Ethiopia Refugee Program Nutrition Harmonization Guidance Note: Revised July 2013

Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition Admission & Discharge criteria at Stabilization Center

Target group	Admission criteria	Treatment products	Amount	Follow Up	Discharge criteria from SC	Comment
Infants less than 6 months (0-5.99m) The objective of therapeutic feeding for infants under 6 months of age is to ensure survival through adequate weight gain on breast milk alone.	Severe wasting as identified weight-for-Length (WFL)< -3 z-scores of the WHO Growth Standards The infant is too weak or feeble to suckle effectively (independently of his/her weight-for-length) The mother reports breastfeeding failure and the infant is not gaining weight at home Presence of bilateral pitting oedema	F-100 diluted if child without oedema. (Full strength F-100 should never be used for feeding infants) F-75 with oedema in the absence of F-100 BMS	130ml/kg/day distributed 8 feeds per day.	Frequent weight measurement and follow-up for weight gain. Check Oedema Maintain good suckling. Ensure continuous breastfeeding Maintain good attachment and positioning.	With prospects of breast feeding (weight gained on breast milk alone and no medical complications) With no prospects of breast feeding (WFL >-2 Z score and switched to formula milk under supervision) Refer to growth monitoring program for regular weight monitoring	

Children age: 6 to 59	WFH < -3 z-score	F-75 milk	Phase I	Take weight	Weight gain	
Children age: 6 to 59 months	WFH < -3 z-score and/or MUAC <11.5cm and/or Presence of bilateral pitting oedema +++, or +, ++ with one of the following - Anorexia - Not Alert-	F-75 milk Transition Phase (F100) Plumpy nut Routine drugs according to the national and the UNHCR/WFP CMAM guidelines	Phase I Transition Phase Phase II As per the corresponding weight standard	measurement Everyday24 hour follow up on recommended amount of milk taken test and medical complication Check vital sign	Weight gain >=8g/kg/day Bilateral pitting oedema decreasing (+) Medical complications resolved Passes appetite test No open skin lesions	
	Medical Complication e.g LRTI - High fever - Severe dehydration - Hypoglycaemia - Severe Anaemia			(temperature, RR, PR)	Refer to OTP	

Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition Admission & Discharge criteria at Outpatient Program

Target group	Admission criteria	Treatment products	Amount	Follow Up	Discharge criteria from OTP	Comment
Children between 6 months and 59 months	WFH < -3 z-score and/or MUAC < 11.5cm and/or Presence of bilateral pitting oedema +, ++ without medical complication and appetite test passed.	Plumpy nut Routine drugs according to the national and the WHO/UNICEF/UNHCR/WFP CMAM guidelines	Sachets (92gm) as per the recommended body weight	Check for weight gain MUAC weekly W/H measurement on weekly basis and height measurement on monthly basis	WHF >=-2 Z score for two consecutive visits for those admitted by WFH Z-score MUAC >= 11.5 cm for those admitted by MUAC Oedema resolved for 2 consecutive visits Discharge to TSFP program	

	Re-admission (returned within 30 days) Transfer from another program, such as another OTP site					
Malnourished	other categories					
5-10 years	<-3WHZ z-scores	Plumpy'nut Medical treatment	Sachets (92gm) as per the recommended	weekly weight gain	≥ -3 z-scores for 2 consecutive weeks (Discharge to TSFP)	National MAM Guideline 2012: ENCU/EWRD/MOARD
11-18 years	BMI based on the WHZ scores (<-3WHZ z-scores)		body weight Medical treatment as per medical	weekly weight gain	≥ -3 z-scores for 2 consecutive weeks (Discharge to TSFP)	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia e-mail: isaackm@dppc.gov.et
Adults	BMI≤16		personnel recommendation	weekly weight gain	BMI>16 (Discharge to TSFP)	
PLWs	MUAC≤ 21 cm			weekly weight gain	MUAC >21cm (Discharge to TSFP)	

Targeted Supplementary Feeding program: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Target group	Admission criteria	Treatment products	Amount	Follow Up	Discharge criteria from TSFP	Comment
Children age: 6 to 59 months	W/H >=-3 and <-2 z- score without severe medical complications, OTP referrals	Plumpy sup (RUSF) Or Super cereal plus (CSB++) Or	Pre-mix: (200gm super cereal+ 20gm sugar + 25gm vegetable oil)	WH every week, Height on 4 th week	W/H ≥ -2 z-score MUAC ≥12.5 cm on 2 consecutive visits Children discharged from therapeutic	

