a means for providing for their needs and still in skills and knowledge require for a means of leaving and generally sustainable.

**Question FIVE:** Describe the admission criteria for under five children in OTP

Admission of children to OTP using the SAM takes the following criteria into account: -

* Bilateral pitting oedema + and ++

OR

MUAC < 11.5 cm

AND/OR

* Weight-for Height/Length < -3 z-score AND

Good appetite (passed appetite test for RUTF)

* Clinically well and alert

ALSO

* Children discharged from SC/ITP to continue treatment for SAM
* Children transferred from TSFP if condition deteriorates to SAM without complications

**Question SIX:** Discuss the uses of information in an emergency set up

Information is the most valuable commodity during emergencies or disasters and helps in generating visibility and credibility.

Effective communication and information management are obviously critical to the overall process of managing and reducing the risks of disaster

Following are aspects of information that are important in the context of emergencies and disasters:

During an emergency, timely and transparent production and dissemination of information generates trust and credibility. National authorities, international agencies, humanitarian assistance organizations, the affected population, and the communication media will demand information in the form of data, figures, reports, and situation analysis or recommendations. These stakeholders depend on this information to guide their work and to translate their interest and concern into concrete action.

Information in emergency or disaster situations comes from many sources; it represents different points of views and serves a wide range of interests and needs. For example, following an earthquake, scientific, technical, and operational information will serve decision makers, the affected population, and the international community involved in response efforts. Clearly, the type of information provided reflects the multi-disciplinary nature of emergency and disaster response and the ever-growing number of specialists and organizations from different technical disciplines who are involved in disaster response.

The participation and effectiveness of national and international actors will be beneficial to affected populations to the extent that they have precise, timely, and relevant information. This applies to communication channels and tools that can facilitate dialogue and build partnerships.

The challenges are to show how communication and information management contribute to more effective and timely response, and therefore to saving lives, and how these activities can lessen the impact of disasters and emergencies and improve the quality of life of affected populations. They must also be recognized as key elements in mobilizing resources, stimulating solidarity and support, increasing visibility, and strengthening the position of humanitarian stakeholders and of the health sector.

If the above-mentioned communication measures and expertise are to be valued in the context of disaster management, all necessary technical and human resources must be made available, as well as political backing from health and disaster management authorities. Communication measures and the teams of people responsible cannot be improvised during an emergency; they require ongoing preparation and

**Question: SEVEN**

**Rapid** **Nutrition Assessments**

Rapid Nutrition Assessments can be undertaken as part of initial assessments to obtain an overview of the nutritional situation and determine areas and population groups affected by an emergency.

Nutrition Rapid Assessments refer to the collection of a combination of quantitative and qualitative information on the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition (Health, Food Security, Water and Sanitation, etc) including quantification of the outcome, i.e. acute malnutrition.

Rapid nutrition assessments are triggered on the basis of secondary data/information generated by Early Warning Systems from the DPPA at Woreda, Zonal or Regional level, UN agencies and NGOs which show a decline in food security and/or unusual increase in mortality, malnutrition, disease outbreak and/or displacement of people.

**NUTRITION SURVEY**

On the other hand, a nutrition survey is a more in-depth assessment carried out to gain information about health, nutrition, food security and food availability. This is a specialized job and needs to be done by experienced professionals.

Nutrition assessment takes several days to weeks to complete compared to rapid **Nutrition Assessments**. In this assessment the health and nutritional status of the affected population is established, risk factors are considered, and needs identified.

**Reference:**

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