	Transfer from another SFP site MUAC >=11.5 and <12.5 cm No bilateral pitting oedema Good appetite	Take home premix-(Super cereal{CSB+} + Oil + Sugar) Routine drug according to the national and/or WHO/UNICEF/UNHCR/WFP CMAM guidelines	200gr/person/day 92gm/day/person (1= sachet) As per medical personnel advise	MUAC every week	feeding should stay in SFP at least for 2 months (Discharge to BSFP)	
Malnourished	other categories					
5-10 years	<-3WHZ and <-2 z- scores	Plumpy sup (RUSF) or CSB++ or Premix	2 sachets/person/day 200gm/person/day 200gm super cereal +20g sugar+25g vegetable oil	WH every week and height on the 4th week	W/H ≥ -2 z-score for two consecutive weeks	National MAM Guideline 2012: ENCU/EWRD/MOARD: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia e-mail: isaackm@dppc.gov.et
11-18 years	BMI based on the WHZ scores (<-3WHZ and <-2 z-score)	Take home premix (Super cereal +Oil+ Sugar	200g CSBplus+20g Sugar+ 25g Vegetable oil	Weekly	BMI based on the W/H ≥ -2 z-score for two consecutive weeks	
Adults	BMI>16 and ≤17				BMI ≥18 for 2 consecutive visits	
PLWs	MUAC >21 cm and <23 cm				MUAC ≥23 cm (Discharge to BSFP)	

Note:

Admission (using MUAC/WHZ): Use a two-stage screening process.

MUAC screening in the community: If a child measures MUAC <11.5cm admit to OTP directly; if >=11.5 and <12.5 cm, admit to TSF directly. For children with MUAC >=12.5 & <13.5 (at risk group), refer to be checked again using WHZ. Any children found with WHZ <-3 z-score should be admitted to the OTP and those found with >=-3 and <-2 z-score should be admitted to TSF.

<u>Treatment product:</u> All food products listed above can be used based on availability. Younger children are given priority for more nutritious foods. <u>Discharge:</u> When children 6-59 months and PLW discharged from TSF admit to BSFP.

Blanket suppl	ementary Feeding					
6-23.99 months children	Priority will be given for this age group All children not in MAM or SAM program Children discharged from MAM and SAM program	Super cereal plus	200 gm/ day/person	Recommended weekly follow-up, if not every fifteen days	Children reaches age above 5 years	
24-59 months children	All children not in MAM or SAM program Children discharged from MAM and SAM program	Or Super cereal plus when available	Pre-mix: (200gm super cereal + 20gm sugar + 25gm Vegetable oil) 200 gm/ day/person		When blanket program phase-out	
Pregnant and Lactating women	All pregnant that are not in MAM and SAM program Pregnant: Referral from ANC (from the	CSB+, oil and sugar	Pre-mix: (200gm CSB-plus + 20gm sugar + 25gm Vegetable oil)		Pregnant: On delivery transfer to Lactating Lactating: When child becomes 6 months old Note: A woman	

	time of pregnancy detected) All Lactating but not in MAM and SAM program Lactating: Referral from Delivery		Pre-mix: (200gm CSB-plus + 20gm sugar + 25gm Vegetable oil)	admitted during pregnancy continues in the program as lactating after delivery. (length of stay in the program might takes 10-13 months)
Others	Medical decision such as Confirmed TB cases on treatment and PLWHA on ART treatment.	CSB+, oil and sugar	Pre-mix: (200gm CSB-plus + 20gm sugar + 25gm Vegetable oil)	Completion of the treatment and medical complication resolved.

Outreach Activities

Thematic area	Key activities	Structure	Selection criteria	Working Hour	Key areas of priority and messages	Comment
Nutrition	Mass sensitization of various topics, e.g. use of nutritional products	1 CHW to 50 HH	From respective living zone		Community Mobilization for EPI, ANC/PNC etc. Initiation of EBF/ optimal complementary	
	Active case findings and Nutritional screening at community and facility level.		At least 50% constitute female members	At least 6 hour / day	feeding. Personal hygiene and environmental sanitation	
	Home-to-home visits, defaulter tracing key message delivery etc.	Refer the December 2011 ARRA strategy for the reduction of malnutrition in Dollo	50-50 male to female ratio	# House visit per day determined at camp level (8-10 houses	Demonstration of cooking and utilization of nutrition products. Healthy child feeding	

				recommended)	practices	
					Food handling & hygiene	
					Follow-up on proper	
	Community		Selected by	An average of 20	use of ITN introduction	
	mobilization		block/Zone	minute /HH	and service delivery	
			community		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
			members			
	Conduct regular					
	growth monitoring as					
	per the schedule and					
	convey key messages.					
Target Groups	Means of service delivery		Staffing		Key areas of priority and messages	
Children 0-23.99	Establish baby-		IYCF supervisor		Note: Follow IYCF	
months	friendly space and		11/05/		guideline for the IYCF	
	equip with		IYCF/councilor facilitators		interventions	
	appropriate materials		Tacilitators			
	at nutrition center					
Pregnant and	Establish mother-to-					
Lactating women	mother support group					
	at community level					
	Use IYCF IEC/BCC					
	materials					
Coordination	and networking					
Coordination mee		Networking/coordination				

	with thematic areas
Outreach coordination meeting camp/zone level (Bi-weekly/ Monthly)	EPI, MCH, U5 clinic, GFD, WASH, GBV, Protection etc.
Health and Nutrition coordination meeting (biweekly/ Monthly)	